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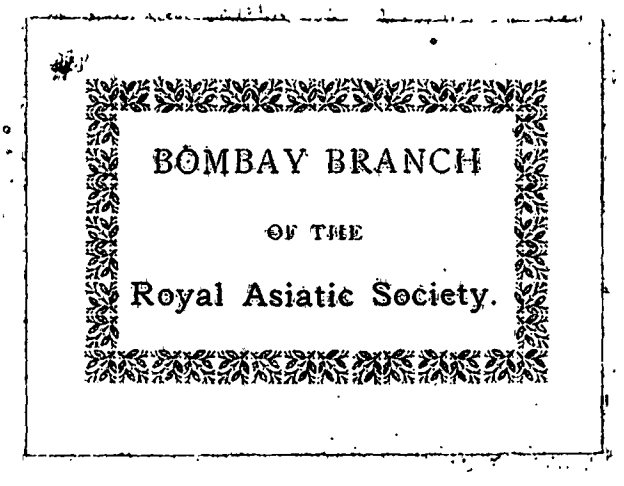

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FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1868;

WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

108609

DUBLIN:
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1869.

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INSPECTORS-GENERAL FOR { NORTH and DUBLIN DISTRICT, JOHN LENTAIGNE. / SOUTH DISTRICT, HON. CHARLES F. BOURKE.

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
DUBLIN CASTLE,

April, 1869.

SIR,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1868.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

JOHN LENTAIGNE,
CHARLES F. BOURKE, } *Inspectors-General of Prisons.*

To the Right Honorable
CHICHESTER P. FORTESCUE, M.P.,
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

THE annexed statistical tables for the year ending 31st December, 1868, are compiled from returns furnished to us by the authorities of the different gaols under our inspection, to which we have added such observations as we consider will furnish an elucidation of the various matters which they contain, and afford a comparison of the prison statistics of the past with those of former years. *Forty-seventh Report.*

1868 *compared with* 1867—

Exclusive of Debtors.

Number confined—Males, Decrease, 839; Females, Increase, 495. Total Decrease,	344
Commitments—Males, Decrease, 1,035; Females, Increase, 469. Total Decrease,	566
Daily average Number confined—Males, Decrease, 311·64; Females, Decrease, 98·36. Total Decrease,	410
Individuals committed—Males, Decrease, 1,568; Females, Decrease, 216. Total Decrease,	1,784
Commitments—Males, Decrease per cent., 5·8; Females, Increase per cent., 3·8. Total Decrease per cent.,	1·9
Individuals committed—Males, Decrease per cent, 10·1; Females, Decrease per cent., 3·3. Total Decrease per cent.,	8·

Numbers of prisoners committed, and daily average number in custody.

JUVENILES, *i.e.*, Prisoners not exceeding 16 years of age:—

Commitments—Males, Increase, 120; Females, Decrease, 53. Total Increase,	67
Individuals—Males, Increase, 96; Females, Decrease, 34. Total Increase,	62

DEBTORS.—Commitments—Males, Increase, 99; Females, Decrease, 6. Total Increase, 93

When we compare the tables for the year 1868 with those for 1867 we observe a decrease under the several heads of "number of all classes confined," "number of commitments," "daily average numbers confined," and number of individuals committed. This decrease, however, does not equally apply to the tables of statistics of both sexes, as the number of females in custody during 1868, as well as the total number of commitments and recommitments of prisoners of that sex, in the course of the year 1868, exceeded those of 1867, as appears from the abstracts which follow. Yet the true and most reliable criterion of the amount of crime of a more serious character of which during the year offenders were convicted, and under sentence

Forty-seventh Report.

(evinced by the comparative length of the sentences, and shown in the table giving the daily average numbers in custody during the year), affords a satisfactory evidence that the offences for which these females were charged in 1868 were not of the class characterized as grave crimes. Again, we have observed on our inspections that abandoned women committed for loitering in the streets and any similar offence against public order now constitute the great majority of the female inmates of the gaols.

Daily average number of prisoners in custody in 1868 lower than at any period for the last 15 years.

The decrease in the daily average numbers of inmates of both sexes in the county and borough gaols of Ireland is remarkable. The daily average number of males in all the gaols of Ireland in 1868 was 1,460 and that of females 671, a number not greater than might have been imprisoned in one gaol for each sex. The numbers in 1867 were an average of 1,771 males and 769 females. From this it appears that the average daily number of inmates of the gaols in 1868 were fewer by 311 males and 98 females than in 1867; and further, by reference to Abstract No. 4 of this Report it will be seen that the daily average number of prisoners in 1868 was much lower than at any period for the last 15 years to which the table extends. When we compare the daily average number of prisoners in our gaols in 1868, amounting to 2,131, with the averages of 1854, the numbers exhibit a reduction of nearly one-third in the former year, while if we go further back to the years 1850 and 1851, we find the averages then amounting to upwards of 10,000 daily.

Juveniles.

The tables for 1868 show an increase of 67 in the number of juveniles (*i.e.*, prisoners not exceeding 16 years of age) committed to gaol during that year over the number so committed in 1867. This increase consisted of males only. The increase in the number of commitments of male juveniles in 1868 was 120, while the commitments of females exhibited a decrease of 50 when compared with those of 1867. The tables for the year 1867 also, when compared with the returns for 1866, exhibit an increase of 303 commitments of juveniles, viz., 165 of males and 38 of females, but the numbers fall far short of those of former years, and it is to be hoped that the operation of the "Industrial Schools Act," passed last session, combined with that of the "Reformatory Schools," will check the training of young delinquents from whom adult criminals are formed.

Debtors.

The number of prisoners committed for debt to the county and borough gaols of Ireland amounted in 1868 to 727 individuals, of whom 676 were males and 51 females; the numbers in 1867 were 577 males and 57 females, and in 1866 621 were committed, viz., 576 males and 45 females. It thus appears that in 1868 100 males were imprisoned for debt in the county and borough gaols of Ireland more than in 1866, and 99 more than in 1867. The number of female debtors, which had increased from 45 in 1866 to 57 in 1867, again diminished in 1868 to 51, still, however, leaving an increase on the numbers in 1866. A Bill is now passing through Parliament to abolish in England imprisonment for debt, which we trust will soon also be removed from the Statute Book of this part of the United Kingdom, as Ireland should not be deprived of the

benefit of so wise an alteration of the law. In some instances county and borough rates are charged for years with the maintenance of debtors whose debts do not amount to the cost of their support in the gaols for three months; and the operation of the law is occasionally applied to the fraudulent arrest by relatives and friends for the purpose of gratuitous maintenance in gaols of persons whom they would be compelled to support if at large.* This question has been frequently brought under the notice of the Executive, in former reports of Inspectors-General, and we do not now consider it necessary to enter further into detail on the subject. *Forty-seventh Report.*

If, however, imprisonment for debt in Ireland be continued, it will be necessary that a large sum be expended in erecting a new prison for debtors, or in remodelling the present building of the Four Court Marshalsea in Dublin, for in this prison, owing to the faulty construction of the building, neither the proper separation of the sexes or of classes can be observed, nor some of the most important requirements of the prison Act enforced. Four Court Marshalsea.

The marshalseas of many of the county gaols, especially those for females, are also in a very defective state; and in many no marshalsea for females exists. Debtors of that sex are in such cases lodged in the hospital, or in the cells of the criminal prisons. Marshalseas in county gaols.

20,413 individual prisoners (exclusive of debtors) were committed to the county and borough gaols of Ireland in 1868; of these 13,992 were males, and 6,421 females. In 1867 the commitments included 22,197 individuals, viz., 15,560 males and 6,637 females, showing a decrease in the numbers committed in 1868, as compared with those in 1867, of 1,568 males, equal to 10 per cent., and of 216 females, or 3·3 per cent. Number of individual prisoners committed.

During 1868 35 prisoners were committed to county and borough gaols by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, under the Act for the Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in Ireland. The statistics of prisoners so committed are not included in the returns for 1868, for the same reasons which influenced the Inspectors-General to exclude them from the tables of 1866 and 1867, viz., in order that the tables may be available for comparison throughout a long series of years, undisturbed by any abnormal state of legislation in the country. Under warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.

* On the marriage of the Prince of Wales, the then Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Carlisle, anxious to release any deserving prisoners who might be confined in the Dublin Marshalsea prison for debt, commissioned the Dean of the Chapel Royal to ascertain the names of such persons. The Local Inspector of the Marshalsea, on instituting inquiries, could only discover two persons in it deserving of His Excellency's bounty. The debts for which these persons were detained were settled by the Lord Lieutenant, and they were released. A few days afterwards a benevolent magistrate of Dublin, who distributes large sums in charity, called on one of the Inspectors-General of Prisons to complain that his two pensioners had been discharged from the Marshalsea. It then appeared that the pension which he allowed to them, although abundant for their food, was insufficient to meet their other expenses, and that they had themselves arrested to obtain, free of expense, within the Marshalsea, the accommodation they desired.

Forty-seventh Report.

Numbers in custody on the 1st January in each of the last 19 years.

No. 1.—Number of Prisoners in Gaols (of all Classes).

On 1st January,	1851,	.	10,084	On 1st January,	1861,	.	2,488
Do.	do.	1852,	. 8,803	Do.	do.	1862,	. 2,916
Do.	do.	1853,	. 7,604	Do.	do.	1863,	. 3,055
Do.	do.	1854,	. 5,755	Do.	do.	1864,	. 3,023
Do.	do.	1855,	. 5,080	Do.	do.	1865,	. . 2,747
Do.	do.	1856,	. 3,561	Do.	do.	1866,	. . 2,663
Do.	do.	1857,	. 3,419	Do.	do.	1867,	. 2,332
Do.	do.	1858,	. 3,265	Do.	do.	1868,	. 2,463
Do.	do.	1859,	. 2,844	Do.	do.	1869,	. 2,024
Do.	do.	1860,	. 2,535				

This table shows the total number of prisoners inmates of the county and borough gaols of Ireland on the 1st January in each year from 1851 to 1869. From it we learn the great reduction which has taken place in the numbers of prisoners committed to our gaols. The number in custody on the 1st of January in the present year (1869) was 2,024, while on the corresponding day in 1851 it amounted to 10,084 individuals.

Monthly return of prisoners in custody last 18 years.

No. 2.—Return of the Numbers (of all Classes) in Gaols on the 1st day of each Month in the Years

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1851, .	10,084	11,032	11,444	10,689	11,066	12,217	12,223	10,669	9,405	8,435	8,247	8,461
1852, .	8,803	9,187	9,971	8,944	8,890	9,527	8,854	7,621	7,589	7,403	7,104	7,592
1853, .	7,604	8,154	8,141	7,610	7,681	7,924	7,084	6,243	6,039	5,823	5,471	5,781
1854, .	5,755	6,186	6,423	5,978	5,686	5,977	5,816	5,686	5,487	5,230	4,930	5,100
1855, .	5,080	5,273	4,788	4,768	4,560	4,837	4,582	4,285	4,148	3,753	3,747	3,844
1856, .	3,561	3,866	4,022	3,665	3,595	3,686	3,492	3,599	3,495	3,387	3,454	3,516
1857, .	3,419	3,559	3,477	3,298	3,252	3,432	3,373	3,354	3,272	3,224	3,323	3,295
1858, .	3,265	3,323	3,193	2,908	2,932	3,047	2,867	2,910	2,933	2,779	2,787	2,760
1859, .	2,844	2,928	2,847	2,799	2,502	2,606	2,740	2,699	2,621	2,534	2,666	2,585
1860, .	2,535	2,610	2,623	2,532	2,550	2,736	2,742	2,686	2,474	2,439	2,498	2,508
1861, .	2,488	2,636	2,709	2,508	2,705	2,905	3,058	2,899	2,714	2,789	2,835	2,843
1862, .	2,916	2,985	3,182	2,993	3,059	3,149	3,298	3,025	3,049	3,032	3,064	3,051
1863, .	3,055	3,209	3,348	3,308	3,090	3,313	3,415	3,099	3,081	2,950	3,018	3,107
1864, .	3,023	3,038	2,962	2,979	3,035	3,072	3,066	3,018	3,013	2,979	2,829	2,795
1865, .	2,747	2,689	2,788	2,675	2,743	2,883	2,914	2,871	2,918	2,990	2,860	2,784
1866, .	2,663	2,766	3,034	3,170	2,987	2,841	2,954	2,711	2,519	2,311	2,325	2,311
1867, .	2,332	2,290	2,438	2,344	3,040	2,844	2,809	2,722	2,690	2,645	2,570	2,498
1868, .	2,463	2,379	2,398	2,307	2,168	2,158	2,248	2,283	2,244	2,235	2,110	2,025

From this table we learn the precise number of prisoners of all classes in the gaols of Ireland on the 1st of each month for a long series of years, and it will be seen that, with the exception of the months of January and February in 1868, the numbers in custody on the 1st of the several months of that year were less than on the corresponding date in any of the previous years; and a very marked decrease is perceptible in each of the later months of the year 1868.

Number of commitments, daily averages, and highest and lowest aggregates.

Table No. 3, pp. xii. and xiii., contrasts the numbers of prisoners committed to the several gaols of Ireland in the years 1867 and 1868, distinguishing those committed as criminals and as debtors. It likewise details the relative numbers of each sex, the daily average number confined in each prison, the highest and lowest numbers in custody at any one time, the highest and lowest

aggregates in the gaols during these years. It shows that 32,690 prisoners (19,250 males, and 13,440 females) were in charge in 1868, as contrasted with 33,034 (20,089 males, and 12,945 females) in 1867, exhibiting as has already been observed a decrease in 1868 of 839 in the number of commitments of males, but an increase of 495 in those of females, at the same time that the daily averages during the years were (omitting fractions) 1,771 of males and 769 of females in 1867, as compared with 1,460 of males and 671 of females in 1868, being a decrease of 310 in the number of male prisoners, and of 99 females, daily in custody in the gaols during the latter year. The highest aggregate number of all classes in confinement at any one time in 1867 was 3,809, the lowest 1,695; the highest in 1868 was 3,081, the lowest 1,443; making a difference of 728 in the highest and 252 in the lowest numbers in favour of 1868. Again, the highest number of males at any time in custody in 1867 was 2,915; the highest in 1868 2,210; and females never numbered more than 1,094 in 1868, while they reached to 1,185 in 1867. *Forty-seventh Report.*

This table also shows the small number of prisoners, especially females, committed to some of the county and borough gaols of Ireland, and the necessity of making some change by which the heavy outlay now imposed on the rates in keeping up expensive establishments with large staffs may be avoided; for instance, the total numbers of prisoners of all classes, including debtors, lodged in Roscommon county gaol in 1868 were 152 males and 47 females, in Carlow 162 males and 73 females, in Clare 176 males and 70 females, in the King's county 161 males and 71 females, in the Queen's county 206 males and 64 females, and in Leitrim 184 males and 74 females. Few prisoners, especially females, committed to some gaols in Ireland.

The numbers in custody daily of females in 2 counties averaged (omitting fractions) only 4, in three 5, in eight 6, in two 7, and in two 8, while the average number of females belonging to the jurisdiction of Kilkenny city, who were inmates of the gaol, was under 2 daily. The daily averages of males were in Drogheda 6, in Carlow 11, in Fermanagh 13, and in Leitrim 14.

In Wicklow, Roscommon, and Kilkenny town there have been periods during the year when no female prisoner was in custody. In the goals of Westmeath, Sligo, Drogheda, Clare and Kilkenny only 1; and in those of Fermanagh, Leitrim, Meath, Nenagh, Donegal, King's and Queen's county—2. In 21 gaols the female inmates have occasionally numbered 4 or under during the year. We have omitted reference to Galway Town Gaol, as in the early portion of 1869 it was amalgamated with the gaol of that county.

No. 3.—Comparative Statement of the Numbers Confined,*

County and Borough Gaols.	Number of Commitments								Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on night of 31st Dec.				Total Number Confined during the year.			
	Of all Prisoners, except Debtors.				Debtors.											
	1867.		1868.		1867.		1868.		1866.		1867.		1867.		1868.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2,168	1,727	2,326	1,965	84	12	133	7	167	68	157	76	2,419	1,802	2,616	2,047
Armagh,	415	210	364	206	25	3	34	3	30	15	56	20	470	228	454	229
Carlow,	172	58	143	61	11	1	5	.	15	6	14	12	198	65	162	73
Cavan,	234	100	196	118	18	1	14	1	39	14	40	7	291	115	250	126
Clare,	291	88	124	56	9	.	7	.	28	6	45	14	328	94	176	70
Cork County,	819	303	673	286	33	3	32	5	81	44	94	29	933	350	799	320
„ City,	724	1,038	700	807	61	4	84	9	55	35	51	71	840	1,077	835	947
Donegal,	294	85	250	70	8	.	10	.	41	14	32	6	343	99	292	76
Down,	288	205	361	238	29	6	34	3	68	40	54	34	385	251	449	275
Dublin County,	837	410	602	484	28	4	14	2	59	22	69	.	924	436	685	486
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.	3,272	.	3,296	.	.	.	.	.	248	.	287	.	3,515	.	3,583	.
Grangegorman P.	.	3,779	.	4,230	.	.	.	.	.	144	.	171	.	3,923	.	4,401
Fermanagh,	255	117	203	102	6	.	8	1	19	11	20	9	280	128	231	112
Galway County,	253	151	182	88	17	.	14	.	27	11	23	15	297	162	219	103
„ Town,	216	175	212	116	10	.	13	3	8	10	7	6	234	185	232	125
Kerry,	376	105	384	151	16	1	13	.	41	13	43	12	433	119	440	163
Kildare,	369	695	371	731	8	2	8	.	50	26	56	28	427	723	435	759
Kilkenny,	†168	47	175	41	7	.	3	1	29	4	27	5	318	201	291	100
	‡112	148	84	53	2	.	2	.		2						
King's,	186	55	137	62	4	2	4	1	13	7	20	8	203	64	161	71
Leitrim,	182	61	160	72	2	.	8	.	20	4	16	2	204	65	184	74
Limerick County,	484	92	317	84	10	.	5	.	40	11	58	12	484	103	380	96
„ City,	626	287	616	302	22	4	18	2	37	11	29	15	685	302	663	319
Londonderry,	326	253	340	265	28	2	35	.	41	12	31	14	395	267	406	279
Longford,	202	63	297	90	5	.	6	.	10	9	26	7	217	72	329	97
Louth,	393	152	310	177	7	2	10	1	10	9	29	13	410	163	349	191
Drogheda Town,	214	78	117	74	5	.	7	.	9	5	6	7	228	83	130	81
Mayo,	438	138	446	133	9	2	9	.	43	15	43	14	490	155	498	147
Meath,	168	54	159	64	9	.	.	4	14	3	15	2	191	57	174	70
Monaghan,	247	106	220	79	15	1	22	.	34	22	19	16	296	129	261	95
Queen's,	240	74	180	58	6	2	4	.	19	6	22	6	265	82	206	64
Roscommon,	122	73	120	41	4	.	11	.	33	11	21	6	159	84	152	47
Sligo,	263	118	303	91	7	1	12	.	19	6	23	7	289	125	338	98
Tipperary, N. Rid.	373	109	306	84	4	.	7	.	39	6	24	6	416	115	337	90
„ S. Rid.	652	291	612	396	8	.	10	1	48	30	63	25	708	321	685	422
Tyrone,	315	132	270	100	23	1	36	2	24	14	49	20	362	147	355	132
Waterford,	†156	60	130	86	5	.	7	1	36	14	35	15	501	311	580	285
	‡300	284	401	231	4	3	7	2								
Westmeath,	260	127	267	137	5	.	8	.	21	12	17	11	306	139	292	148
Wexford,	198	98	187	70	12	.	12	2	76	15	72	19	286	113	271	91
Wicklow,	315	78	317	74	11	.	10	.	33	12	23	7	359	90	350	81
Total Males,	17,893	.	16,358	.	577	.	676	.	1,619	.	1,716	.	20,089	.	19,250	.
Total Females,	.	12,174	.	12,643	.	57	.	51	.	714	.	746	.	12,945	.	13,440
Total M. & F.	30,067		29,501		634		727		2,333		2,462		33,034		32,690	

* Exclusive of the 970 Commitments in 1866, of 632 in 1867, of 35 in 1868, under the Acts for

in the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, in 1867 and 1868.

Exclusive of Debtors.																County and Borough Gaols.
Daily Average Number Confined.				Highest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Lowest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time.		Highest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				Lowest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time.				
1867.		1868.		1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867	1868	
M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	
147·48	77·46	149·52	85·02	271	301	191	183	175	203	108	129	125	113	51	55	Antrim.
40·35	21·65	38·96	17·77	87	76	36	41	58	53	31	29	17	28	15	8	Armagh.
14	8	11·5	8	41	35	13	9	23	22	18	13	9	3	2	4	Carlow.
42·87	10·63	24·9	7·58	71	49	41	19	57	42	16	12	34	13	5	3	Cavan.
40·54	7·99	22·44	5·14	71	57	26	12	64	43	18	15	23	9	1	1	Clare.
109	33	90·83	33·4	176	152	110	97	150	122	52	56	69	70	18	13	Cork County.
53·42	57·53	56·1	46·2	153	145	66	58	73	82	92	72	39	34	27	22	,, City.
34·33	7·01	31·33	6·49	60	58	27	23	51	48	14	13	22	19	3	2	Donegal.
58·93	35·08	49·37	32·57	114	100	81	64	74	64	43	42	46	38	28	22	Down.
92·7	19	56·3	17·7	229	93	65	52	229	83	23	25	46	35	16	11	Dublin County.
267	.	248	.	400	309	220	204	400	309	.	.	220	204	.	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	181	.	129	212	190	119	91	.	.	212	190	.	.	119	91	Grangegorman)
17·97	13·79	13·84	8·64	48	33	25	14	28	21	23	15	11	7	8	2	Fermanagh.
26·7	14·08	24·51	12·95	56	54	23	22	45	36	26	19	15	14	6	8	Galway County.
7·09	5·6	8·4	4·3	22	28	3	6	14	16	13	12	3	4	.	1	,, Town.
40·61	11·6	31·84	10·41	66	70	32	24	54	58	17	19	22	18	7	5	Kerry.
61·27	21·54	50·84	22·41	118	104	60	46	103	69	40	41	36	29	4	10	Kildare.
24	7	19	4	60	44	16	12	51	30	16	8	9	11	2	†1	Kilkenny.
8·31	5·16	8·34	1·73	24	21	8	3	16	19	14	5	5	2	1	‡.	Kilkenny.
20·23	7·08	16·8	6	45	35	14	11	33	27	12	10	9	7	4	2	Kings.
18·33	4·58	14·75	4·7	33	44	10	7	30	38	8	9	8	4	2	2	Leitrim.
73·52	11·84	42·5	9·47	142	100	42	31	134	86	18	16	32	21	7	4	Limerick County.
36	14·46	23·6	12·4	76	63	34	21	61	44	30	20	24	12	3	3	,, City.
34·2	14·09	31·57	12·88	66	58	34	34	51	46	25	23	23	20	8	3	Londonderry.
15·76	6·37	25·91	6·65	33	44	8	17	26	42	10	14	6	13	2	3	Longford.
33	10·67	27·49	9·8	106	52	16	18	93	39	19	20	7	13	5	3	Louth.
9·19	3·9	6	6·48	61	25	4	4	57	18	10	15	3	2	1	1	Drogheda Town
40·7	17·6	32·6	13·6	98	65	35	31	73	50	29	23	19	20	11	8	Mayo.
18·85	4·46	15·28	6·38	34	33	11	14	31	28	12	11	9	10	1	2	Meath.
19·73	16·25	19	12·57	55	46	24	24	33	29	22	18	11	12	13	10	Monaghan.
18·59	4·56	17·39	4·74	41	32	10	14	29	25	13	11	5	11	.	2	Queen's.
26·19	7·65	18·11	5·48	46	32	19	17	33	28	13	9	16	14	2	.	Roscommon.
19·74	7·72	20·01	6·16	45	48	16	12	31	42	17	12	10	8	1	1	Sligo.
39·92	8·65	20·87	7·56	102	37	23	21	86	31	20	12	16	13	4	2	Tipperary, N. Rid
66·07	24·98	47·23	26·87	166	102	57	55	141	66	36	41	32	33	9	16	,, S. Rid
41·03	14·42	28·54	14·71	74	73	30	27	58	54	24	25	19	17	9	7	Tyrone.
19·1	4·2	17·9	6·6	71	40	13	21	66	29	10	11	11	10	1	†4	Waterford.
19·8	12·8	18·4	15·4	43	52	19	24	30	25	23	29	10	10	4	‡9	Waterford.
21·28	8·28	17·7	6·7	44	43	18	9	33	31	16	14	9	8	3	1	Westmeath.
70·38	18·93	56·03	16·86	107	93	72	30	87	72	26	23	56	13	14	12	Wexford.
23·32	8·57	25·21	6	47	45	24	21	34	36	16	13	16	17	5	.	Wicklow.
1771·45	.	1459·81	.	.	.	.	.	2,915	2,210	.	.	1,102	939	.	.	Total Males.
.	769·18	.	670·82	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,185	1,094	.	.	422	354	Total Females.
2540·63		2130·63		3,809	3,081	1,695	1,443	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Total M. & F.

suspending the Habeas Corpus Act. † County prisoners. ‡ City prisoners.

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Commitments last 15 years.

No. 4.—COMMITMENTS (exclusive of Debtors) in the last Fifteen Years.

Years.	Number of Commitments.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Years.	Number of Commitments.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.
1854, .	60,445	5,700·9	1862, .	32,159	2,895·9
1855, .	48,446	4,418·3	1863, .	33,940	3,028·7
1856, .	43,713	3,580·6	1864, .	32,870	2,843·1
1857, .	39,666	3,273·4	1865, .	32,731	2,718·8
1858, .	33,999	2,894·6	1866, .	29,097	2,559·4
1859, .	32,142	2,605·4	1867, .	30,067	2,540·6
1860, .	30,712	2,523·8	1868, .	29,501	2,130·6
1861, .	30,087	2,631·3			

By this table we find that commitments of criminal prisoners, which in 1854 numbered 60,445, were reduced in 1866 to 29,097; they again increased in 1867 to 30,067, but in 1868 diminished to 29,501, being, however, an increase of 404 on those in 1866, but a decrease of 566 as compared with the year 1867.

Daily average numbers in custody.

The daily average of prisoners confined in the gaols was lower in 1868 than in any previous year; it numbered 5,700 in 1854, and in 1866, when the number of commitments was less than in any year within the period it amounted to 2,559, while in 1868 it was only 2,130. These figures tend to show that sentences of imprisonment during the year 1868 were for shorter periods than in 1866, and that the offences were of a less aggravated character.

Number of prisoners committed, distinguishing the sexes and offences.

No. 5.—COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Number of Prisoners Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, in each of the years 1867 and 1868, distinguishing the Sexes and Crimes.

CLASS OF OFFENDERS.	1867.			1868.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CONVICTED.						
Felons, (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions)	787	352	1,139	738	300	1,038
Misdemeanants, (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions)	890	96	986	656	92	748
Criminal Lunatics, (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions)	22	1	23	10	6	16
Offenders under Larceny Acts (Summary)	1,221	799	2,020	1,271	780	2,051
Misdemeanants, (Summary)	6,677	6,140	12,817	7,150	6,709	13,859
Dangerous Lunatics, (Summary)	380	231	611	1	.	1
Under Revenue Laws,	81	23	104	85	31	116
Under Poor Law Acts,	172	148	320	226	144	370
By Courts Martial,	149	.	149	182	.	182
Deserters,	203	.	203	191	.	191
Under Vagrant Acts,	214	354	568	291	305	596
Drunkards,	3,418	3,227	6,645	3,547	3,487	7,034
TOTAL,	14,214	11,371	25,585	14,348	11,854	26,202
NOT CONVICTED.						
Felons (Acquitted),	206	89	295	201	83	284
" (No Bill, or no Prosecution),	283	64	347	98	57	155
Misdemeanants (Acquitted),	90	25	115	114	26	140
" (No Bill, or no Prosecution)	257	17	274	81	29	110
For further Examination & Discharged	2,540	517	3,057	1,773	516	2,289
TOTAL,	3,376	712	4,088	2,267	711	2,978
In Custody for Trial on 31st December,	303	91	394	243	78	321
GENERAL TOTAL,	17,893	12,174	30,067	16,858	12,643	29,501

In this table is given a comparative statement of the convictions and acquittals of prisoners during the years 1867 and 1868, distinguishing the tribunals before whom they were tried, the various descriptions of crimes under which convictions were had, as well as the numbers of each class of prisoners detained in custody under special statutes, such as dangerous lunatics, persons supposed to be deserters; &c. From this table we learn that 1,677 males and 448 females were convicted by juries in Ireland before the Judges at Assizes or the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions in 1867, and 1,394 males and 392 females in 1868, showing a decrease in the latter year of 283 male and 56 female offenders so convicted. *Forty-seventh Report.* Convictions by juries.

In 1867 12,537 males and 10,923 females were committed under summary convictions—in 1868 they numbered 12,954 males, and 11,462 females, showing an increase in 1868 of 417 males and 545 females as compared with the year 1867. Summary convictions.

The acquittals of prisoners of all classes were 836 of males in 1867, and 494 in 1868. The acquittals of females numbered 195 in both years. Acquittals.

The convictions were 85 per cent. on the commitments in 1867, and 88 per cent. in 1868.

The numbers committed for further examination, and discharged during the year 1867, were 3,057, 2,540 males, and 517 females; in 1868 there were 2,289 commitments of this class, viz., 1,773 males, and 516 females. There were in custody awaiting trial at the close of the year 1867, 303 males and 691 females; and 243 males and 78 females at the end of 1868. Remands and discharges.

Criminal lunatics found insane on trial in 1867 numbered 22 males and 1 female. They were 10 males and 6 females in 1868.

Of dangerous lunatics, committed under the 1st Vic., cap 27, in 1867, there were 380 males and 231 females; only one prisoner, a male, was committed in 1868, under that statute which had been repealed in 1867, by Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 116, but many insane persons were committed to gaols during the year by magistrates nominally for assaults or other criminal charges, contrary to the intention of the Legislature, thus frustrating the beneficent intentions of the framers of the Act of 1867. Lunatics.

Summary commitments for misdemeanors increased from 6,677 of males, and 6,140 of females in 1867, to 7,150 of males, and 6,709 of females in 1868; and the commitments of males for drunkenness, which numbered 3,418 in 1867, increased to 3,547 in 1868, and those of females from 3,227 in 1867 to 3,487 in 1868, showing an increase under the two heads of convictions for drunkenness and misdemeanors, before magistrates at Police and Petty Sessions Courts, of 602 males and 829 females when compared with the previous year. These figures do not include drunkards who suffered imprisonments in bridewells, and who numbered 7,524 in 1867, and 7,034 in 1868. Misdemeanors.

Commitments of persons convicted by Courts-martial increased from 116 in 1866, to 149 in 1867, and 182 in 1868; while those of deserters, which had increased from 181 in 1866 to 203 in 1867, again diminished, in 1868, to 191. Courts-martial.

1,271 males and 780 females were summarily convicted before magistrates under the Larceny Acts in 1868, being an in- Under Larceny Act.

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crease of 50 males, and a decrease of 19 females compared with 1867.

Under Revenue Acts.

Commitments under the revenue laws increased from 104 in 1867 to 116 in 1868; under the Vagrant Acts from 568 to 596; and under the Poor Law Acts from 320 in 1867 to 370 in 1868.

Number of individuals committed in 1867-8.

No. 6 (*a.*)—Number of INDIVIDUALS committed in 1867 and 1868, and the number of them committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, and Five times and upwards, *within* each of these years.

Committed.	1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,	14,046	4,971	19,017	12,228	4,475	16,903
Twice,	1,075	709	1,784	1,192	696	1,888
Thrice,	268	312	580	337	294	631
Four times,	89	170	259	113	192	305
Five times and upwards,	82	475	557	122	564	686
Total, Males,	15,560			13,992		
Total, Females,		6,637			6,421	
Total, M. & F.,			22,197			20,413
No. Committed for the *first* time,	11,406	3,332	14,738	9,462	3,014	12,476

From this table we learn that of the 20,413 prisoners committed in 1868, 1,888, or 9 per cent. of the entire number, were twice committed; 631, or 3 per cent., were three times; 305, or 1½ per cent., were four times; 686, or nearly 4 per cent., were five times and upwards—committed in the course of that year.

Recommitments of females.

The great number of recommitments of females as shown in these tables is one of the greatest blots on the prison system as enforced in the county and borough gaols of this country. Of the 6,421 females committed in 1868, 1,746 were recommitted during the year, of these 756 four times and upwards. By table No. 6 (*b*) it will be seen that 565 of these women have been in gaol twenty-one times and upwards; 452 from twelve to twenty times; 748 from six to eleven times; and 1,815 have two, three, four, and five committals recorded against them. Thus a small number of females, recommitted month after month, and year after year, occupy the gaols of the country, some spending eight, nine, and ten months of the year in prison, and occasionally recommitted within a few days, or perhaps hours, after being discharged from a previous imprisonment—the great majority committed for drunkenness, disorder, and loitering in the streets of towns. Of the 6,421 females who were inmates of the gaols in 1868, 3,407 or 53 per cent. were, for the most part of the class above referred to, and known to have been in prison previously; while amongst the 13,992 males committed in that year, 9,462 or 68 per cent. were never before in gaol, and only 4,530 or 32 per cent. had previously been committed. The recommitments of juveniles, especially of females, on the contrary, have considerably diminished, and only 15 female juveniles were recommitted during 1868—1 four times, 2 three times, and 12 twice.—See Table No. 13, p. xxiii.

Referring to table No. 6 (*b*) we observe that about 40 per cent.

No. 6 (*b*).—Number of Individuals committed during 1867 and 1868; showing those who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, &c., &c., in Custody, from their *first* commitment in *any* year up to the 31st of December, in each year.

Committed.		1867.							1868.						
		Not exceeding 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.		Total.			Not exceeding 16 years of age.		Above 16 years of age.		Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,		868	146	10,043	2,908	10,911	3,054	13,965	911	142	8,315	2,699	9,226	2,841	12,067
Twice,		69	16	2,054	906	2,123	922	3,045	117	12	1,974	806	2,091	818	2,909
Thrice,		19	10	805	454	824	464	1,288	25	3	832	479	857	482	1,339
Four times,		9	8	472	303	481	311	792	3	1	468	277	471	278	749
Five times,		2	10	291	215	293	225	518	4	.	330	237	334	237	571
Six times,		.	.	197	168	197	168	365	2	.	208	194	210	194	404
Seven to eleven times,		.	1	431	573	431	574	1,005	1	.	489	554	490	554	1,044
Twelve to sixteen times,		.	.	151	258	151	258	409	.	.	157	299	157	299	456
Seventeen to twenty times,		.	.	61	153	61	153	214	.	.	49	153	49	153	202
Twenty-one times and upwards,		.	1	88	507	88	508	596	.	.	107	565	107	565	672
No. of Individuals,	M.	967	.	14,593	.	15,560	.	.	1,063	.	12,929	.	13,992	.	.
	F.	.	192	.	6,445	.	6,637	.	.	158	.	6,263	.	6,421	.
	M. & F.	11,59		21,038		.	.	22,197	1,221		19,192		.	.	20,413
No. of Commitments represented in above,	M.	1,108	.	31,223	.	32,331	.	.	1,272	.	30,461	.	31,733	.	.
	F.	.	320	.	42,927	.	43,247	.	.	179	.	47,014	.	47,193	.
	M. & F.	1,428		74,150		.	.	75,578	1,451		77,475		.	.	78,926

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Previous convictions.

of the inmates of the gaols in 1868 had previous convictions recorded against them; and the constant recommitments of the same individuals show that the criminal classes who find their way into prison are limited to a comparatively few individuals; hence the necessity for dealing with such persons, so that when they will not change their course of life the expense of repeated prosecutions, trials, and convictions may be avoided, and that the labour of such prisoners in gaol may be utilized under long sentences instead of being in a great measure wasted as at present is the case in many of the county and borough gaols throughout Ireland. Twenty-five per cent. of the females committed in 1868 had been more than seven times previously in prison, and deducting the number of those committed for the first time in that year, the commitments of the remaining females averaged 12 for each of their number, while the commitments of males so circumstanced show an average of 5 only for each individual. The averages for males in 1867 were about the same as in 1868, but the averages for females were much higher in the year 1868.

The following abstracts show in detail the number of commitments of the prisoners who in 1868 and 1867 are included under the heading twenty-one times and upwards:—

NUMBER COMMITTED, 1868.

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times, .	67	216	101 to 110 times,	2	10	224 times, . .	–	1
31 to 40 ,, .	22	112	111 to 120 ,, .	–	6	267 ,, . .	–	1
41 to 50 ,, .	9	72	121 to 130 ,, .	1	4			
51 to 60 ,, .	2	59	131 to 140 ,, .	–	3	Total,	107	565
61 to 70 ,, .	–	33	141 to 150 ,, .	1	3			
71 to 80 ,, .	2	17	151 to 160 ,, .	1	3	M. & F.	672	
81 to 90 ,, .	–	10	161 to 170 ,, .	3	–			
91 to 100 ,, .	–	11	199 times, . .	–	1			

Recommitments.

In 1867 this heading included 88 males and 508 females, and the details of their recommitments are as under—

NUMBER COMMITTED, 1867.

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times,	59	211	101 to 110 times, .	–	6	196 times, . .	–	1
31 to 40 ,, .	12	103	111 to 120 ,, .	–	10	215 ,, . .	–	1
41 to 50 ,, .	7	67	121 to 130 ,, .	–	1	236 ,, . .	–	1
51 to 60 ,, .	3	44	131 to 140 ,, .	2	2			
61 to 70 ,, .	2	22	141 to 150 ,, .	–	1	Total, .	88	508
71 to 80 ,, .	–	14	151 to 160 ,, .	1	2			
81 to 90 ,, .	–	13	162 times, . .	–	1	M. & F.,	596	
91 to 100 ,, .	2	8	164 ,, . .	–	1			

Sentences.

No. 7.—SENTENCES of DEATH and PENAL SERVITUDE of Prisoners of all Ages in 1868 and 1867.

	1868. M.	1868. F.	1867. M.	1867. F.
Death, ...	–	–	3	–
Penal Servitude for Life, ...	2	–	6	–
,, above 15 years, ...	2	–	2	–
,, 15 years and above 10 years,	7	–	13	–
,, 10 ,, ,, 7 ,,	15	2	27	5
,, 7 years, ...	64	48	66	40
,, 5 ,, ...	75	29	92	34
Total, ...	165	79	209	79
	244		288	

No sentence of death was passed on any offender in Ireland during 1868. Three individuals received that sentence in 1867,

but in no instance was the sentence carried out, as in each case the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. *Forty-seventh Report.*

In 1868 165 males and 79 females were sentenced to various terms of penal servitude—the males, 2 for life, and 9 for periods of above ten years; the females, 2 for ten years, and the remainder of both males and females were for terms of seven and five years. In 1867 206 males and 79 females were sentenced to penal servitude, 6 males for life, and 15 for above ten years; 5 females were for ten years, the other sentences on prisoners of both sexes were for terms of five and seven years. This table shows that 41 more males were sentenced to penal servitude in 1867 than in 1868. These sentences on females numbered 79 in each year. Sentences to Penal servitude.

No. 8.—Sentences of Fine only, Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences respited and not passed in 1868 and 1867. Sentences for indefinite terms.

	1868.		1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fine only, ...	11	3	5	1
Unlimited, ...	207	10	615	235
Sentences respited and not passed,	166	22	202	13
Total, ...	384	35	822	249
	419		1,071	

Sentences for unlimited or indefinite periods, or respited, which in 1867 amounted to 822 on males and 249 on females, were 384 on males and 35 on females in 1868; but in the former year 402 male and 202 female lunatics were included in the returns of persons so sentenced, while only 11 males and 6 females are included under this heading in 1868.

Deserters and offenders convicted by courts-martial amounting to 195 in 1867, and 179 in 1868, are also included in this class.

No. 9.—Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1868 and 1867. Sentences for definite terms.

			1868.		1867.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
3 years	and above	2 years, . .	–	–	–	–
2 ,,		18 months, .	45	4	52	8
18 months		12 ,, .	42	6	44	5
12 ,,		9 ,, .	202	43	253	58
9 ,,		6 ,, .	57	12	69	23
6 ,,		3 ,, .	470	202	528	241
3 ,,		2 ,, .	585	370	641	436
2 ,,		1 month, .	1,149	505	1,227	557
1 month		14 days, .	2,912	1,437	2,615	1,355
14 days		7 ,, .	2,308	1,785	2,270	1,814
7 ,,		48 hours, .	2,426	2,843	1,942	2,556
48 hours, ...			1,860	2,511	1,850	2,129
24 ,, ...			1,899	2,069	1,844	1,932
	Total, . . .		13,955	11,787	13,335	11,114
			25,742		24,449	

This table proves what has already been remarked, that although the sentences on prisoners in 1868 were more numerous than in 1867, yet those for long periods were much fewer in 1868 than in the preceding year. Forty-nine offenders were sentenced for periods of 2 years and above 18 months in 1868,

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as compared with 60 so sentenced in 1867; in like manner sentences for terms of 18, 12, 9, 6, 3, 2, and above 1 month in 1868 were fewer by 1,439 than in 1867; while on the contrary short sentences of 1 month and under were more numerous in 1868, numbering 22,050 in that year, and only 20,307 in 1867. These sentences on males in 1868 numbered 11,405, or 136,449 days; and those on females 10,645, or 92,218 days.

Sentences for short terms.

No. 10.—Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1868.

	Males.	Females.		Maximum Number of days of 24 hours represented. Males.		Females.
1 month and above 14 days,	2,912	1,437	=	81,536	and	40,236
14 days ,, 7 ,,	2,308	1,785	=	32,312	and	24,990
7 ,, ,, 48 hours,	2,426	2,843	=	16,982	and	19,901
48 hours, ...	1,860	2,511	=	3,720	and	5,022
24 ,, ...	1,899	2,069	=	1,899	and	2,069
Total, 1868, .	11,405	10,645	=	136,449	and	92,218
	22,050			228,667		

Eighty-six per cent. of the sentences of imprisonment in county and borough gaols passed in 1868 were for terms not exceeding 1 month, averaging 10 days 9 hours for each. In 1867 these sentences were 83½ per cent. of the sentences passed, and averaged 10 days and 10 hours each. In 1866 they were 84 per cent. of the sentences, and averaged 10 days and 2 hours each.

Under the existing laws and regulations, our gaols (those more especially for females) are occupied chiefly by a class of prisoners, such as prostitutes and vagrants, who regard the gaols more in the light of asylums and hospitals than as places of punishment and reformation. We trust, therefore, that before long, the law will not only direct that all prisoners under long sentence shall be removed to central or district prisons, but that it will also legislate for prisoners sentenced frequently for small offences, which latter class at present are the principal source of expense in our county prisons.

Commitments of prisoners between 16 and 21 years.

Commitments of adults, above 16 and not exceeding 21 years, in 1868 amounted to 3,365 of males, and 1,200 of females; they were 3,690 of males, and 1,240 of females in 1867. Males above 21 years sentenced in 1868 numbered 12,274 individuals; they were 13,064 in 1867. Sentences on females of that age were 11,257 in 1868, and 10,674 in 1867.

Ages.

No. 11.—Summaries of Ages, Education, and Religious Professions of Prisoners committed in 1868 and 1867.

Ages.

	1868. Males.	1868. Females.	1867. Males.	1867. Females.
Under 10 years, . . .	41	7	34	9
10 and not exceeding 16 years, .	1,110	170	997	221
Above 16 to 21 years, . .	3,365	1,200	3,690	1,240
,, 21 to 31 ,, . . .	6,724	6,655	7,327	6,276
,, 31 to 41 ,, . . .	3,120	2,652	3,056	2,655
41 years and upwards, . .	2,430	1,950	2,681	1,743
Not ascertained, . . .	68	9	108	30
Total, ...	16,858	12,643	17,893	12,174
	29,501		30,067	

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EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT.

State of education when committed.

	1868. Males.	1868. Females.	1867. Males.	1867. Females.
Read and Wrote,	7,402	2,656	8,115	2,346
Read imperfectly,	2,770	3,089	2,876	3,060
Knew Spelling,	619	409	678	402
Knew Alphabet,	441	234	475	377
Wholly illiterate,	5,536	6,246	5,560	5,902
Not ascertained,	90	9	189	87
Total,	16,858	12,643	17,893	12,174
	29,501		30,067	

From the preceding returns it appears that 44 per cent. of the males, and 21 per cent. of the females committed in 1868 could read and write. The proportions in 1867 were 45½ per cent. of the males, and 19 per cent. of the females.

The numbers of males wholly illiterate committed in 1868 and 1867 were almost equal, amounting to 5,536 in 1868, and 5,560 in 1867; but the females so circumstanced numbered 6,246 in 1868, and only 5,902 in 1867.

Prison schools.

SCHOOLS.

	1868. Males.	1868. Females.	1867. Males.	1867. Females.
Number of individuals who attended School,	3,497	1,365	3,723	1,383
Average daily number of Pupils,	344	146·51	405·08	140·51
Number of Teachers,	38	20	42	24

The average number of prisoners who attended the prison schools are stated to have been 344 of males, and 146 of females in 1868, and 405 males, and 140 females in 1867. Officers whose duty it was to instruct them were, 38 males and 20 females in 1868. In 1867 they numbered 42 males and 24 females.

In the report of the Inspectors-General for 1867 the opinion was expressed that although schools are generally held in the different gaols, under their inspection, the literary teaching, especially of females, is not always satisfactory, partly owing to the negligence of prisoners themselves, and partly because the persons employed to give instruction are seldom selected for their qualifications as teachers. Very few of these teachers possess certificates of having been trained under any public educational body, and often other occupations are assigned to them, which are incompatible with the efficient discharge of their duties as teachers. Thirteen prison schools placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, are inspected by their officers, and supplied with books and school requisites from the Board on the same terms as the ordinary National schools of the country.

Religious professions of prisoners.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

	1868. Males.	1868. Females.	1867. Males.	1867. Females.
Established Church,	1,852	1,727	1,857	1,487
Presbyterian,	599	317	639	289
Roman Catholic,	14,266	10,579	15,235	10,368
Other Professions,	39	4	21	5
Not ascertained,	102	16	141	25
Total,	16,858	12,643	17,893	12,174
	29,501		30,067	

The number of males of all creeds committed to the county and borough gaols diminished by 1,035 in 1868, as compared with

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those of 1867. This diminution was, as regards their religious professions, as follows—5 were of the Established Church, 40 Presbyterians, 969 Roman Catholics, and 21 belonging to other communions, or communions unascertained. The commitments of females, on the contrary, increased from 12,174 in 1867, to 12,643 in 1868, being an increase of 469 belonging to the different religious professions, in the following proportions:—240 were of the Established Church, 28 Presbyterians, 211 Roman Catholics, while those of other denominations or whose religion was not known diminished by 10.

The returns for 1868 show, amongst prisoners not belonging to the three principal religious communions of the country, that 21 males and 2 females were Methodists, 11 males Unitarians, 3 males Covenanters, 2 females Quakers, and 4 males were returned as of no religion.

Juveniles.

JUVENILES.

The criminal returns exhibit an increase of 120 in the total number of commitments of males not exceeding 16 years of age, and a decrease of 53 in the number of those of females of that age in 1868, as compared with the numbers committed in 1867. On analysing the tables we observe that 84 male juveniles tried by juries were convicted of various offences at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during 1868, and only 57 in 1867. Female juveniles so convicted numbered 18 in 1868, and 17 in 1867. Summary convictions of prisoners of this class were 831 of males and 132 of females in 1868, and 751 of males and 180 of females in 1867.

Offences.

No. 12.—OFFENCES OF JUVENILES, 1868 and 1867.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1868.		Total in 1867.	
CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	2	.	71	14	73	14	48	14
Misdemeanants,	.	.	11	4	11	4	9	3
SUMMARILY CONVICTED.								
Misdemeanants,	22	3	793	115	815	118	734	156
Vagrants,	3	.	12	14	15	14	13	21
Dangerous Lunatics,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3
Courts-Martial and Deserters,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Total,	27	3	888	147	915	150	808	197
ACQUITTED AND UNTRIED.								
Felons,	.	2	25	2	25	4	32	9
Misdemeanants,	.	.	7	2	7	2	14	7
For further Examination, and Untried,	14	2	190	19	204	21	177	17
Total,	14	4	222	23	236	27	223	33
Total, 1868, Males,	41	.	1,110	.	1,151	.		
Total, 1868, Females,	.	7	.	170	.	177		
Total, 1868, M. & F.	48		1,280		1,328			
Total, 1867, Males,	34	.	997	.	.	.	1,031	
Total, 1867, Females,	.	9	.	221	.	.	.	230
Total, 1867, M. & F.	43		1,218		.	.	1,261	

WORKHOUSE OFFENDERS.

—	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1868.		Total in 1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Workhouse Offenders,	.	.	26	.	26	.	29	7
On leaving Workhouse,	2	.	39	2	41	2	17	.
Total, 1868, Males,	2	.	65	.	67	.		
Total, 1868, Females,	.	.	.	2	.	2		
Total, 1868, M. & F.	2		67		69			
Total, 1867, Males,	2	.	44	.	.	.	46	.
Total, 1867, Females,	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	7
Total, 1867, M. & F.	2		51		.	.	53	

The acquittals numbered 32 males and 6 females in 1868, and 46 males and 16 females in 1867.

Juveniles committed on remand, or not tried, and discharged, were 204 males and 21 females in 1868, and 177 males and 17 females in 1867. Sixty-seven males and 2 females included in the preceding figures were charged with workhouse offences or offences on leaving the workhouse in 1868, and 46 males and 7 females in 1867.

Juveniles committed in 1868 averaged about 4·5 per cent. of the entire criminal commitments to the gaols, and in 1867 they bore a similar proportion. In 1866 they were 3·48 per cent.

Relative proportion of the sexes.

As regards the relative proportion of the sexes, male juveniles averaged 7 per cent. of the total males committed in 1868, and 5·7 per cent. in 1867.

Female juveniles were 1·4 per cent. of the total females committed to the gaols in 1868, and 1·2 per cent. in 1867.

Commitments of juveniles.

No. 13.—COMMITMENTS of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES in the year 1868 and 1867.

Ages.	Committed during 1868. Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.		Total, 1868.		Total, 1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years,	34	5	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	37	6	34	9
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	949	138	69	11	7	2	1	1	.	.	1,026	152	933	183
Total, 1868, Males,	983	.	71	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	1,063	.		
Total, 1868, Females,	.	143	.	12	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	158		
Total, 1868, M. & F.,	1,126		83		10		2		.		1,221			
Total, 1867, Males,	910	.	52	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	967	.
Total, 1867, Females,	.	172	.	13	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	192
Total, 1867, M. & F.	1,082		65		7		4		1		.	.	1,159	

This table shows that 910 individual male juveniles were committed once in 1867, and 983 in 1868, being an increase of 73 males

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so committed in the latter year. The recommitments of male juveniles also increased in 1868; 57 were recommitted 121 times in 1867, while 80 were so committed in 1868 whose commitments and recommitments numbered 170 during the year. The number of individual female juveniles diminished from 192 in 1867, to 158 in 1868; 172 were once committed in 1867, and 143 in 1868. Twenty female juveniles were committed 58 times in 1867—1 was twelve times, 2 four, and 4 three times committed during the year. In 1868 15 only were recommitted, the number of their commitments amounting to 34; of these 1 was four, and 2 three times committed.

Sentences passed on juveniles.

No. 14.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE on JUVENILES in 1868 and 1867.

	1868. Males.	1868. Females.	1867. Males.	1867. Females.
Penal Servitude for 5 years, . .	–	–	2	–

Two males not exceeding 16 years of age were sentenced to penal servitude in 1867, but none of that age of either sex were so sentenced in 1868.

No. 15.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES to Undefined Terms of Imprisonment in 1868 and 1867.

	1868. Males.	1868. Females.	1867. Males.	1867. Females.
Unlimited, ...	6	–	4	3
Fine only, ...	–	–	–	–
Sentence respited and not passed,	4	–	4	–
Whipping, ...	–	–	1	–
	10	–	9	3
Totals, . . .	10		12	

No. 16.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1868 and 1867.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	Under 10 Years of age. M.	Under 10 Years of age. F.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years. M.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years. F.	Total, 1868. M.	Total, 1868. F.	Total, 1867. M.	Total, 1867. F.
2 Months and above 9, . . .	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.
9 Months and above 6, . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
6 Months and above 3, . . .	.	.	9	1	9	1	7	4
3 Months and above 2, . . .	.	.	22	4	22	4	18	1
2 Months and above 1, . . .	1	.	39	2	40	2	33	4
1 Month and above 14 days, . .	4	.	182	22	186	22	188	45
14 Days and above 7, . . .	9	3	325	55	334	58	205	54
7 Days and above 48 hours, . .	3	.	160	33	163	33	176	40
48 Hours, ...	1	.	66	23	67	23	60	55
24 Hours, ...	8	.	71	7	79	7	49	11
Total, 1868, . Males,	26	.	879	.	905	.		
Total, 1868, . Females,	.	3	.	147	.	150		
Total, 1868, . M. & F.,	29		1,026		1,055			
Total, 1867, . Males,	29	.	768	.	.	.	797	.
Total, 1867, . Females,	.	5	.	189	.	.	.	194
Total, 1867, . M. & F.,	34		957		.	.	991	

No. 17.—Sentences of Juveniles to Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1868. *Forty-seventh Report.*

Short sentences passed on juveniles in 1868.

	1868.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Maximum No. of Days of 24 hours represented.
1 Month and above 14 days,	186	22	208	5,824
14 Days and above 7 ,,	334	58	392	5,488
7 Days and above 48 hours,	163	33	196	1,372
48 Hours, ...	67	23	90	180
24 Hours, ...	79	7	86	86
Total, 1868, .	829	143	972	12,950
,, 1867, .	738	185	923	12,752

Average in 1868, . . 13 days 8 hours.
,, 1867, . . 13 days 5 hours.

Although no juvenile was sentenced to penal servitude in 1868, and only 2 in 1867, the sentences of imprisonment in county and borough gaols passed on male juveniles in 1868 were for the most part for longer periods than those in the preceding year.

Four were sentenced to an imprisonment of 12 months, 1 for 9 months, and 9 for 6 months in 1868, while 1 only was sentenced for 9, and 7 for 6 months in 1867; 61 were sentenced in 1868 for 2 and 3 months, and 51 in 1867. The males whose sentences were for more than 7 days, but not exceeding 1 month, numbered 520 in 1868, and 453 in 1867.

Fewer female juveniles committed in 1868, and sentences for shorter periods.

As regards female juveniles, not only were the commitments fewer in 1868, but the sentences were generally for shorter terms.

No female juvenile was sentenced for a period exceeding 6 months in either 1867 or 1868, but 1 was sentenced for 6 months in 1868, and 4 in 1867. Sentences exceeding 1 month and less than 6 were, 6 in 1868, and 5 in 1867. Those for terms varying from 7 days to 1 month were 80 in 1868, and 99 in 1867. Shorter sentences of 7 days and under on juveniles of that sex were 63 in 1868, and 86 in 1867.

The average duration of sentences of imprisonment in county gaols passed on juveniles for short periods not exceeding 1 month was 13 days and 8 hours in 1867, and 13 days and 20 hours in 1868. These sentences constituted 74 per cent. of the entire number inflicted on male juveniles, and 81 per cent. on those on females in 1868.

229 male and 42 female offenders were directed to be sent to Reformatories after their punishment in the gaol in 1868, of these 215 males and 38 females were so sent, 3 males and 1 female were discharged by order of the Executive, and 9 males and 1 female were still undergoing their gaol sentences at the close of the year.

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Parentage of juveniles.

No. 18.—Parentage of Juveniles in 1868 and 1867.

—	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1868.		Total, 1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having both parents living,	27	4	619	90	646	94	594	106
Having both parents dead,	4	.	133	13	137	30	124	27
Having father dead,	7	3	216	47	223	15	186	53
Having mother dead,	3	.	132	20	135	20	121	39
Not ascertained,	.	.	10	.	10	.	6	2
Total, 1868, Males,	41	.	1,110	.	1,151	.		
Total, 1868, Females,	.	7	.	170	.	177		
Total, 1868, M. & F.,	48		1,280		1,328			
Total, 1867, Males,	34	.	997	.	.	.	1,031	.
Total, 1867, Females,	.	9	.	221	.	.	.	230
Total, 1867, M. & F.,	43		1,218		.	.	1,261	

Sub-Classification.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Having stepfather,	.	1	28	5	28	6	31	14
Having stepmother,	.	.	39	7	39	7	38	18
Abandoned by parents,	1	.	38	2	39	2	30	5
Absconded from parents,	1	.	24	.	25	.	38	14
Illegitimate,	1	2	25	2	26	4	15	5

From this table we learn that the parents of more than one-half of the juvenile offenders of the two sexes committed to gaol in 1868 were then living; that 137, or 12 per cent. of the males, and 30, or 17 per cent. of the females had lost both father and mother; that the remainder, amounting to 358 males, or 31 per cent., and 35 females, or nearly 20 per cent., were destitute of either one or the other; that the surviving parent of 67 males and 13 females had remarried; that 39 males and 2 females were abandoned by their parents; that 25 males had absconded from their homes, and that 26 males and 4 females were stated to be of illegitimate birth.

Previous residence of juveniles.

No. 19.—Previous Residence of Juveniles in 1868 and 1867.

—	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1868.		Total, 1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
County or borough to which gaol belongs,	40	6	980	163	1,020	169	907	218
Other localities,	1	1	129	7	130	8	121	12
Not ascertained,	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.
Total, 1868, Males,	41	.	1,110	.	1,151	.		
Total, 1868, Females,	.	7	.	170	.	177		
Total, 1868, M. & F.,	48		1,180		1,328			
Total, 1867, Males,	34	.	997	.	.	.	1,031	.
Total, 1867, Females,	.	9	.	221	.	.	.	230
Total, 1867, M. & F.,	43		1,218		.	.	1,261	

This table shows that only 130 males and 8 females were strangers in the localities where committed, and that 89 per cent. of the male, and 90 per cent. of the female juveniles committed to the gaols in 1868 belonged to the district in which the gaol was situate.

Education of juveniles.

No. 20.—State of Education on Commitment of Juveniles in 1868 and 1867.

—		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1868.		Total, 1867.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Read and wrote,		5	.	423	32	428	32	365	45
Read imperfectly,		6	1	212	33	218	34	200	41
Knew spelling,		7	2	76	30	82	32	72	25
Knew alphabet,		3	1	78	23	81	24	55	35
Wholly illiterate,		19	3	321	52	340	55	339	84
Not ascertained,		1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total, 1868,	Males,	41	.	1,110	.	1,151	.		
	Females,	.	7	.	170	.	177		
	M. & F.,	48		1,280		1,328			
Total, 1867,	Males,	34	.	997	.	.	.	1,031	.
	Females,	.	9	.	221	.	.	.	230
	M. & F.,	43		1,218		.	.	1,261	

From this table we learn that 646 male and 66 female juveniles, or 56 per cent. of the former, and 37 per cent. of the latter, could read more or less perfectly; and that of these 37 per cent. of the males, and 18 per cent. of the females could also write.

Eighty-two males or 7 per cent., and 32 females, equal to 18 per cent. of the number could spell, 81 males or 7 per cent., and 24 females or 13 per cent. knew the alphabet, and 340 males equal to 29 per cent., and 55 females equal to 31 per cent., were wholly illiterate. These figures show very little change in the educational status of the juveniles committed to prison in 1868, as compared with those in custody in 1867.

Religious professions of juveniles.

No. 21.—Religious Professions of Juveniles in 1868 and 1867.

—		Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1868.		Total, 1867.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Established Church,		3	1	108	8	111	9	78	14
Presbyterian,		.	.	34	1	34	1	34	1
Roman Catholic,		38	6	997	161	1,005	167	919	215
Not ascertained,		.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Total, 1868,	Males,	41	.	1,110	.	1,151	.		
	Females,	.	7	.	170	.	177		
	M. & F.,	48		1,280		1,328			
Total, 1867,	Males,	34	.	997	.	.	.	1,031	.
	Females,	.	9	.	221	.	.	.	230
	M. & F.,	43		1,218		.	.	1,261	

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From this table it appears that 9 per cent. of the males, and 5 per cent. of the females not exceeding 16 years of age committed to the county and borough prisons in Ireland belonged to the Established Church, 3 per cent. of the males and 1 female were Presbyterians, and 88 per cent. of the males and 94 per cent. of the females were Roman Catholics.

In 1867 the proportions were 7½ per cent. of both sexes belonged to the Established Church, 3 per cent. were Presbyterians, and 89½ per cent. Roman Catholics.

In 1866 there were 11, 4, and 85 per cent. respectively of the different creeds.

Escapes.

Escapes.

By reference to page 25 (Appendix) it will be seen that 7 escapes were returned as effected from gaols and bridewells in Ireland during 1868. One from Cavan gaol was under circumstances denoting the grossest neglect by the prison officials, as well as a very lax discipline in the management of the establishment. (See page 107 Appendix to this Report.)

The other escapes were from bridewells, also showing neglect of the officers in charge; and the evidence given on the inquiries which were then instituted, tend to show the insecurity of many of these minor prisons.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The 10th section of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, declares that when after the 1st of January, 1868, any person shall be apprehended under circumstances denoting a derangement of mind and a purpose of committing some crime, such person shall be brought before two justices, and when certified by a legally qualified medical officer to be a dangerous lunatic or dangerous idiot, he or she shall be sent by the justices to the lunatic asylum of the district; and the law officers of the Crown have decided that the warrants so issued are mandatory, and must be obeyed by the managers of the asylum, who has no option but to admit the insane patient thus placed in his charge. The Chief Secretary also issued a circular on the 30th December, 1867, calling the special attention of magistrates to the subject; and another circular was sent in February 1868, again bringing the matter under the notice of the justices, and enclosing forms for the committal of such lunatics to the asylums, yet we find, from time to time, on our inspections of gaols and bridewells throughout the country, and from returns forwarded to our office, that magistrates still sometimes commit insane persons to prison, thus, besides the injury inflicted on the individual, seriously interfering with the discipline of the gaols by the intrusion of persons labouring under disease and guilty of no offence, and causing by the keeping up of lunatic wards and the employment of nurses for the insane in the gaols, an unnecessary expenditure of the public money levied off the ratepayers.

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The insane are still committed to prison by magistrates on remand.

Since the repeal of the Act 1st Vic., cap. 27, which empowered magistrates to commit lunatics to gaols, the insane are now occasionally committed *on remand*, under the Act 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 93. Five such cases of complaint have come under our notice, returned to our office from the gaol of Belfast during the three months which have elapsed since the commencement of the present year (1869). In one instance, a female, Julia Clare, committed on the 16th March, *as of unsound mind and unfit to be at large*, died of starvation in the gaol on the second day following her commitment, she having obstinately refused to take food during the time she was in custody; and a similar case of death from starvation of a lunatic so committed, having taken place in Trim Gaol in September last, we felt it our duty to call the attention of the Executive to the frequency of these committals, and the sad results which ensue. The law adviser and the law officers of the Crown were consulted on the case, and we are informed that *the committal of Julia Clare was illegal and unjustifiable. She should have been sent to the district asylum under the 10th section of the Act* 30 *and* 31 *Vic., cap.* 118. The law adviser further adds, "*I can see no necessity whatsoever in the case for the adjournment. The magistrates saw that the woman was insane, and the husband* (*though not a pauper*) *unable to take care of her, and that being so, she appears to me to have been a case which would have been received at the district lunatic asylum.**

Fifty lunatics (31 males and 19 females) committed as dangerous under the Act 1 Vic., cap. 27, were inmates of the Irish gaols at the close of 1868.

The asylums at Monaghan and Downpatrick will soon be completed and fit for occupation. Then the gaol authorities will be in a great measure released from the charge of persons of this class, as criminal lunatics only can now be legally inmates of a prison, and it is earnestly to be hoped that magistrates will not in future commit on remand insane persons to prison, when they understand that doing so has been pronounced by the law adviser of the Crown to be illegal and unjustifiable. The hospitals of the gaols will always be sufficient for the accommodation of the few criminal lunatics who may be in custody.

* We annex the following extract from the journal of the medical officer on the case of this woman:—"March 17.—Came up to-day in consequence of the husband of Julia Clare having called on me to say his wife, yesterday committed as a lunatic, had not eaten since Sunday. She is as troublesome a patient as I have had for a length of time. I was obliged to use the stomach pump as she refused to take food. Another female lunatic in the same wing keeps the warders awake all night with her incessant noise and singing. The debtors also complain of the same." He adds at the close of his report: "Again I must complain of the opposition to the law by magistrates who send lunatics into the gaol. We have no means of managing them —no appliances, or regular nurses—we must upset the rules of the prison. A case like this would require a resident medical man."

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DANGEROUS LUNATICS in Custody in County

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number in Custody on 1st January.		Number Committed during the Year.		Total Number in Custody.		Sent to Lunatic Asylums.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	14	2	*	.	14	2	.	1
Armagh,	9	2	.	.	9	2	.	.
Carlow,	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Cavan,	15	1	.	.	15	1	.	.
Clare,	21	5	.	.	21	5	17	3
Cork County,	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Down,	20	16	.	.	26	16	1	.
Dublin County,	6	.	.	.	6	.	6	.
Dublin City:								
Richmond B.,	43	.	.	.	43	.	25	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	60	.	.	.	60	.	40
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare,	14	.	.	.	14	.	14	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	6	2	.	.	6	2	6	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	3	2	.	.	3	2	2	.
Drogheda Town,	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	2
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	6	8	.	.	6	8	2	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, North Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ South Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	36	2	.	.	36	2	33	1
Wicklow,	2	4	.	.	2	4	2	1
Total, 1868, Males,	207	.	1	.	208	.	114	.
Total, 1868, Females,	.	108	.	.	.	108	.	49
Total, 1868, M. & F.,	315		1		316		163	
Total, 1867, Males,					580	.	220	.
Total, 1867, Females,					.	342	.	143
Total, 1867, M. & F.,					922		363	

* Fourteen prisoners were during 1868 committed "on remand" as
† To 12th June, date

DIETARY.

Diet of prisoners.

In their report for 1867 the Inspectors-General felt it their duty to publish in extenso, for the information of the prison authorities, the very elaborate and well considered report of the Medical Committee appointed by the Executive to frame a scale of dietary suited to the county and borough gaols of Ireland. We now append to this report a short analysis of

and Borough Gaols during the year 1868.

How Disposed of.						Remaining in Custody on 31st December.		Daily Average Number in Custody.		County and Borough Gaols.	
Discharged as Cured.		Removed by Friends.		Died.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
8	1	.	.	1	.	5	.	6·09	0·32	Antrim.	
4	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	6·08	1·24	Armagh.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	·04	.	Carlow.	
13	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	5·	·02	Cavan.	
4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7·13	1·56	Clare.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	·03	.	Cork County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	·02	.	Donegal.	
9	4	.	.	2	.	14	12	16·84	13·13	Down.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	·45	.	Dublin County.	
										Dublin City:	
15	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	21·4	.	Richmond B.	
.	19	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	42·	Grangegorman P.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5·3†	.	Kildare.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2·73	·63	Limerick County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.	
1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1·42	·41	Louth.	
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	·32	Drogheda Town.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.	
.	.	.	.	.	2	4	0	5·28	7·	Monaghan.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, North Riding.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ South Riding.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford County.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.	
1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	13·88	·54	Wexford.	
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1·1	1·32	Wicklow.	
56	.	.	.	7	.	31	.	93·99	.	Males,	
.	33	.	2	.	5	.	19	.	68·49	Females,	Total, 1868.
89		2		12		50		161·88		M. & F.,	
129	.	8	.	15	.	208	.	201·64	.	Males,	
.	80	.	4	.	6	.	109	.	109·75	Females,	Total, 1867.
209		12		21		317		311·39		M. & F.,	

of "unsound mind," "disorderly from weakness of intellect," &c.
of removal.

the recommendations contained in that report. As, however, the system of hard labour in force in the gaols of England and Wales has not been generally extended to this part of the United Kingdom, pending legislation, the Inspectors-General then obtained the sanction of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in accordance with the 84th and 85th sections of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, to establish in the different gaols throughout the country

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the scale of dietary framed by that Commission for use in the prisons as at present constituted, and which is now the only scale of dietary which can be legally used in the county and borough gaols of Ireland.

Cost of diet in 1868.

The cost of the diet supplied to prisoners of all classes in the Irish prisons, including ordinary diet, extra diet, and hospital diet, during the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:—

	1867.	1868.
Ordinary diet,	£12,246	£13,567
Extra diet ordered by medical officers to persons not in hospital,	1,038	366
Hospital diet,	1,221	952
Extra diet to lunatics,	989	444
Do. to sane criminal prisoners appointed as keepers over them,	194	47
	£15,688	£15,396
Average number of all classes in custody during the year,	2,658	2,223
Average cost of each prisoner for diet, extra diet, and hospital diet,	£6	£7

It thus appears that the improved diet now furnished to prisoners according to the recommendations of the Medical Commission is attended with a small increase of expenditure, which, when compared with the total cost of maintenance of prisoners in the gaols, is a mere trifle; and we have to report that its use has been attended with beneficial results in regard to the health and well being of the inmates of the gaols. The medical officers, as will be seen by the preceding abstract, are not now compelled to order a large amount of extra diet to the prisoners as was the case previously to the introduction of the new dietary scale.

Health.

Health of prisoners in 1868.

The health of the prisoners confined in the gaols in 1868 has been for the most part satisfactory. They were almost universally free from epidemic diseases, and the only death which occurred from contagion was one by typhus of a man who had the fever when committed, and who died ten days afterwards. Altogether 32 deaths are recorded in 1868—one was caused by an accident, another from a wound received when attacking a house, and 15 were of insane prisoners, of whom 12 had been committed as dangerous lunatics. The mortality in 1868 was less in proportion to the number of prisoners than in any year since 1850, being 1 in 1,000 prisoners; 42 deaths took place in the gaols in 1867, being in the proportion of 1 in every 787 of the inmates. The deaths in 1866 numbered 65 (including 2 executions), or 1 in 498 prisoners. In 1865 they were 1 in 532; and in 1864 1 in 566.

Deaths.

Deaths.

Years.	Total confined in Gaols.	Daily Average (exclusive of Debtors).	No. of Deaths.
1850	115,871	11,496	578, or 1 in 200
1851	113,554	10,746	494, or 1 in 233
1852	92,638	8,578	213, or 1 in 435
1853	83,805	6,841	157, or 1 in 534
1854	73,733	5,704·1	102, or 1 in 723
1855	54,531	4,418·3	98, or 1 in 556
1856	48,060	3,580·6	61, or 1 in 788
1857	43,838	3,273·4	61, or 1 in 719
1858	37,997	2,894·57	38, or 1 in 1,000
1859	35,695	2,605·38	65, or 1 in 549
1860	33,906	2,523·80	48, or 1 in 706
1861	33,471	2,631·26	61, or 1 in 549
1862	36,180	2,895·92	66, or 1 in 548
1863	38,183	3,028·74	80, or 1 in 477
1864	36,807	2,843·3	65, or 1 in 566
1865	36,262	2,718·8	68, or 1 in 532
1866	32,386	2,559·4	65, or 1 in 498
1867	33,034	2,540·63	42, or 1 in 787
1868	32,690	2,130·63	32, or 1 in 1000

TABLE showing the AMOUNTS repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the year ended 31st December, 1868.*

Amounts paid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance of convicted prisoners.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amounts.	Counties and Borough.	Amounts.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim,	537 6 3	Limerick County,	182 17 6
Armagh,	171 1 4	Limerick City,	88 17 8
Carlow,	77 17 9	Londonderry,	154 5 2
Cavan,	128 7 6	Longford,	105 11 3
Clare,	57 18 0	Louth,	100 10 0
Cork County,	388 17 8	Mayo,	162 17 11
„ City,	264 16 2	Meath,	68 19 10
Donegal,	100 16 8	Monaghan,	42 13 2
Down,	157 12 6	Queen's,	94 19 5
Drogheda Town,	24 8 6	Roscommon,	102 2 7
Dublin County,	206 17 1	Sligo,	53 11 5
„ City,	1232 2 10	Tipperary, North Riding,	99 14 2
Fermanagh,	60 12 5	„ South Riding,	305 12 11
Galway County,	128 14 4	Tyrone,	170 18 4
„ Town,	36 10 11	Waterford County,	116 19 8
Kerry,	180 1 9	„ City,	58 1 0
Kildare,	199 0 5	Westmeath,	60 0 0
Kilkenny County,	84 19 9	Wexford,	180 16 2
„ City,	43 8 4	Wicklow,	91 8 7
King's,	117 7 8		
Leitrim,	59 8 7	Total,	6499 2 9

The following table shows the amounts advanced by the Exchequer out of the Consolidated Funds for the improvement of gaol buildings during the last eight years, repayable, interest free, in twenty half-yearly instalments :—

Sums due by counties to Exchequer advanced for building purposes.

1st April, 1861. Balance due to Exchequer by counties for alterations in gaols and bridewells, £38,375 18s. 8*d.*

	£	s.	d.
Advanced in year 1861–'62,	11,000	0	0
„ „ 1862–'63,	900	0	0
„ „ 1863–'64,	5,000	0	0
„ „ 1864–'65,	16,476	0	0
„ „ 1865–'66,	10,200	0	0
„ „ 1866–'67,	4,329	10	0
„ „ 1867–'68,	2,900	10	0
„ „ 1868–'69,	3,000	0	0

31st March, 1869. Balance due by counties, £35,086 15s. 11*d.*

* This does not include sums paid by the War and Excise departments for maintenance of prisoners.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS.

Gaols.	Accommodation.		Hospital.	Laundry.
	Males.	Females.		
Antrim,	Ample.	Ample, *except for debtors.*	*Rather small.*	Very good.
Armagh,	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	*No baths.*	Good: *but not partitioned.*
Carlow,	Sufficient: *but no reception ward, nor quarter for pauper debtors.*	Sufficient.	Commodious.	Adequate.
Cavan,	Sufficient.	*Very limited.*	*Very defective.*	*Small.*
Clare,	Sufficient.	Generally sufficient.	Adequate.	*Requiring partitions*
Cork County,	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	*Inconveniently placed.*	Improved.
„ City,	Improved.	Improved.	Adequate.	*Defective.*
Donegal,	*Bad for debtors.*	*No reception room.*	Adequate.	*Requiring partitions*
Down,	Ample.	Ample, *except for debtors.*	Adequate, *but no water-closets or fixed baths.*	Adequate.
Dublin County,	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	Adequate.	—	Adequate.	Adequate.
Grangegorman P.	—	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Fermanagh,	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Defective.	Adequate.	*Defective.*
Galway County and Town,	*Defective.*	*Inadequate.*	Sufficient: *but without water-closets or baths.*	*Very defective.*
Kerry,	*Defective.*	*Defective.*	*Limited.*	Adequate, *but unpartitioned.*
Kildare,	Adequate.	Generally adequate, *except for debtors.*	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Kilkenny Co. & City,	Ample.	Ample.	Good.	Adequate.
King's,	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	Sufficient: *but without water-closets.*	Adequate.
Leitrim,	*Defective for debtors.*	*Defective.*	Adequate: *but no water-closets.*	*Defective.*
Limerick County,	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Adequate and partitioned.
„ City,	Adequate.	Adequate.	Defective.	Adequate.
Londonderry,	Ample.	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	*Requiring partitions*
Longford,	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	Adequate.	*Indifferent.*
Louth:				
Dundalk,	Ample, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	Adequate, *but very damp; improved.*	Adequate.
Drogheda,	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate: *but no fixed baths or water-closets.*	Improved.
Mayo,	Ample.	Adequate: *but no reception-room, nor debtors' quarter.*	Adequate.	Partitioned.
Meath,	Ample, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	Adequate: *but defective in the separation of the sexes.*	*Ill-contrived and unpartitioned.*
Monaghan,	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	Adequate in size: *but without fixed baths.*	*Imperfect.*
Queen's,	Ample, *except marshalsea.*	Generally sufficient, *except for debtors.*	Adequate, *but ill-planned.*	Commodious.
Roscommon,	Ample, *except for debtors.*	*Inadequate.*	*Imperfect.*	*Small and unpartitioned.*
Sligo,	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate: *but without water-closets.*	Adequate: *but not partitioned.*
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, N.R.	Ample.	Adequate.	Sufficient: *but without water-closets.*	Commodious: *but not divided.*
Clonmel, S.R.	Sufficient.	*Sufficient.*	Good: *but without water-closets.*	Sufficient: *but not divided.*
Tyrone,	Ample.	Adequate.	*Defective.*	Improved.
Waterford County and City,	Adequate.	*Occasionally inadequate.*	Adequate.	Adequate.
Westmeath,	Ample.	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate.	Adequate.
Wexford,	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Wicklow,	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	Adequate, *except for debtors.*	*Defective; without proper baths, &c.*	Adequate.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Drying-room.	Improvements completed in 1868.	Improvements in Progress.	Sewerage.
Antrim, . .	Adequate.	Boundary wall made more secure.	None.	Effective.
Armagh, . .	Good.	None.	None.	Effective.
Carlow, . .	*No separate room.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Cavan, . . .	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Clare, ...	*Ineffective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Cork County, .	Improved.	None.	Detailed elsewhere.	Effective.
„ City, . .	Improved.	None.	None.	Effective.
Donegal, . .	*Defective.*	None.	None.	*Very Defective.*
Down, . . .	Sufficient.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Generally effective, *but requiring examination*
Dublin County, .	Improved.	None.	None.	Effective.
Dublin City: Richmond Bridw.	Adequate.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Now effective.
Grangegorman P.	Adequate.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Effective.
Fermanagh, . .	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Galway County and Town,	*Very defective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Kerry, . . .	*Ineffective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Kildare, . .	Adequate.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Effective.
Kilkenny County and City,	Adequate.	Lamps placed in cells.	None.	Effective.
King's . . .	*None.*	None.	None.	Improved.
Leitrim, . .	*None.*	None.	None.	Effective.
Limerick County, .	*Heating defective.*	None.	None.	Effective.
„ City, .	*None.*	Female prison completed for separate system.	None.	Effective.
Londonderry, .	Adequate.	None.	None.	Now effective.
Longford, . .	*Inadequate.*	Three lavatories erected.	Two additional lavatories.	*Defective.*
Louth: Dundalk, . .	*Defective.*	None.	None.	*Defective.*
Drogheda, . .	*None.*	Sewerage improved.	None.	Improved.
Mayo, . . .	*None.*	Detailed elsewhere.	None, pending legislation.	*Ineffective.*
Meath, . . .	*Bad.*	None.	None.	Generally effective.
Monaghan, . .	*None.*	None.	None.	Improved.
Queen's, . .	Sufficient.	None.	None.	Effective.
Roscommon, .	Improved.	Buildings improved generally.	None.	*Very Defective.*
Sligo, . . .	Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.
Tipperary: Nenagh, N.R. .	Fair.	None.	None.	Sufficient.
Clonmel, S.R. .	Sufficient.	Detailed elsewhere.	—	Effective.
Tyrone, . .	Improved.	—	None.	Improved.
Waterford County and City,	Adequate.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Effective.
Westmeath, . .	Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.
Wexford, . .	Sufficient.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	*Imperfect.*
Wicklow, . .	Good.	Detailed elsewhere.	None.	Effective; *but water-closets not trapped.*

[*continued.*

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Ventilation.	Water.	Bedding.	Clothing, &c.
Antrim, . .	Effective.	Generally sufficient.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Armagh, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Carlow, . .	Fair.	Abundant.	Sufficient, *but some blankets worn.*	Adequate.
Cavan, . . .	Good.	Supply abundant; *but machinery for pumping defective.*	Adequate.	*Scanty.*
Clare, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	*Deficient.*
Cork County, .	Good.	Generally abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
„ City, . .	Improved.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Donegal, . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Down, . . .	Satisfactory.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin County, .	*Partially defective.*	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	Effective.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Grangegorman P.	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Fermanagh, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate, *except sheets.*	Sufficient.
Galway County and Town,	Good.	Ample.	*Defective.*	*Defective.*
Kerry, . . .	Good.	Ample.	Generally sufficient.	Now sufficient.
Kildare, . .	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Kilkenny County and City,	Fair.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
King's, . . .	Good.	Sufficient.	Adequate, *except rugs.*	In good condition.
Leitrim, . .	Good.	Sufficient.	*Imperfect.*	Sufficient.
Limerick County, .	Good.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	In good condition.
„ City, .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	*Bad and insufficient.*
Londonderry, .	Generally good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient for use.
Longford, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Louth:				
Dundalk, . .	Improved.	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Drogheda, . .	Improved.	Sufficient.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Mayo, . . .	Fair.	Supply improved.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Meath, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Adequate.
Monaghan, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Queen's, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Roscommon, .	Good.	Generally sufficient.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Sligo, . . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, N.R. .	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Ample.
Clonmel, S.R. .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Tyrone, . . .	Good.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Waterford County and City,	Improved.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Westmeath, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Sufficient.
Wexford, . .	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Wicklow, . .	Good.	Abundant.	*Sheets, and new blankets are required.*	Sufficient.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Complete Separation.	Partial Separation.	Approximative Separation.	Classification according to Prisons Act.
Antrim,	With all criminal classes.		—	—
Armagh,	With all criminal classes.		—	—
Carlow,	*None.*	Carried out in 15 cells for females, except when nursing.	Carried out at meals and at night for males.	Correct with regard to males.
Cavan,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Clare,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out with the males and females, and at work for latter.	*Imperfect.*
Cork County,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out with all.	Correct as to both sexes, and extended.
„ City,	*None.*	*None.*	At night and at meals, and at some kinds of labour.	Correct.
Donegal,	*None.*	*None.*	Males work in separate sheds.	*Imperfect as to females.*
Down,	With all criminals under slight modifications.			—
Dublin County,	Separation carried out with both sexes under modifications.			—
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bw.	For males under modifications.		—	—
Grangegorman P.	With all the criminal classes.		—	—
Fermanagh,	*None.*	For males.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Galway County and Town,	*None.*	For males.	—	Correct as to males: *very defective as to females.*
Kerry,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out to a *limited extent* for males.	*Defective.*
Kildare,	With all [illegible] nal classes.		—	—
Kilkenny County and City,	With all criminal classes.		—	—
King's,	For males.	Carried out in 8 cells for females.	—	—
Leitrim,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out to a *limited extent.*	Correct as to males: *inadequate as to females.*
Limerick County,	With both sexes.		—	—
„ City,	With both sexes.	—	—	—
Londonderry,	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Longford,	For females.	*None.*	Males sleep singly.	Correct with males.
Louth:				
Dundalk,	With all criminal classes.		—	—
Drogheda,	With all criminal classes.		—	—
Mayo,	*None.*	*None.*	Both sexes sleep and take their meals singly, *except in winter.*	*Defective as to females.*
Meath,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out at meals and at night.	Nearly correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Monaghan,	Applied to both sexes.		—	—
Queen's,	With both sexes.		—	—
Roscommon,	*None.*	Carried out *imperfectly* in 16 cells for females.	Carried out at meals and at night with males.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Sligo,	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out at meals and at night and in the male sheds.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, N.R.	*None.*	*None.*	Carried out with both sexes at meals and at night.	*Defective as to both sexes.*
Clonmel, S.R.	With all the criminal classes.		—	—
Tyrone,	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Waterford Co. and City,	For both sexes.	—	—	—
Westmeath,	*None.*	Carried out for females, and some males.	Carried out at meals and at night as to males.	Correct as to males.
Wexford,	With both sexes.	—	—	—
Wicklow,	*None.*	With both sexes.	—	—

[*continued.*

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*concluded*.

Gaols.	Education.	Labour.	
		Punitive.	Industrial.
Antrim,	*Unsatisfactory.*	None. Crank-pump about being altered. Stone-breaking.	Carried on with great activity.
Armagh,	Satisfactory.	*None*, except by breaking and carrying the heavier stones.	Actively maintained.
Carlow,	*None.*	Tread-wheel.	*Limited* from paucity of hands.
Cavan,	Tolerable for males.	Tread-wheel *in bad order.*	*Almost a nullity.*
Clare,	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel *not partitioned.*	*Reduced* from paucity of hands.
Cork County,	Satisfactory for both sexes, *but limited.*	Tread-wheel, capstan-mill, and pumps.	Actively maintained.
„ City,	Fair for both sexes, *but limited.*	Tread-wheel, crank-mill, and stone-breaking.	Well maintained.
Donegal,	*Imperfect.*	Stone-breaking.	*Insufficient.*
Down,	Not Satisfactory.	Stone-breaking, pumping, shot-drill, and capstan-mill.	Actively maintained.
Dublin County,	Latterly suspended.	Pumping.	Latterly *almost suspended.*
Dublin City:			
Richmond Bridw.	Fair, but limited.	Tread-wheel, *very limited.*	Actively maintained.
Grangegorman P.	Much improved.	None.	Fairly maintained.
Fermanagh,	*Limited.*	Crank-pump.	*Limited.*
Galway County and Town.	Fair as to males: *none for females.*	Limited to tread-wheel.	*Limited.*
Kerry,	*Limited.*	Tread-wheel and capstan.	Fairly maintained.
Kildare,	Fair.	Shot-drill and crank-pump for very short periods.	Well maintained.
Kilkenny County and City,	*Limited.*	Stone-breaking, force-wheel pump, and shot-drill.	*Almost a nullity.*
King's,	*None for females.*	Crank-mill and stone-breaking.	*Suspended.*
Leitrim,	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel.	*Limited* from paucity of hands.
Limerick County,	*Limited.*	Crank-pumps and stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
„ City,	*Suspended.*	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	*Limited.*
Londonderry,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Extra stone-breaking.	Fairly mainained.
Longford,	*Limited.*	Tread-wheel, *but limited.*	Fairly maintained.
Louth:			
Dundalk,	Tolerable.	Crank-pump: stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Drogheda,	*None for females.*	*Almost a nullity.*	Fairly maintained.
Mayo,	None.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Very limited.*
Meath,	Limited.	*Almost a nullity.*	*Very limited.*
Monaghan,	None.	Crank-wheel.	*Limited.*
Queen's,	Fair for males.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking, *but limited*	*Limited* from paucity of hands
Roscommon,	Imperfect.	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, and stone-breaking.	*Limited.*
Sligo,	Fair for males.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Reduced* from paucity of hands, but active.
Tipperary:			
Nenagh, N.R.	Fair.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Clonmel, S.R.	*Imperfect.*	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Tyrone,	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Waterford County and City,	Moderate.	Tread-mill, pumping, stone-breaking, &c.	Fairly maintained.
Westmeath,	Satisfactorily conducted.	Shot-drill, crank-mill, stone-breaking.	Actively maintained.
Wexford,	Fair.	Crank-mill, stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Wicklow,	Satisfactory for males.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Limited.*

IMPROVEMENTS in ACCOMMODATION, &c. in 1868.

Antrim.—Boundary wall made more secure.

Cork County.—Extensive alterations in progress to provide means for carrying out "separate system."

Down.—A forge erected for repair of locks and keys in prison.

Dublin City (*Richmond Bridewell*).—Capstan building in insulating area removed, and staircase from No. 5 Class to same taken away. A new boiler for heating in No. 7 Class.

Dublin City (*Grangegorman Penitentiary*).—Two wings of old prison fitted for use of prisoners, one for 24 and 48 hour prisoners and one with twelve solitary cells. Two sewers built, and gongs and bells introduced into refitted wings.

Kildare.—New building for crank-pump finished; old pump-house made into a store for prisoners' private clothing, and connected with drying room.

Kilkenny County and City.—Lamps introduced into occupied cells.

Limerick City.—The entire prison completed for carrying out "separate system," all heated by hot-water, and gas in every cell.

Longford.—Three lavatories erected and two more in progress.

Drogheda Town.—Sewerage improved and walls rendered drier thereby.

Mayo.—Large iron grates erected between male and female prison, and an American cooking stove placed in kitchen.

Queen's County.—Buildings generally improved.

Roscommon.—Gallows removed.

Tipperary (*Clonmel*).—Old gaol converted into militia barracks. Part of hospital made into officers' apartments and mess-room. Male laundry turned into cook-room and stores.

Waterford County and City.—Iron railings erected between Governor's house and passage leading to female prison.

Wexford.—Gallows removed and drop-door built up. Heating apparatus improved and extended to punishment cells.

Wicklow.—A school-room provided; five privies turned into water-closets. Heating apparatus improved.

The Galway town gaol was closed on the 15th January, 1869, and the prisoners removed to the gaol of the county Galway.

BRIDEWELLS.

No. of PERSONS CONFINED in BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	No. of Persons confined.	Years.	No. of Persons confined.
1850	88,899	1860	22,421
1851	85,080	1861	20,166
1852	69,860	1862	22,064
1853	58,563	1863	21,053
1854	48,356	1864	20,563
1855	38,002	1865	20,556
1856	33,534	1866	18,447
1857	31,504	1867	16,964
1858	27,424	1868	14,137
1859	25,298		

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Expenditure for maintenance of bridewells last 20 years.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	£	s.	d.		Years.	£	s.	d.
1849	10,634	4	10					
1850	8,173	13	1	decrease,	1850	2,460	11	9
1851	7,399	16	0	decrease,	1851	773	17	1
1852	6,589	6	6	decrease,	1852	810	9	6
1853	6,109	9	10½	decrease,	1853	479	16	7½
1854	6,133	7	1¼	increase,	1854	23	17	2¾
1855	5,644	11	0	decrease,	1855	488	16	1¼
1856	6,342	7	4½	increase,	1856	697	16	4½
1857	6,165	12	10¾	decrease,	1857	176	14	5¾
1858	5,970	7	7	decrease,	1858	195	5	3¾
1859	5,681	18	6¼	decrease,	1859	288	9	0¾
1860	6,018	1	11½	increase,	1860	336	3	5¼
1861	6,198	1	10	increase,	1861	179	19	10½
1862	6,219	15	0¾	increase,	1862	21	13	2¾
1863	6,142	18	7½	decrease,	1863	76	16	5¼
1864	6,141	6	5¼	decrease,	1864	1	12	2¼
1865	6,417	0	8¾	increase,	1865	275	14	3½
1866	6,364	18	9	decrease,	1866	52	1	11¾
1867	6,521	8	11¼	increase,	1867	156	10	2¼
1868	6,523	11	4¼	increase,	1868	2	2	5

From the preceding tables it appears that the expenditure attendant on the maintenance of bridewells in Ireland increased from £6,521 8*s.* 11¼*d.* in 1867, to £6,523 11*s.* 4¼*d.* in 1868, being an increase of £2 2*s.* 5*d.* in the latter year. The numbers of persons confined in them were 16,964 in 1867, and 14,137 in 1868, showing a decrease of 2,827 inmates in 1868, yet the expenditure was increased by £2 2*s.* 5*d.* in the year.

Salaries of keepers.

The sums paid for salaries to keepers of bridewells in 1868 amounted to £3,628, or more than one-half of all the charges connected with the maintenance of these establishments, notwithstanding that the salary in the great majority of the bridewells is so miserably small as to be quite inadequate for the support of the keeper, who is compelled to have a wife or other female member of his family to attend the female prisoners committed to his charge as required by the 18th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act.

The salaries paid to the keepers of 67 bridewells do not exceed £30 a year in each. In 10 they are only £20. In 20 but £15 a year, and in 6 only £10 a year. In these the keeper is the sole officer in charge. If, as was proposed in a bill laid before the Legislature in 1860, the salaries of the keepers of these institutions were fixed at an adequate sum,* and a female officer were appointed at a salary to attend female prisoners, a grave burden would be inflicted on the county rates for their maintenance.

At present an attempt is made in some districts to supplement the inadequate remuneration given to the bridewell keeper by permitting him to discharge other duties, such as that of Petty Sessions clerk, clerk of the church, of the markets, and weighmaster, and in one or two instances, of registrar of births and marriages. A few bridewell keepers also practise trades.

In many districts the bridewell keeper has also charge of the court-house, for which he receives a salary varying from £4 to £10 a year.

Necessity for

Bridewell districts often embrace large tracts of country, and

* The 183rd section fixed £50 for keeper, and £25 for matron, as the lowest salaries in district bridewells; and £30 for keeper, and £10 for matron, in others.

petty sessions courts are sometimes held at a distance of ten and fifteen miles from the bridewell to which prisoners on remand are sent by the justices, yet the 25th sec. of the Act 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 93, directs that "in case of adjournments or remands the keeper shall bring the prisoner at the time and place fixed by the warrant for that purpose before such justices as shall be there." The keeper is in most instances the only salaried officer of the bridewell, and as he has often other prisoners in his custody, and is bound not to leave his prison so long as they are in his charge, it is manifestly impossible that he could comply with the requirements of the Act. This is another proof of the necessity for legislation on the subject.

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legislation on the subject of bridewells.

Keeper cannot now fulfil statutable requirements.

The incidentals attending the maintenance of bridewells, such as rent, stationery, &c., was £1,209 9*s.* 2*d.* in 1868. Fuel and light and bedding cost £1,120 11*s.* 6*d.*; and the food for maintenance of prisoners £565 11*s.* 2*d.*

EXPENDITURE IN THE GAOLS.

Table showing expenditure for maintenance of gaols last 20 years.

Years.	£	s.	d.		Years.	£	s.	d.
1849 .	128,630	12	0					
1850 . .	102,963	6	11	decrease,	1850 .	25,667	5	1
1851 .	95,482	14	2	decrease,	1851 .	7,480	12	9
1852 .	86,868	6	5	decrease,	1852 .	8,614	7	9
1853 .	86,666	0	7	decrease,	1853 .	202	5	10
1854 .	89,991	19	2	increase,	1854 .	3,325	18	7
1855 .	82,736	1	3	decrease,	1855 .	7,255	17	11
1856 .	80,168	7	10	decrease,	1856 .	2,567	13	5
1857 .	77,056	6	4	decrease,	1857 .	3,112	1	6
1858 .	73,834	4	11	decrease,	1858 .	3,222	1	5
1859 .	72,166	18	6	decrease,	1859 .	1,667	6	5
1860 .	75,506	15	8	increase,	1860 .	3,339	17	2
1861 .	77,714	15	5	increase,	1861 .	2,207	19	9
1862 .	84,229	0	10½	increase,	1862 .	6,514	5	5½
1863 .	83,110	8	1½	decrease,	1863 .	1,118	12	9
1864 .	80,366	2	1	decrease,	1864 .	2,744	6	0½
1865 .	79,658	19	1¼	decrease,	1865 .	707	2	11¼
1866 .	84,042	13	6½	increase,	1866 .	4,383	14	4¾
1867 .	87,101	5	1	increase,	1867 .	3,058	11	6½
1868 .	83,703	12	8	decrease,	1868 .	3,397	12	
Net expenditure in 1867, deducting profit on works,						84,418	14	0¼
Do. do. in 1868, ...						81,258	1	9¾
Decrease in 1868, . .						3,160	12	2½
Total cost of each Prisoner in 1867, . . .						31	15	2·
Do. do. 1868, . . .						36	11	1
Cost of diet of each Prisoner in 1867, . . .						5	1	1·
Do. do. 1868, . . .						6	11	6·72

Increase in the average cost of each prisoner in 1868.

Although the net expenditure in the gaols of Ireland decreased during 1868, as compared with 1867, by the sum of £3,160 12*s.* 2½*d.*, and that in bridewells by £2 2*s.* 5*d.*, yet the annual average cost of each inmate was greater by £4 15*s.* 11*d.* in 1868 than in the preceding year. By reference to page 45 in the Appendix, added to this report, it will be seen that the average cost of each prisoner in 1868 was £36 11*s.* 1*d.*, and £31 15*s.* 2*d.* in 1867. The additional expenditure in 1868 for the improved ordinary dietary now in use was 30*s.* for each individual, but the principal cause of the increased cost of each prisoner was the small number in custody, and the necessity to keep up large establishments in gaols which were in a great measure unoccupied.

The annual cost of each prisoner lodged in the county gaol at

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Trim averaged £83 17*s.* 4*d.* In 7 gaols the average cost was £60 and upwards, and in 27 it averaged more than £40 for each inmate during the year.

Staff charges in 1868.

The maintenance of the prison staffs for salaries, &c., in 1868 cost £43,955 5*s.* 4*d.*, being an average of about £19 15*s.* 6*d.* for each prisoner in the gaols throughout the country, although the total net cost of all prisoners in the gaol for the county Antrim at Belfast for salaries, maintenance, and all charges, averaged only £16 7*s.* 3*d.* for each prisoner committed to that gaol during the year, the proportion of which for staff was £7 9*s.* 11*d.*

Table showing the discrepancy in the cost of staff, calculated at an average rate per head for each prisoner.

The following table shows the discrepancy in the cost of staff in the different county and borough prisons in Ireland calculated at an average rate per head for each prisoner during the year 1868 :—

County and Town Gaols.	Cost of Officers, 1868.			Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Rate per Head of Staff Charges.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Antrim,	1,851	11	10	247	7	9	11
Armagh,	882	3	6	61	14	9	3
Carlow,	718	12	5	20	39	0	7
Cavan,	903	12	2	33	27	7	8
Clare,	1,010	1	7	29	34	15	11
Cork, County,	1,902	12	1	131	14	10	5
,, City,	1,221	7	7	110	11	2	1
Donegal,	977	5	3	39	25	1	2
Down,	1,101	16	0	88	12	10	5
Dublin County,	1,505	4	6	77	19	10	11
Dublin City:—							
Richmond Bridewell,	3,128	5	4	248	12	12	8
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	2,501	16	9	129	19	7	10
Fermanagh,	722	11	10	24	30	2	2
Galway, County,	1,067	6	4	39	27	7	4
,, Town,	522	7	9	16	32	12	11
Kerry,	1,303	14	5	49	26	12	2
Kildare,	1,271	12	8¼	75	16	19	1
Kilkenny, County and City,	1,091	4	6	33	33	1	4
King's County,	876	1	2	23	38	1	9
Leitrim,	811	3	8	20	40	11	2
Limerick, County,	1,298	7	5	53	24	9	11
,, City,	846	3	2	38	22	5	4
Londonderry,	1,025	2	2	50	20	10	1
Longford,	797	10	6	33	24	3	4
Louth, Dundalk,	928	19	8	38	24	8	11
Drogheda Town,	306	14	0½	13	23	11	10
Mayo,	1,078	5	5	49	22	0	1
Meath,	1,139	4	4	22	51	15	8
Monaghan,	767	2	2	34	22	11	3
Queen's County,	804	4	5	23	34	19	3
Roscommon,	911	5	6	25	36	9	0
Sligo,	902	17	8	28	32	4	11
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1,278	1	9	29	44	1	5
,, Clonmel,	1,535	6	1	75	20	9	5
Tyrone,	1,023	16	11	48	21	6	7
Waterford, County, ,, City,	1,220	9	2	58	21	0	10
Westmeath,	919	4	8	25	36	15	4
Wexford,	1,158	6	3¾	58	19	19	5
Wicklow,	643	12	8	33	19	10	1
Total,	43,955	5	4½	2,229			
Average cost for staff of each prisoner,	—			—	19	15	5

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The preceding table shows the large and unnecessary outlay of public money with which the county and borough rates are burdened for salaries and allowances of prison officers in many gaol districts. In Meath the proportion of staff charges for each prisoner in 1868 was £51 15*s.* 8*d.*; in Tipperary, North, £44 1*s.* 5*d.*; in Leitrim, £40 11*s.* 2*d.*; and in Carlow, £39 0*s.* 7*d.*—while in Antrim the staff charges were £7 9*s.* 11*d.* for each prisoner: in Cork City, £11 2*s.* 1*d.*; in Down, £12 10*s.* 5*d.*; and in Richmond Bridewell, £12 12*s.* 3*d.*; and it is to be observed that generally the cost of supervision and management is greatest in the worst constructed gaols, composed of straggling buildings, ill adapted for discipline, in which a strict supervision over officers and prisoners is difficult or impossible.

Few prisoners in some gaols.

Although the faulty construction of some of these buildings necessitates a staff expensive in proportion to the number of inmates, yet the large amount of staff charges for each prisoner is mainly caused by the very few prisoners committed to some gaols. Occasionally the officers outnumber the prisoners in custody, and the latter are then altogether occupied in prison duties, so that remunerative works cannot be carried out. In two districts the prison for females of the county gaol was for some time during the past year without a single occupant; in six there have been occasionally only one prisoner; in five but two, and in eight others three and four.

The prisons for males, also, in some counties have been at periods occupied by very few inmates. In one gaol the number of male prisoners in custody was at one time reduced to two in 1868, and in three others to three and four. The average daily number of prisoners in custody in all the gaols of Ireland during that year amounted to but 1,460 males and 671 females, yet expensive staffs of officers were necessarily kept up in thirty-nine gaols. So long, therefore, as the present prison laws remain unaltered, will such extravagant arrangements exist. It frequently occurs that sentences of hard labour cannot be enforced owing to the circumstances of the prison to which the prisoner is committed, not permitting the sentence of the Court to be carried out.

Table showing the small amount of remunerative labour by prisoners from the above causes.

The following table shows the average gross and net cost of each prisoner confined in county gaols during the last seven years, and the small amount of remunerative labour obtained from them:—

Years.	Average Number of Prisoners in Custody.	Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner Annually.	Average Value of Work obtained from Prisoners in 1868.	Average Net Cost of each Prisoner Annually.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
1862, .	3,034	27 15 2	0 16 7	26 18 7
1863, .	3,179	26 2 10	0 15 10	25 7 0
1864, .	2,974	27 0 6	0 16 2	26 4 4
1865, .	2,840	28 2 0	0 17 10	27 4 2
1866, .	2,646	31 15 0	0 17 9	30 17 3
1867, .	2,658	32 15 5	1 0 2	31 15 2
1868, .	2,222	37 13 5	1 2 0	36 11 1

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This lavish expenditure in proportion to the number of criminals in custody in some districts is not the only objection to the present system and circumstances of prisons in Ireland. In some gaols a highly stringent discipline is enforced, while in others a very lax system prevails, so that a short term of imprisonment in one gaol is much more severely penal than a lengthened imprisonment in another, perhaps in the adjoining county.* These facts should, in our opinion, convince the public, and especially the ratepayers, that both in regard to economy and to the reformation of prisoners the time has arrived for fresh legislation on the subject, and we hope the Government will soon be able to give their attention to this important matter, with a view to the concentration of our prisons and to the adoption of an improved system of management of our gaols. There are no gaols in the west or in a number of the central counties of Ireland suited in construction for carrying out an improved prison system. The inmates in association in these gaols, without adequate supervision, are in danger of becoming all equally corrupted. The prisons for females in the great majority of the county gaols are very defective, wanting in many of the requirements of places of punishment; and some are not suitable, without alteration and improvement, for carrying out even short sentences of imprisonment with hard labour, supposing that prisoners under long sentences were removed to a central gaol. The Inspectors-General, in their reports for 1865, '66, and '67, enter fully into the details of the principles on which they conceive a prison system suited for the county and borough gaols of Ireland should be founded—namely, the removal of prisoners under long sentences to a central depot—(one for each sex, as in Scotland)—under Government management, in which the sentence of the Judge would be carried out under strict supervision and with uniform treatment and punishment on all offenders according to such sentence, and with equal opportunities for reformation to all. Such central prison should be under the absolute control of the Executive, who would have the appointment of all the officers over it. To this prison should also be removed persons in custody for political offences and untried prisoners charged with crimes of great social gravity, or whose known antecedents would render it doubtful that they could remain in safe keeping in ordinary county and borough gaols. Arrangements, of course, must always be made that every unconvicted prisoner shall have the fullest opportunities and facilities for seeing his legal adviser and preparing his defence.

Necessity for legislation.

Prisoners under long sentences should be removed to a central depot.

It is also proposed that minor prisons should exist in some towns, licensed, according to their capabilities, with a staff suited for their requirements, where short sentences of imprisonment would be carried out, while mere bridewells in other centres of

Minor prisons should be licensed according to their capabilities.

* The late Mr. Justice Hayes being aware that the amount of punishment varies in the thirty-nine different gaols to which prisoners are liable to be committed, never sentenced an offender to imprisonment in a county or borough gaol without first having ascertained the exact amount of punishment inflicted in the particular gaol of the district.

population would be sufficient, in which drunkards and persons guilty of trifling offences would be confined, as well as prisoners on remand, but for a limited time only. Such prisons would be required to save the expense of conveyance of prisoners to a distance, and to spare the accused from hardships which would sometimes attend their removal.* *Forty-seventh Report.*

We consider that each class of prisons should have a uniform code of rules, so as to insure similar treatment in all. Increased powers required by the Executive, and a uniform code of rules established.

A copy of the proceedings of Boards of Superintendence should be transmitted after each meeting of the Board to the Inspectors-General, in order that the latter may be conversant of the proceedings of that body.

Increased powers are required by the Executive with regard to the removal of prison officers for misconduct.

The office of local-inspector of county and borough gaols should be abolished, and district inspectors (not exceeding four) appointed by the Executive in their place. The local-inspector has important duties to perform, which sometimes bring him into collision with the Board of Superintendence of the gaol, yet that Board has now absolute power to dismiss him, so that a conscientious local-inspector is placed in great difficulty when acting in opposition to the Board, and the Executive have no power to sustain him. We therefore think that the inspectors who discharge the duty should be appointed by and hold office at the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant. The office of local inspector should be abolished and district inspectors appointed.

The following table, founded on the "morning state" in the different gaols on the 1st July in each of the last seven years, shows the average number of offenders in custody during that period under the different sentences of imprisonment, distinguishing prisoners sentenced to hard labour from those not so sentenced:—

The 1st July in each year has been selected, because it is found that the gaol population is then generally highest.

* In consequence of the death of a female prisoner, Jane M'Coy, sent from Cookstown Petty Sessions to Omagh Gaol, a distance of twenty-seven miles, in January, 1866, on an open car, without sufficient food or clothing, and suffering from the severity of the season, the coroner's jury in their verdict called attention to the matter, and the Grand Jury of the county at the Spring Assizes in March following passed a resolution, in which they suggest that prisoners be in future forwarded by railway to the county gaol. The coroner's jury in their verdict add that "several cases of transmission of prisoners of a similar nature have taken place from Cookstown within the last twelve months." One of the reasons given by the Constabulary officer for the removal of this woman from Cookstown on the night in question was that "there was no place where she could be kept for the night in Cookstown, except in the ordinary lock-up of the police barrack, which would be worse than sending her on. In fact it would be as much as a person's life would be worth to be confined in it for a night." And the medical officer of the gaol, in his evidence at the inquest, stated, "It is my opinion that the attack which caused her death was exposure to cold and fatigue during the journey from Cookstown on that night."

Forty-seventh Report.

Average length of sentences last seven years.

SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2,	2	2	4
,, 2 ,, ,, 18 months,	76	14	90
,, 18 months ,, 12 ,,	65	10	75
,, 12 ,, ,, 9 ,,	191	63	254
,, 9 ,, ,, 6 ,,	49	9	58
Total sentences above 6 months,	383	98	481
For 6 months and above 3,	199	93	292
Total sentences above 3 months,	582	191	773

NOT SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2,	1	1	2
,, 2 ,, ,, 18 months,	5	1	6
,, 18 months ,, 12 ,,	2	1	3
,, 12 ,, ,, 9 ,,	17	8	25
,, 9 ,, ,, 6 ,,	6	3	9
Total sentences above 6 months,	31	14	45
For 6 months and above 3,	43	30	73
Total sentences above 3 months,	74	44	118

From this table it appears that the average number of offenders sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for periods exceeding six months [for whom accommodation should be provided in a central prison] was 383 males and 98 females. If those under sentences of six months and above three were added the number would be increased by 199 males and 93 females. The prisoners sentenced to imprisonment only for above six months were 31 males and 14 females, besides 43 males and 30 females sentenced for six, four, and above three months.

Legislation to be based on the principle of one central prison for all grave offenders of each sex.

The late Government laid on the table of the House of Commons a Prison Bill—ordered to be printed, July, 1868—formed mainly on the principles which we have endeavoured to advocate in this report, and we understand that the present Government are prepared to introduce a measure based on the same system, which we believe to be best suited to this country. In Scotland a central prison has been established at Perth, the cost of which, under the Act 23 & 24 Vic., cap 105, sec. 54, is defrayed by moneys voted by Parliament, and it is believed that the sum of 3*s.* a week paid by the Treasury for the support of convicted prisoners, as well as 1*s.* a day now paid by the War Department for military and naval prisoners in county gaols, together with the product of their labour judiciously employed, will more than reimburse the Exchequer for the cost of their maintenance, while the saving to the ratepayers would be very considerable. We trust that another session of Parliament will not be permitted to elapse without legislation on the subject on the plan which has now received the sanction of two successive Governments. The removal from gaols of persons

suffering under diseases of the mind has been one step towards the improvement of these establishments intended solely for criminals or persons labouring under criminal charges; and should the Act for the abolition of imprisonment for debt now under the consideration of the Legislature be extended to Ireland, another great boon will be conferred on this country, the management of prisons in Ireland will be much simplified, and a considerable saving in the staff and arrangements will be effected, as it will then be no longer necessary to keep up in every county gaol a separate place of detention for persons not accused of any crime. *Forty-seventh Report.*

JOHN LENTAIGNE,
CHARLES F. BOURKE.

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COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED.																					
	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						Summary.						Under Revenue Laws.		Under Poor Law Acts.		By Court-Martial.	Deserters.	Under Vagrant Acts.		Drunkards.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Criminal Lunatics.		Offenders under Larceny Act.		Misdemeanants.		Dangerous Lunatics.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	51	16	31	2	.	2	120	93	1,524	1,364	.	.	13	2	7	3	2	35	46	33	278	374
Armagh,	14	10	13	.	.	.	31	18	121	66	.	.	1	2	6	.	.	4	6	5	122	88
Carlow,	5	8	1	.	.	.	9	12	22	15	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	6	.	7	71	8
Cavan,	7	7	22	.	1	.	10	4	52	17	.	.	1	.	8	8	.	.	2	1	55	65
Clare,	2	.	7	.	.	.	7	7	57	28	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	1	.	.	15	10
Cork County,	48	3	21	9	.	.	57	46	861	162	.	.	1	.	22	28	44	1	11	3	31	24
,, City,	39	22	14	.	2	.	54	82	461	718	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	5	14	.	.
Donegal,	9	1	28	2	.	.	4	3	131	23	.	.	24	5	4	3	.	.	5	3	19	24
Down,	21	8	21	3	.	.	28	11	150	136	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	4	8	8	76	57
Dublin County,	31	4	18	6	.	.	58	37	281	254	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	27	16	77	123
Dublin City:																						
Richmond B.,	183	.	87	.	6	.	435	.	1,196	.	.	.	3	.	12	.	72	52	58	.	656	.
Grangegorman P	.	87	.	35	.	3	.	147	.	2,327	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	99	.	1,818
Fermanagh,	2	6	8	1	.	.	4	11	75	27	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	82	45
Galway County,	29	14	17	1	.	.	12	9	82	38	.	.	9	5	3	11	.	1	1	1	9	2
,, Town,	1	5	4	.	.	.	9	1	77	41	.	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	5	5	67	55
Kerry,	25	10	25	3	.	.	23	16	121	66	.	.	2	1	6	8	3	.	7	1	151	40
Kildare,	28	11	10	1	.	1	24	11	108	508	.	.	.	.	8	6	13	18	7	2	76	166
Kilkenny, *	14	3	16	4	.	.	10	11	83	14	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	13	1
Kilkenny, †	8	1	1	1	.	.	6	1	21	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	7	.	.	13	39
King's,	11	2	5	1	.	.	12	12	50	14	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	5	26	21
Leitrim,	7	4	12	.	.	.	8	2	74	12	.	.	3	.	1	7	.	1	.	.	27	36
Limerick County,	19	5	46	5	.	.	21	13	90	31	.	.	.	.	29	4	7	2	23	5	19	10
,, City,	4	6	3	.	.	.	32	11	235	176	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	2	248	78
Londonderry,	19	4	11	.	.	.	26	60	130	17	.	.	1	.	.	.	26	1	7	6	95	194
Longford,	2	1	39	4	.	.	11	1	123	47	.	.	.	.	9	3	.	1	.	.	55	18
Louth,	5	.	18	1	1	.	27	20	107	47	.	.	2	.	5	.	3	10	.	.	66	92
Drogheda Town,	3	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	19	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	42	12
Mayo,	20	11	34	4	.	.	17	6	167	49	.	.	5	7	9	8	2	.	2	6	85	22
Meath,	3	3	1	.	.	.	12	9	65	35	.	.	2	.	6	4	.	4	10	.	19	4
Monaghan,	1	4	5	.	.	.	13	13	88	17	.	.	1	.	12	.	.	.	1	.	72	39
Queen's,	11	.	27	2	.	.	14	15	52	21	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	2	.	.	35	8
Roscommon,	12	4	8	1	.	.	7	3	59	14	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	1	3	10	12
Sligo,	8	1	15	2	.	.	7	5	126	37	.	.	6	2	8	4	.	2	4	.	77	27
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	9	.	21	.	.	.	19	13	98	32	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	5	4	116	26
,, S. Rid.,	24	12	8	2	.	.	36	30	184	153	.	.	.	.	9	4	3	1	7	7	241	157
Tyrone,	10	8	18	1	.	.	17	11	123	32	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	1	6	29	54	60
Waterford, *	11	5	14	1	.	.	9	7	65	13	1	.	2	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	8	3
Waterford, †	7	5	1	.	.	.	12	20	101	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	5	230	143
Westmeath,	7	.	8	.	.	.	11	11	106	17	.	.	.	.	9	6	.	1	2	22	74	76
Wexford,	14	9	2	.	.	.	25	10	67	17	.	.	2	3	4	5	.	1	20	7	28	8
Wicklow,	14	.	16	.	.	.	24	15	98	32	.	.	.	.	18	12	.	6	2	3	109	2
Total Males,	738	.	656	.	10	.	1,271	.	7,150	.	1	.	85	.	226	.	182	191	291	.	3,547	.
Total Females,	.	300	.	92	.	6	.	780	.	6,709	.	.	.	31	.	144	.	.	.	305	.	3,487
Total M. & F.,	1,038		748		16		2,051		13,859		1		116		370		373		596		7,034	

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

the year 1868, by Classes of Offences (exclusive of persons committed under the Acts the Habeas Corpus Act).

Total.		Not Convicted.												Untried Prisoners in custody on 31st Dec., 1868.		Total.		
		Felons.				Misdemeanants.				For Further Examination and Discharged.		Total.						
		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
2,107	1,889	8	2	1	3	5	.	3	1	190	68	207	74	12	2	2,326	1,965	4,291
318	189	5	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	33	13	44	15	2	2	364	206	570
115	55	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	5	24	6	4	.	143	61	204
158	102	3	.	1	1	2	.	1	1	23	10	30	12	8	4	196	118	314
95	46	4	.	2	.	.	1	1	2	19	6	26	9	3	1	124	56	180
597	275	7	1	4	3	1	3	1	.	41	2	54	9	22	2	673	286	959
581	836	11	7	4	2	2	.	.	.	94	19	111	28	8	3	700	867	1,567
224	64	8	1	2	.	4	.	.	.	7	4	21	5	5	1	250	70	320
311	226	3	4	1	.	.	1	1	1	30	4	44	10	6	2	361	238	599
507	440	8	5	6	7	4	5	.	4	75	23	93	44	2	.	602	484	1,086
2,760	.	57	.	22	.	29	.	21	.	388	.	517	.	19	.	3,296	.	7,526
.	4,016	.	24	.	17	.	11	.	7	.	146	.	205	.	9	.	4,230	
178	93	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	18	8	21	8	4	1	203	102	305
163	81	6	1	2	2	2	1	.	.	9	1	19	5	.	2	182	88	270
165	110	4	1	.	.	4	.	1	.	37	5	46	6	1	.	212	116	328
363	145	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	18	4	19	5	2	1	384	151	535
292	706	2	2	5	5	7	.	1	.	54	14	69	21	10	4	371	731	1,102
140	34	.	.	8	.	.	.	1	4	18	2	27	6	8	1	175	41	216
60	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	2	21	2	3	3	84	53	137
106	56	3	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	22	5	27	6	4	.	137	62	199
133	61	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	23	7	26	10	1	1	160	72	232
256	73	3	.	1	2	15	1	1	1	38	4	58	8	3	3	317	84	401
531	273	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	78	26	81	29	4	.	616	302	918
316	251	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	17	11	21	12	3	2	340	265	605
240	74	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	41	14	47	14	10	2	297	90	387
244	160	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	59	11	62	13	4	4	310	177	487
78	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	7	38	7	1	.	117	74	191
341	113	10	9	10	2	17	1	35	5	27	8	99	20	6	.	446	133	579
122	55	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	26	7	30	8	7	1	159	64	223
193	73	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	1	16	3	19	5	3	1	220	79	299
143	47	4	1	.	1	.	.	8	.	22	5	29	7	8	4	180	58	238
101	37	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	13	4	17	4	2	.	120	41	161
253	78	6	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	25	10	33	12	17	1	308	91	399
270	78	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	5	25	5	11	1	306	84	390
513	335	5	3	5	3	7	.	.	.	76	21	93	27	6	4	612	390	1,002
234	142	3	4	3	.	8	1	1	.	18	8	28	13	8	5	270	160	430
115	31	1	2	.	.	1	.	2	.	9	1	13	3	2	2	130	36	166
357	210	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	20	39	20	5	1	401	231	632
218	132	4	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	39	1	47	2	2	3	267	137	404
168	59	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	17	5	19	6	5	5	187	70	257
287	64	9	6	1	2	8	.	3	.	7	2	23	10	7	.	317	74	391
14,348	.	201	.	98	.	114	.	81	.	1,773	.	2,267	.	243	.	16,858	.	.
.	11,854	.	83	.	57	.	26	.	29	.	516	.	711	.	78	.	12,643	.
26,202		284		155		140		110		2,289		2,978		321				29,501

TABLE II.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols, Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, and Five Times and upwards, *within* the year 1868.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individuals Committed *within* the Year.										Total Number of Individuals Committed.		Number of the foregoing who had not been in any Gaol previous to 1868.	
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1,280	472	232	109	72	50	29	32	37	113	1,650	776	1,018	384
Armagh,	269	114	17	13	7	5	6	4	2	6	301	142	226	72
Carlow,	131	54	2	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	135	56	128	52
Cavan,	180	67	5	5	2	.	.	2	.	2	187	76	177	63
Clare,	100	24	9	8	2	2	.	1	.	1	111	36	85	21
Cork County,	592	189	30	20	4	7	1	5	1	3	628	224	517	127
„ City,	595	500	36	67	8	29	1	14	1	15	641	625	119	42
Donegal,	198	35	18	5	2	.	.	1	2	3	220	44	171	27
Down,	262	78	21	18	9	11	2	4	3	10	297	121	251	68
Dublin County,	465	205	34	18	13	11	5	7	2	21	519	262	386	156
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	2,179	.	337	.	88	.	18	.	17	.	2,639	.	1,490	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1,143	.	227	.	85	.	66	.	232	.	1,753	.	628
Fermanagh,	167	65	7	7	2	3	.	1	3	2	179	78	141	50
Galway County,	182	78	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	182	82	141	60
„ Town,	108	63	9	3	6	3	2	4	.	3	185	76	158	61
Kerry,	283	90	28	8	7	6	3	.	2	4	323	108	223	70
Kildare,	271	95	23	22	7	15	4	4	2	49	307	185	213	67
Kilkenny,	*163	37	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	169	39	139	31
	†70	16	4	6	2	.	.	.	.	3	76	25	54	14
King's,	119	37	5	5	1	3	.	.	1	1	126	46	119	37
Leitrim,	129	31	10	3	1	1	2	.	.	4	142	39	102	25
Limerick County,	264	58	18	4	3	1	2	.	.	2	287	65	195	44
„ City,	540	225	18	9	8	4	4	6	.	4	570	248	497	207
Londonderry,	264	73	24	7	3	5	1	5	3	15	295	105	208	47
Longford,	223	43	18	6	5	3	1	2	3	3	250	57	171	33
Louth,	210	57	26	15	10	4	3	2	1	10	250	88	156	35
Drogheda Town,	71	17	12	10	4	7	.	1	1	2	88	37	60	14
Mayo,	381	89	14	7	4	3	1	4	3	1	403	104	349	74
Meath,	134	34	9	5	1	1	.	3	.	1	144	44	112	26
Monaghan,	184	55	8	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	197	61	178	48
Queen's,	142	42	5	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	153	47	102	25
Roscommon,	112	27	4	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	116	34	102	15
Sligo,	211	44	18	15	9	4	3	.	3	1	244	64	160	33
Tipperary, N. Riding,	220	56	21	5	3	1	1	1	5	2	250	65	194	54
„ S. Riding,	408	135	49	16	15	13	4	10	7	18	483	192	204	65
Tyrone,	212	73	15	8	4	4	1	2	2	6	234	93	161	65
Waterford,	*122	30	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	126	33	108	17
	†175	59	39	15	13	6	9	6	11	15	247	101	157	37
Westmeath,	213	46	10	5	6	1	4	.	.	9	233	61	187	41
Wexford,	149	66	12	2	3	.	.	.	1	.	165	68	119	42
Wicklow,	190	53	35	6	9	1	2	.	4	1	240	61	154	37
Total Males,	12,228	.	1,192	.	337	.	113	.	122	.	13,992	.	9,462	.
Total Females,	.	4,675	.	696	.	294	.	192	.	564	.	6,421	.	3,014
Total M. and F.,	16,903		1,888		631		305		686		20,413		12,476	

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

TABLE III.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed during 1868 to the several County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five times, &c., &c., from their *first* Committal in *any* year, so far as could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ONCE ONLY.				TWICE.				THRICE.				FOUR TIMES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	84	6	823	322	11	1	262	73	5	.	155	62	.	.	81	34
Armagh,	15	2	210	70	1	.	26	16	.	.	13	11	.	.	10	8
Carlow,	5	1	121	51	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	2	.	175	58	.	.	3	3	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	2
Clare,	8	1	78	16	.	.	9	5	.	.	7	3	.	.	1	2
Cork County,	55	4	416	114	5	.	85	27	1	.	22	18	.	.	15	9
„ City,	53	11	340	148	3	.	102	103	.	.	23	96	.	.	14	41
Donegal,	11	1	147	26	1	.	36	5	.	.	12	2	.	.	4	1
Down,	19	.	218	59	2	.	27	14	.	.	13	7	.	.	6	6
Dublin County,	62	8	324	148	7	.	49	29	1	.	29	15	.	.	14	12
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	261	.	1,108	.	58	.	481	.	9	.	193	.	1	.	132	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	52	.	501	.	9	.	285	.	2	.	116	.	1	.	76
Fermanagh,	5	3	183	45	1	.	22	11	.	.	8	10	.	.	1	1
Galway County,	8	3	133	55	1	.	29	5	.	.	7	4	.	.	3	3
„ Town,	11	.	131	58	1	.	5	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	6	3
Kerry,	29	5	183	61	5	.	48	10	3	.	20	6	1	.	14	4
Kildare,	18	4	184	45	.	.	48	21	.	.	19	11	.	.	7	6
Kilkenny,	*14	.	116	28	1	.	25	4	.	.	5	2	.	.	2	1
	†5	.	47	10	2	.	6	3	.	.	5	2	.	.	5	.
King's,	1	.	113	30	.	.	5	6	.	.	4	4	.	.	1	2
Leitrim,	7	.	95	25	.	.	26	3	.	.	4	2	.	.	3	.
Limerick County,	21	2	171	38	1	.	43	10	.	.	21	6	.	.	13	2
„ City,	15	5	447	168	2	.	35	14	1	.	16	14	.	.	17	
Londonderry,	20	.	174	38	4	1	43	11	1	.	16	5	.	.	7	4
Longford,	9	4	150	26	.	.	36	6	2	.	28	3	.	.	8	3
Louth,	11	1	144	30	2	.	29	16	1	.	18	5	.	.	12	2
Drogheda Town,	7	1	48	9	.	.	10	5	.	.	4	3	.	.	6	3
Mayo,	16	1	324	70	2	.	30	8	.	.	18	6	.	.	4	1
Meath,	4	.	108	26	.	.	17	2	.	.	6	2	.	.	4	1
Monaghan,	11	1	167	47	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	2
Queen's,	5	1	96	15	.	.	11	4	1	.	9	4	.	.	9	3
Roscommon,	8	1	94	14	.	.	5	3	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	5
Sligo,	4	3	148	25	.	.	34	14	.	.	17	8	.	.	6	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	12	1	170	46	1	.	29	3	.	.	10	3	.	.	7	1
„ S. Riding,	25	8	179	57	1	.	96	20	.	.	64	15	1	.	24	16
Tyrone,	14	4	147	61	.	.	31	8	.	.	15	4	.	.	5	2
Waterford,	*6	2	100	15	1	.	15	13	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1
	†7	2	141	31	2	.	38	22	.	.	18	5	.	.	10	3
Westmeath,	4	1	181	38	.	.	16	6	.	.	10	4	.	.	6	2
Wexford,	23	.	90	41	1	.	23	14	.	1	11	6	.	.	4	1
Wicklow,	13	8	141	34	1	1	36	7	.	.	12	4	.	.	5	1
Total Males,	911	.	8,315	.	117	.	1,074	.	25	.	832	.	3	.	498	.
Total Females,	.	142	.	2,699	.	12	.	806	.	3	.	470	.	1	.	277
Total M. and F.,	1,053		11,014		129		2,780		28		1,311		4		745	
	12,067				2,909				1,339				749			

* County prisoners. † City prisoners. (*continued*,

TABLE III. *concluded.*—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed during 1868 to the several times, &c., &c., from their *first* Committal in *any* year, so far as

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	FIVE TIMES.				SIX TIMES.				SEVEN TO ELEVEN TIMES.				TWELVE TO SIXTEEN TIMES.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	54	32	1	.	39	30	1	.	79	66	.	.	22	40
Armagh,	.	.	9	8	.	.	3	4	.	.	10	9	.	.	1	4
Carlow,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Cavan,	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	1
Clare,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	6	.	.	2	.
Cork County,	.	.	10	6	.	.	5	7	.	.	10	10	.	.	1	6
„ City,	.	.	8	30	.	.	3	26	.	.	5	96	.	.	.	86
Donegal,	.	.	4	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	1
Down,	.	.	4	6	.	.	4	3	.	.	2	6	.	.	1	6
Dublin County,	.	.	7	4	.	.	5	7	.	.	12	4	.	.	5	5
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,	3	.	75	.	1	.	64	.	.	.	151	.	.	.	57	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	65	.	.	.	59	.	.	.	177	.	.	.	118
Fermanagh,	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	4	.	.	2	.
Galway County,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	6
„ Town,	.	.	5	1	.	.	5	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	3	1
Kerry,	.	.	5	9	.	.	4	3	.	.	9	3	.	.	1	2
Kildare,	.	.	9	8	.	.	2	4	.	.	12	10	.	.	7	19
Kilkenny, *	.	.	2	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny, †	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2
King's,	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	2
Limerick County,	.	.	4	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	7	2	.	.	2	.
„ City,	.	.	10	8	.	.	6	4	.	.	17	16	.	.	3	2
Londonderry,	.	.	3	3	.	.	2	3	.	.	11	10	.	.	2	11
Longford,	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	4	6
Louth,	.	.	9	4	.	.	7	4	.	.	14	9	.	.	7	4
Drogheda Town,	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	5	.	.	2	3
Mayo,	.	.	4	3	.	.	1	3	.	.	6	8	.	.	.	3
Meath,	.	.	2	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	1
Monaghan,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	7	4	.	.	1	.
Queen's,	.	.	8	2	.	.	4	3	.	.	8	10	.	.	2	2
Roscommon,	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	2	.	.	1	2
Sligo,	.	.	11	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	12	6	.	.	4	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	8	3	.	.	3	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.
„ S. Riding,	1	.	30	12	.	.	12	8	.	.	40	31	.	.	6	10
Tyrone,	.	.	4	1	.	.	4	2	.	.	8	4	.	.	3	1
Waterford, *	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Waterford, †	.	.	7	7	.	.	5	8	.	.	8	12	.	.	2	2
Westmeath,	.	.	5	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	2	1
Wexford,	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	4	1
Wicklow,	.	.	6	1	.	.	3	3	.	.	12	6	.	.	6	.
Total Males,	4	.	330	.	2	.	208	.	1	.	489	.	.	.	157	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	237	.	.	.	194	.	.	.	554	.	.	.	299
Total M. and F.	4		567		2		402		1		1,043		.		456	
	571				404				1,044				456			

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

Seventeen to Twenty Times.				Twenty-one Times and upwards.				Number of Individuals Committed.				Number of Committals represented in foregoing.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		Not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	9	27	.	.	27	83	99	7	1,551	769	132	8	4,566	6,640	Antrim.
.	.	1	3	.	.	2	7	16	2	285	140	17	2	671	632	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	1	130	55	5	1	155	83	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	.	185	76	2	.	241	333	Cavan.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	8	3	103	85	8	1	209	141	Clare.
.	.	1	3	.	.	2	11	61	4	567	220	68	4	957	953	Cork County.
.	.	.	17	.	.	.	21	56	11	585	614	59	11	951	3,409	„ City.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	12	1	208	43	13	1	338	264	Donegal.
.	.	.	9	.	.	1	5	21	.	276	121	23	.	435	629	Down.
.	.	1	1	.	.	3	20	70	8	449	254	79	8	883	2,376	Dublin County.
.	.	10	.	.	.	29	.	333	.	2,306	.	429	.	7,309	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	.	.	52	.	.	.	240	.	64	.	1,689	.	80	.	17413	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	3	173	75	7	3	276	215	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	9	3	173	79	10	3	229	233	Galway County.
.	.	4	.	.	.	2	8	12	.	173	76	13	.	502	538	„ Town.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	4	38	5	285	103	52	5	551	384	Kerry.
.	.	.	9	.	.	1	42	18	4	289	181	18	4	662	2,856	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	15	.	154	39	16	.	246	*68	Kilkenny.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	7	.	69	25	9	.	133	†400	Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	125	46	1	.	149	83	King's.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	7	.	135	39	7	.	217	199	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	22	2	265	63	23	2	528	159	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	18	5	552	243	22	5	907	750	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	19	31	1	264	104	37	2	647	1,225	Londonderry.
.	.	1	2	.	.	4	5	11	4	239	53	15	4	597	353	Longford.
.	.	.	2	.	.	1	11	14	1	236	87	18	1	623	1,163	Louth.
.	.	1	2	.	.	1	6	7	1	81	36	7	1	287	472	Drogheda Town.
.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	18	1	385	103	20	1	579	265	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	4	.	140	44	4	.	243	358	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	186	60	11	1	270	112	Monaghan.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	6	1	147	46	8	1	336	247	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	1	108	33	8	1	165	135	Roscommon.
.	.	1	2	.	.	8	4	4	3	240	61	4	3	639	310	Sligo.
.	.	.	3	.	.	4	3	13	1	237	64	14	1	761	239	Tipperary, N. R.
.	.	3	4	.	.	1	11	28	8	455	184	30	8	1,409	1,243	„ S. R.
.	.	1	4	.	.	2	7	14	4	220	89	14	4	496	465	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	119	31	8	2	146	*59	Waterford.
.	.	2	.	.	.	7	9	9	2	288	99	11	2	678	†652	Waterford.
.	.	.	2	.	.	3	5	4	1	229	60	4	1	426	616	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	21	1	141	67	25	3	317	169	Wexford.
.	.	4	.	.	.	1	1	14	4	220	77	15	5	607	173	Wicklow.
.	.	40	.	.	.	107	.	1063	.	12929	.	1,272	.	30461	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	158	.	.	.	565	.	158	.	6,263	.	179	.	47014	Total Females.
.		202		.		672		1,221		19,193		1,451		77,475		Total M. and F.
202				672				20,413				78,926				

TABLE IV., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, and CONVICTED, and of those REMAINING FOR TRIAL,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Death.		Penal Servitude for Life.		Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 7.		7 Years.		5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	9	2
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	7	2
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	3	1
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	3	1	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	5	.
Dublin City: Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	20	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	17
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	2	1
Kilkenny,	* .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
	† .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	3	.	3	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	2
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ S. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	7	1
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.
Waterford,	* .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
	† .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Total Males,	.	.	2	.	2	.	7	.	15	.	64	.	75	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	48	.	29
			2		2		7		17		112		104	
Total M. and F.,			244											

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

IMPRISONMENT, passed during the Year 1868, together with the number of Prisoners NOT in each of the County and Borough Gaols.

IMPRISONMENT FOR														COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	9	8	64	35	81	35	Antrim.
.	.	2	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	12	3	8	13	Armagh.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	3	1	Carlow.
.	.	3	1	1	.	4	2	1	.	4	3	4	1	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	9	1	Clare.
.	.	6	.	2	.	19	1	5	.	30	14	20	50	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	2	1	8	1	1	1	24	8	31	37	„ City.
.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	13	2	24	8	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	15	5	9	10	Down.
.	.	.	.	6	.	12	.	.	.	10	9	10	10	Dublin County.
.	.	4	.	3	.	47	.	7	.	73	.	141	.	Dublin City : Richmond B.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	51	.	48	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	3	2	5	4	Fermanagh.
.	.	2	.	1	.	5	4	2	.	8	6	14	7	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	4	2	2	1	„ Town.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	4	.	14	5	8	3	Kerry.
.	.	7	.	2	.	6	1	.	2	23	2	10	7	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	1	.	6	1	.	.	7	1	5	* .	Kilkenny.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	.	1	† .	Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	1	1	5	.	1	.	6	2	6	1	King's.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	7	1	9	1	Leitrim.
.	.	2	.	1	.	11	.	1	1	11	8	8	4	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	9	3	13	5	„ City.
.	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	11	1	15	5	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	16	1	11	4	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	10	1	6	2	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	Drogheda Town.
.	.	4	.	.	.	5	4	6	.	10	.	11	20	Mayo.
.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	5	4	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	6	2	Monaghan.
.	.	2	.	3	.	2	2	.	1	2	1	10	1	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	5	5	4	3	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	4	1	17	9	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	7	4	10	5	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	.	3	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	17	10	22	13	„ S. Riding.
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	4	.	.	5	2	8	4	Tyrone.
.	.	1	.	4	2	1	1	2	1	5	1	12	*2	Waterford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	5	11	†27	Waterford.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	4	.	4	.	6	11	Westmeath.
.	.	1	1	2	2	1	.	2	.	11	2	2	7	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	1	.	9	.	.	.	5	.	8	8	Wicklow.
.	.	45	.	42	.	202	.	57	.	470	.	585	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	4	.	6	.	43	.	12	.	202	.	370	Total Females.
.		49		48		245		69		672		955		Total M. and F.

[*continued.*

TABLE IV., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.) *concluded.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, NOT CONVICTED, and of those REMAINING FOR

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR: 2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	141	55	356	171	763	831	272	293	70	68	203	399
Armagh,	32	20	87	62	35	16	68	46	53	25	17	3
Carlow,	1	6	15	5	9	8	20	20	11	1	48	3
Cavan,	8	1	32	8	22	9	27	44	32	23	15	9
Clare,	10	1	28	16	13	9	16	16	7	2	5	1
Cork County,	88	24	208	90	99	24	96	71	15	2	2	.
„ City,	64	43	135	153	107	226	120	234	56	86	18	44
Donegal,	32	5	78	14	24	7	36	28	3	.	5	1
Down,	24	24	68	49	51	15	70	90	47	26	14	5
Dublin County,	42	11	101	47	71	35	89	87	70	143	69	94
Dublin City:												
Richmond B.,	201	.	455	.	358	.	217	.	500	.	629	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	77	.	245	.	305	.	407	.	1,606	.	1,221
Fermanagh,	8	7	52	19	21	9	8	12	48	31	20	5
Galway County,	20	7	42	20	20	9	34	28	2	1	.	.
„ Town,	3	1	27	7	6	12	27	34	22	13	65	37
Kerry,	28	11	63	30	38	19	98	61	53	11	53	7
Kildare,	14	16	38	15	22	15	63	357	69	209	19	79
Kilkenny,	*25	7	27	18	23	2	28	9	10	1	13	.
	†4	3	5	1	2	1	17	35	15	5	6	2
King's,	7	3	28	13	20	13	11	7	18	10	5	7
Leitrim,	17	1	30	8	24	6	24	17	16	21	5	5
Limerick County,	25	4	80	22	37	13	42	16	7	2	.	.
„ City,	24	6	60	30	46	29	85	103	117	62	171	33
Londonderry,	39	12	80	24	45	19	90	182	23	7	4	.
Longford,	21	9	64	23	28	5	55	26	30	4	10	3
Louth,	21	5	54	35	36	24	71	76	24	13	10	5
Drogheda Town,	8	27	8	19	8	1	28	18	13	3	13	3
Mayo,	23	5	76	23	54	11	104	32	34	9	3	1
Meath,	6	15	49	14	16	5	27	15	4	.	8	1
Monaghan,	24	8	46	12	28	12	45	22	18	10	23	6
Queen's,	19	4	24	7	10	8	28	17	18	3	8	2
Roscommon,	11	2	34	5	16	8	20	13	5	.	.	.
Sligo,	17	6	66	12	35	8	40	21	31	13	40	7
Tipperary, N. Riding,	19	5	57	16	20	4	27	13	58	17	59	14
„ S. Riding,	29	28	67	55	40	18	153	185	71	24	103	31
Tyrone,	21	21	76	38	42	8	40	52	18	12	6	2
Waterford,	*15	2	44	7	17	3	4	11	8	1	5	.
	†19	14	27	60	28	16	74	36	123	28	69	24
Westmeath,	15	2	46	12	28	9	55	72	26	15	30	11
Wexford,	15	5	33	11	26	5	45	17	14	4	6	2
Wicklow,	14	2	46	26	30	8	48	19	95	5	21	2
Total Males,	1,149	.	2,912	.	2,308	.	2,426	.	1,860	.	1,899	.
Total Females,	.	505	.	1,437	.	1,785	.	2,843	.	2,511	.	2,069
Total M. and F.,	1,654		4,349		4,093		5,269		4,371		3,968	
	25,978											

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

and IMPRISONMENT, passed during the Year 1868, together with the number of Prisoners TRIAL, in each of the County and Borough Gaols.

IMPRISONMENT FOR				Sentence respited and not passed.		Acquitted, No Bills, No prosecution, For Further Examination, and Discharged.		Remaining for Trial, 31st Dec., 1868.		TOTAL.			COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Fine only.		Unlimited.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
.	.	53	2	.	.	218	76	12	2	2,340	1,968	4,308	Antrim.
.	.	4	.	.	.	47	18	2	2	375	211	586	Armagh.
.	.	6	.	.	.	24	7	4	.	146	63	209	Carlow.
1	.	2	.	5	.	32	13	8	4	202	120	322	Cavan.
.	.	1	.	.	.	29	10	3	1	130	57	187	Clare.
.	.	2	.	8	.	63	10	22	2	698	290	988	Cork County.
1	.	7	.	4	1	113	32	8	3	707	872	1,579	„ City.
.	.	.	.	1	.	23	5	5	1	255	71	326	Donegal.
.	2	4	.	1	.	46	12	6	2	366	242	608	Down.
.	.	15	.	2	2	111	47	2	.	620	487	1,107	Dublin County.
.	.	59	.	48	.	548	.	19	.	3,350	. .	} 7,589	Dublin City: {Richmond B.
.	.	.	3	.	11	.	212	.	9	.	4,239		{Grangegorman P.
1	1	.	.	.	.	22	10	4	1	206	104	810	Fermanagh.
2	.	.	.	7	1	22	7	.	2	188	92	280	Galway County.
.	.	10	2	1	.	46	7	1	.	216	118	334	„ Town.
3	.	.	.	1	.	20	6	2	1	386	156	542	Kerry.
.	.	18	1	1	.	72	25	10	4	381	740	1,121	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	31	6	8	1	181	42	*223	} Kilkenny.
.	.	2	.	.	.	21	2	3	3	84	53	†137	
.	.	.	.	.	.	27	6	4	.	139	63	202	King's.
1	.	1	.	.	.	26	10	1	1	101	78	234	Leitrim.
.	.	3	.	25	4	64	8	3	3	331	86	417	Limerick County.
.	.	4	.	.	.	83	29	4	.	622	303	925	„ City.
.	.	1	.	1	.	21	12	3	2	340	265	605	Londonderry.
.	.	1	.	.	.	50	15	10	2	305	93	397	Longford.
.	.	8	.	.	.	63	13	4	4	312	179	491	Louth.
.	.	4	.	.	.	38	8	1	.	117	75	192	Drogheda Town.
.	.	.	1	18	2	100	22	6	.	454	139	593	Mayo.
.	.	5	.	.	.	30	9	7	1	105	65	230	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	19	5	8	1	221	80	301	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	19	1	81	7	8	4	185	58	243	Queen's.
.	.	1	.	1	.	18	5	2	.	123	43	166	Roscommon.
.	.	2	.	1	.	46	14	17	1	318	93	411	Sligo.
1	.	.	.	8	.	29	5	11	1	310	84	394	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	.	1	.	2	.	102	28	6	4	630	399	1,029	„ S. Riding.
.	.	1	.	2	.	30	14	8	5	276	162	438	Tyrone.
.	.	1	.	.	.	14	3	2	2	136	37	*178	} Waterford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	39	20	5	1	408	232	†695	
1	.	1	.	1	.	47	2	2	3	269	137	406	Westmeath.
.	.	2	1	.	.	20	8	5	5	188	72	260	Wexford.
.	.	6	.	9	.	28	11	7	.	324	76	400	Wicklow.
11	.	207	.	166	.	2,418	.	243	.	17,160	.	.	Total Males.
.	3	.	10	.	22	.	759	.	78	.	12,788	.	Total Females.
14		217											
				188		3,172		321				20,898	} Total M. and F.

Table IV., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—Sentences of Death, Penal Servitude, and and Committed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December,

Classes of Offences.	Death.		Penal Servitude for: Life.		Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 7.		7 Years.		5 Years.		Imprisonment for: 3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted.																										
Felons, (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.)	.	.	2	.	2	.	5	.	10	1	48	42	60	24	.	.	17	4	28	5	114	28	28	6	170	77
Misdemeanants, (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	3	.	7	1	52	11	17	1	108	20
Criminal Lunatics, (At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offenders under Larceny Acts, (Summary.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	1	65	69
Misdemeanants, (Summary.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	6	1	81	22
Dangerous Lunatics, (Summary.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Under Revenue Laws,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	1
Under Poor Law Act,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Courts Martial & Deserters,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	19	.
Under Vagrant Acts,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drunkards,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total Males,	.	.	2	.	2	.	5	.	10	.	49	.	64	.	.	.	38	.	36	.	183	.	53	.	449	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	43	.	24	.	.	.	4	.	6	.	40	.	9	.	191
Total Males and Females,			2		2		5		11		92		88		.		42		42		223		62		640	
			200																							
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination & Discharged,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Remaining for Trial on 31st December, 1868,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sentences of Prisoners Committed in 1867, but not Tried until 1868,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	1	15	5	11	5	.	.	7	.	6	.	19	3	4	3	21	11
Not Convicted,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	.	.	2	.	2	.	7	.	15	.	64	.	75	.	.	.	45	.	42	.	202	.	57	.	470	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	48	.	29	.	.	.	4	.	6	.	43	.	12	.	202
Total Males and Females,	.		2		2		7		17		112		104		.		49		48		245		69		672	
	.		244																							

IMPRISONMENT, together with the Number NOT CONVICTED, of all the Prisoners Tried 1868; and also of those *Committed* in 1867, but *not Tried* until 1868.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																		Sentence respited and not passed.		TOTAL.		
3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
93	48	30	23	29	10	55	12	6	3	1	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	26	6	738	300	1,038
92	17	69	9	113	3	30	4	21	4	3	.	3	1	6	3	.	1	127	16	656	92	748
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	6	.	.	10	6	16
131	123	170	128	350	254	338	122	171	74	23	2	19	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	1,271	780	2,051
196	117	782	298	2067	923	1736	1528	1338	1762	639	1591	297	466	.	.	3	1	1	.	7,150	6,709	13,859
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
30	20	7	5	13	5	7	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	85	31	116
7	5	24	8	123	75	37	24	30	29	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	226	144	370
6	.	49	.	82	.	8	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	179	.	.	.	373	.	373
.	15	2	11	105	84	47	29	109	121	16	16	12	28	.	.	.	1	.	.	291	305	596
3	18	3	20	13	72	44	61	740	848	1173	897	1563	1568	.	.	8	1	.	.	3,547	3,487	7,034
569	.	1145	.	2895	.	2297	.	2424	.	1860	.	1897	.	11	.	204	.	155	.	14,348	.	.
.	363	.	502	.	1433	.	1781	.	2842	.	2511	.	2069	.	3	.	10	.	22	.	11,854	.
932		1,647		4,328		4,078		5,266		4,371		3,966		14		214						
				25,825														177				26,202
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,267	711	2,978
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	243	78	321
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16,968	12,643	29,501
16	7	4	3	17	4	11	4	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	11	.	156	47	203
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	146	48	194
585	.	1149	.	2912	.	2308	.	2126	.	1860	.	1899	.	11	.	207	.	166	.	17,160	.	.
.	370	.	505	.	1437	.	1785	.	2843	.	2511	.	2069	.	3	.	10	.	22	.	12,738	.
955		1,654		4,349		4,093		5,269		4,371		3,968		14		217						
				25,973														188				29,898

TABLE V., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—AGES of the PRISONERS committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1868.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 to 21 Years.		21 to 31 Years.		31 to 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Age could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	2	.	108	8	512	230	878	960	431	367	365	400	.	.	2,326	1,965	4,291
Armagh,	.	.	17	2	58	20	145	109	59	52	85	23	.	.	364	206	570
Carlow,	.	.	5	1	34	7	65	22	26	20	13	11	.	.	143	61	204
Cavan,	.	.	2	.	31	9	77	77	44	19	42	13	.	.	196	118	314
Clare,	.	.	8	1	15	7	53	29	21	10	27	9	.	.	124	56	180
Cork County,	2	1	66	3	103	33	316	152	104	56	82	41	.	.	673	286	959
„ City,	3	.	56	11	178	92	304	487	94	146	65	131	.	.	700	867	1,567
Donegal,	1	.	12	1	30	7	97	31	53	8	57	23	.	.	250	70	320
Down,	.	.	21	.	53	25	140	74	76	56	71	83	.	.	361	238	599
Dublin County,	5	.	68	8	132	38	203	306	106	85	86	47	2	.	602	484	1,086
Dublin City:																	
Richmond B.,	14	.	360	.	791	.	1211	.	571	.	330	.	19	.	3,296	.	} 7,526
Grangegorman P.,	.	3	.	77	.	406	.	2239	.	940	.	561	.	4	.	4,230	
Fermanagh,	1	.	5	3	25	6	104	56	35	21	33	16	.	.	203	102	305
Galway County,	1	.	8	3	54	8	62	42	27	14	25	21	5	.	182	88	270
„ Town,	1	.	12	.	50	4	66	44	35	40	48	28	.	.	212	116	328
Kerry,	.	.	43	5	75	16	160	68	63	37	43	25	.	.	384	151	535
Kildare,	.	.	18	4	73	39	159	595	60	74	61	16	.	.	371	731	1,102
Kilkenny,	* .	.	15	.	33	3	64	20	37	3	26	15	.	.	175	41	216
	† .	.	7	.	15	7	36	27	11	19	15	.	.	.	84	53	137
King's,	.	.	1	.	19	5	52	19	34	11	31	27	.	.	137	62	199
Leitrim,	.	.	7	.	47	6	50	52	30	7	26	7	.	.	160	72	232
Limerick County,	.	.	22	2	76	7	136	53	41	10	39	12	3	.	317	84	401
„ City,	.	.	18	5	106	44	228	113	150	67	114	73	.	.	616	302	918
Londonderry,	2	.	32	2	57	8	132	130	61	96	56	29	.	.	340	265	605
Longford,	1	1	12	3	66	9	140	59	39	20	39	7	.	.	297	90	387
Louth,	1	.	17	1	46	19	125	77	85	55	36	25	.	.	310	177	487
Drogheda Town,	.	.	7	1	21	4	40	30	29	22	20	17	.	.	117	74	191
Mayo,	.	.	19	1	82	16	196	55	72	35	57	24	20	2	446	133	579
Meath,	.	.	4	.	12	1	111	49	23	11	9	3	.	.	159	64	223
Monaghan,	.	1	11	.	24	2	94	21	55	37	36	18	.	.	220	79	299
Queen's,	1	.	5	1	32	4	60	19	31	11	34	21	17	2	180	58	238
Roscommon,	.	.	8	1	23	6	53	11	16	12	20	11	.	.	120	41	161
Sligo,	.	.	4	3	58	10	126	32	64	24	51	22	.	.	303	91	394
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	13	1	48	8	161	38	35	23	49	14	.	.	306	84	390
„ S. Riding,	.	.	29	8	94	28	245	244	133	68	109	47	2	1	612	396	1,008
Tyrone,	1	.	13	4	71	12	83	88	50	28	52	28	.	.	270	160	430
Waterford,	* .	.	8	2	21	5	66	16	21	10	14	3	.	.	130	36	166
	†1	.	10	2	28	34	171	101	131	58	60	36	.	.	401	231	632
Westmeath,	.	.	4	1	54	6	122	50	51	40	86	40	.	.	267	137	404
Wexford,	.	.	24	1	27	2	87	33	29	29	20	14	.	.	187	70	257
Wicklow,	4	1	11	4	61	7	106	36	87	20	48	6	.	.	317	74	391
Total Males,	41	.	1110	.	3365	.	6724	.	3120	.	2430	.	68	.	16,858	.	.
Total Females,	.	7	.	170	.	1200	.	6655	.	3652	.	1950	.	9	.	12,643	
Total M. and F.	48		1,280		4,565		13,379		6,772		4,380		77				29,501

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

Table V., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—Ages of the Prisoners committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1868.

Classes of Offences.	Ages.														Total.		
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 to 21 Years.		21 to 31 Years.		31 to 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Could not be ascertained.				
Convicted.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Felons, . . . } At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	1	.	72	14	171	34	274	123	138	68	82	61	.	.	738	300	1,038
Misdemeanants, . . } At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	1	.	11	4	111	8	290	43	132	18	96	18	15	1	656	92	748
Criminal Lunatics, } At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	.	.	..	.	1	.	4	3	1	1	3	2	1	..	10	6	16
Offenders under Larceny Act, } Summary,	12	3	343	42	296	86	317	338	171	153	132	158	.	.	1,271	780	2,051
Misdemeanants, . . } Summary,	9	.	395	72	1,772	707	2,930	3,756	1,151	1,291	891	883	2	..	7,150	6,709	13,859
Dangerous Lunatics, . } Summary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	..	1
Under Revenue Laws, „	.	.	2	.	11	.	21	3	21	3	30	20	.	.	85	31	116
Under Poor Law Act, „	1	.	26	.	38	13	84	89	40	35	37	7	.	.	226	144	370
Courts Martial and Deserters, „	.	.	2	.	48	.	286	.	31	.	6	.	.	.	373	..	373
Under Vagrant Acts, „	3	.	12	14	38	9	78	74	85	75	74	133	1	..	291	305	596
Drunkards, „	.	.	23	1	434	227	1,395	1,875	938	829	754	554	3	1	3,547	3,487	7,034
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged,	14	4	204	22	409	110	924	309	375	150	297	109	44	7	2,267	711	2,978
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1868, .	.	.	20	1	36	6	120	42	37	24	28	5	2	.	243	78	321
Total Males, ...	41	.	1,110	.	3,365	.	6,724	.	3,120	.	2,430	.	68	.	16,858	.	.
Total Females, ...	.	7	.	170	.	1,200	.	6,655	.	2,652	.	1,050	.	9	.	12,643	.
Total Males and Females, . . .	48		1,280		4,565		13,379		5,772		4,350		77		.	.	29,501

TABLE VI., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—STATE of EDUCATION on Commitment of the Prisoners committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1868.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	1,003	414	522	772	.	.	.	.	801	779	.	.	2,326	1,965	4,291
Armagh,	87	15	98	39	51	26	22	18	106	105	.	.	364	206	570
Carlow,	38	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	81	.	.	143	61	204
Cavan,	91	41	20	6	.	.	.	.	85	71	.	.	196	118	314
Clare,	41	10	21	15	16	8	11	5	32	18	.	.	121	56	180
Cork County,	318	48	54	41	21	15	36	19	214	157	.	.	673	286	959
„ City,	367	219	110	123	56	95	20	71	147	355	.	.	700	867	1,567
Donegal,	60	4	82	29	17	2	13	11	78	24	.	.	250	70	320
Down,	168	39	81	92	3	3	5	.	104	104	.	.	361	238	599
Dublin County,	287	149	86	102	5	6	2	.	241	227	1	.	602	484	1,086
Dublin City:															
Richmond B.,	1,825	.	567	.	.	.	90	.	775	.	39	.	3,296	.	7,526
Grangegorman P.,	.	1,090	.	1024	.	18	.	12	.	2,084	.	2	.	4,230	
Fermanagh,	85	10	45	28	.	.	.	.	73	61	.	.	203	102	305
Galway County,	72	13	24	8	.	.	.	.	81	67	5	.	182	88	270
„ Town,	107	4	9	12	2	.	3	.	91	100	.	.	212	116	328
Kerry,	178	19	5	9	15	5	8	1	180	117	.	.	384	151	535
Kildare,	154	111	53	208	.	.	.	.	104	412	.	.	371	731	1,102
Kilkenny,	*72	7	20	10	1	.	.	.	73	24	.	.	175	41	216
	†32	2	14	5	4	.	.	.	34	40	.	.	84	53	137
King's,	52	10	17	7	.	.	.	.	68	45	.	.	137	62	199
Leitrim,	92	16	19	25	2	.	.	.	47	31	.	.	160	72	232
Limerick County,	169	20	61	28	15	6	15	2	92	28	5	.	317	81	401
„ City,	174	56	29	12	129	42	.	.	284	192	.	.	616	302	918
Londonderry,	92	34	118	126	20	15	16	4	94	86	.	.	340	265	605
Longford,	105	10	60	29	14	5	.	.	116	44	2	2	297	90	387
Louth,	156	49	81	45	37	27	12	18	24	38	1	.	310	177	487
Drogheda Town,	56	13	18	5	14	1	4	3	25	52	.	.	117	74	191
Mayo,	189	14	16	5	.	.	4	1	218	111	19	2	446	133	579
Meath,	68	11	13	5	.	.	.	.	78	48	.	.	159	64	223
Monaghan,	82	.	80	23	22	34	2	1	31	21	.	.	220	79	299
Queen's,	79	12	38	15	2	4	1	.	43	25	17	2	180	58	238
Roscommon,	46	6	10	15	12	2	8	3	44	15	.	.	120	41	161
Sligo,	137	8	32	13	21	8	11	5	102	62	.	.	303	91	394
Tipperary, N. Riding,	132	15	26	11	7	.	.	.	141	58	.	.	306	84	390
„ S. Riding,	244	70	39	26	.	.	.	.	327	299	2	1	612	396	1,008
Tyrone,	120	33	42	37	22	25	5	.	81	65	.	.	270	160	430
Waterford,	*43	5	22	7	12	3	.	.	53	21	.	.	130	36	166
	†103	19	104	62	40	38	18	19	141	93	.	.	401	231	632
Westmeath,	125	28	49	40	.	1	.	.	93	73	.	.	267	137	404
Wexford,	53	10	37	19	20	6	20	4	57	31	.	.	187	70	257
Wicklow,	100	17	56	5	41	12	120	37	.	.	.	.	317	71	391
Total Males,	7,402	.	2770	.	619	.	441	.	5,536	.	90	.	16,858	.	.
Total Females,	.	2,650	.	3080	.	409	.	234	.	6,246	.	9	.	12,643	.
Total M. & F.,	10,052		5,859		1,028		675		11,782		99		.	.	29,501

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

Table VI., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—State of Education on Commitment of the Prisoners committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1868.

Classes of Offences.		Education on Committal.												Total.		
		Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly Illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.				
Convicted.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	355	77	125	60	27	14	19	4	209	145	8	.	738	300	1,038
Misdemeanants,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	328	15	112	19	17	1	10	3	157	54	62	1	656	92	748
Criminal Lunatics,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	1	.	10	6	16
Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary,	526	179	222	160	42	56	53	35	428	360	.	.	1,271	780	2,051
Misdemeanants,	Summary,	3,110	1,427	1,244	1,620	230	100	185	103	2,380	3,409	1	.	7,150	6,709	13,859
Dangerous Lunatics,	Summary,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Under Revenue Laws,		43	5	9	3	.	2	5	.	28	21	.	.	85	31	116
Under Poor Law Act.		101	23	34	32	8	9	16	9	67	71	.	.	226	144	370
Courts Martial and Deserters,		264	.	46	.	3	.	3	.	58	.	.	.	373	.	373
Under Vagrant Acts,		90	46	49	60	8	8	4	6	138	185	1	.	291	305	596
Drunkards,		1,259	700	555	984	189	130	101	47	1,309	1,625	4	1	3,517	3,487	7,034
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged,		1,135	171	346	138	89	34	38	27	614	331	45	7	2,267	711	2,978
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1868,		138	11	29	13	6	5	7	1	60	48	3	.	243	78	321
Total Males,		7,402	.	2,770	.	619	.	441	.	5,536	.	90	.	16,858	.	.
Total Females,		.	2,656	.	3,089	.	409	.	234	.	6,246	.	9	.	12,643	.
Total Males and Females,		10,058		5,859		1,028		675		11,782		99		.	.	29,501

TABLE VII., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1868.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Other Religions.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	635	685	399	236	1,277	1,042	15	2	.	.	2,326	1,965	4,291
Armagh,	107	58	26	9	231	139	.	.	.	.	364	206	570
Carlow,	16	7	.	.	127	54	.	.	.	.	143	61	204
Cavan,	18	8	3	.	175	110	.	.	.	.	196	118	314
Clare,	6	.	.	.	118	56	.	.	.	.	124	56	180
Cork County,	76	13	.	.	597	273	.	.	.	.	673	286	959
„ City,	25	8	3	.	672	859	.	.	.	.	700	867	1,567
Donegal,	22	2	14	2	214	66	.	.	.	.	250	70	320
Down,	100	50	55	40	201	137	7	2	.	.	361	238	599
Dublin County,	54	37	4	.	537	447	5	.	2	.	602	484	1,086
Dublin City:													
Richmond B.,	276	.	25	.	2,925	.	3	.	67	.	3,296	.	} 7526
Grangegorman P.,	.	404	.	8	.	3,806	.	.	.	12	.	4,230	
Fermanagh,	68	32	2	.	133	70	.	.	.	.	203	102	305
Galway County,	6	2	.	.	176	86	.	.	.	.	182	88	270
„ Town,	7	.	.	.	205	116	.	.	.	.	212	116	328
Kerry,	6	1	1	.	377	150	.	.	.	.	384	151	535
Kildare,	29	132	2	.	335	599	5	.	.	.	371	731	1,102
Kilkenny, *	4	.	.	.	171	41	.	.	.	.	175	41	216
Kilkenny, †	4	1	.	.	80	52	.	.	.	.	84	53	137
King's,	6	2	.	.	131	60	.	.	.	.	137	62	199
Leitrim,	6	.	.	.	154	72	.	.	.	.	160	72	232
Limerick County,	12	.	3	.	300	84	.	.	2	.	317	84	401
„ City,	69	48	.	.	547	254	.	.	.	.	616	302	918
Londonderry,	55	76	36	15	245	174	4	.	.	.	340	265	605
Longford,	11	6	.	.	285	84	.	.	1	.	297	90	387
Louth,	20	17	8	.	287	160	.	.	.	.	310	177	487
Drogheda Town,	9	9	2	.	106	65	.	.	.	.	117	74	191
Mayo,	8	16	.	.	427	116	.	.	11	1	446	133	579
Meath,	11	4	.	.	148	60	.	.	.	.	159	64	223
Monaghan,	17	7	8	7	195	65	.	.	.	.	220	79	299
Queen's,	7	1	.	.	156	55	.	.	17	2	180	58	238
Roscommon,	7	1	.	.	113	40	.	.	.	.	120	41	161
Sligo,	22	3	.	.	281	88	.	.	.	.	303	91	394
Tipperary, N. Riding,	2	3	.	.	804	81	.	.	.	.	306	84	390
„ S. Riding,	27	32	4	.	579	363	.	.	2	1	612	396	1,008
Tyrone,	46	35	10	.	214	125	.	.	.	.	270	160	430
Waterford, *	5	.	.	.	125	36	.	.	.	.	130	36	166
Waterford, †	20	3	1	.	380	228	.	.	.	.	401	231	632
Westmeath,	6	2	.	.	261	135	.	.	.	.	267	137	404
Wexford,	9	7	.	.	178	63	.	.	.	.	187	70	257
Wicklow,	18	6	.	.	299	68	.	.	.	.	317	74	391
Total Males,	1,852	.	599	.	14,266	.	39	.	102	.	16,858	.	.
Total Females,	.	1,727	.	317	.	10,579	.	4	.	16	.	12,643	.
Total M. and F.,	3,579		916		24,845		43		118		.	.	29,501

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

TABLE VII., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1868.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Other Religions.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
CONVICTED.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Felons, At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	98	37	23	8	611	254	3	.	3	1	738	300	1,038
Misdemeanants, At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	53	4	24	1	548	85	1	.	30	2	656	92	748
Criminal Lunatics, At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	2	2	.	.	7	4	.	.	1	.	10	6	16
Offenders under Larceny Act, Summary.	162	88	36	15	1,070	677	8	.	.	.	1,271	780	2,051
Misdemeanants, Summary.	768	1004	323	195	6,041	5,506	16	4	*2	.	7,150	6,709	13,859
Dangerous Lunatics, Summary.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Under Revenue Laws, „	6	.	4	.	75	31	.	.	.	.	85	31	116
Under Poor Law Act, „	19	11	2	.	205	183	.	.	.	.	226	141	370
Courts Martial and Deserters, „	163	.	27	.	178	.	5	.	.	.	373	.	373
Under Vagrant Acts, „	30	16	5	5	246	284	.	.	1	.	281	305	586
Drunkards, „	274	458	67	75	3,203	2,953	1	.	2	1	3,547	3,487	7,034
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged,	242	99	78	17	1,876	588	10	.	61	12	2,267	711	2,978
Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1868,	20	8	7	1	205	69	.	.	2	.	243	78	321
Total Males,	1,852	.	599	.	14,266	.	39	.	102	.	16,858	.	.
Total Females,	.	1,727	.	317	.	10,579	.	4	.	16	.	12,643	.
Total Males and Females,	3,579		916		24,845		43		118		.	.	29501

TABLE VIII.—Number of DEBTORS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1868, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Pauper.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.			COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Antrim,	95	.	38	7	133	7	140	Limerick City,	12	1	6	1	18	2	20
Armagh,	16	2	18	1	34	3	37	Londonderry,	29	.	6	.	35	.	35
Carlow,	5	.	.	.	5	.	5	Longford,	4	.	2	.	6	.	6
Cavan,	14	1	.	.	14	1	15	Louth,	9	.	1	1	10	1	11
Clare,	4	.	3	.	7	.	7	Drogheda Town,	7	.	.	.	7	.	7
Cork County,	18	2	14	8	32	5	37	Mayo,	8	.	1	.	9	.	9
„ City,	50	5	34	4	84	9	93	Meath,	.	.	.	4	.	4	4
Donegal,	2	.	8	.	10	.	10	Monaghan,	21	.	1	.	22	.	22
Down,	23	2	11	1	34	3	37	Queen's,	4	.	.	.	4	.	4
Dublin County,	8	2	6	.	14	2	16	Roscommon,	8	.	3	.	11	.	11
Dublin City:*								Sligo,	10	.	2	.	12	.	12
Richmond B.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Riding	6	.	1	.	7	.	7
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ S. Riding	5	.	5	1	10	1	11
Fermanagh,	5	.	3	1	8	1	9	Tyrone,	14	2	22	.	36	2	38
Galway County,	14	.	.	.	14	.	14	Waterford, †	3	1	4	.	7	1	8
„ Town,	11	3	2	.	13	3	16	Waterford, ‡	5	2	2	.	7	2	9
Kerry,	12	.	1	.	13	.	13	Westmeath,	8	.	.	.	8	.	8
Kildare,	5	.	3	.	8	.	8	Wexford,	5	1	7	1	12	2	14
Kilkenny, †	3	.	.	1	3	1	4	Wicklow,	4	.	6	.	10	.	10
Kilkenny, ‡	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	Total 1867, Males,	459	.	217	.	676	.	.
King's,	4	1	.	.	4	1	5	Total 1867, Females,	.	25	.	26	.	51	.
Leitrim,	8	.	6	.	8	.	8	Total 1867, M. and F.,	484		243		.	.	727
Limerick County,	3	.	2	.	5	.	5								

* Debtors in the city of Dublin jurisdiction are sent, on arrest, to the Four Courts' Marshalsea.
† County prisoners. ‡ City prisoners.

TABLE IX.—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in the

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED *IN*																													
	Fever, Typhus, &c. *		Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections.		Gastritis, Diarrhœa, and other Affections of the Stomach and Bowels		Hepatic Diseases, Jaundice, &c.		Dropsy.		Apoplexy.		Epilepsy.		Paralysis.		Other Affections of the Brain and Spinal Marrow.		Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.		Venereal Diseases.		Hysteria and other Nervous Affections.		Purpura.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Antrim,	4	.	24	9	140	68	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	4	2	39	9	.	2	.	.		
Armagh,	12	6	26	19	53	30	.	.	2	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	6	1	2	.	.		
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Cavan,	.	.	1	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.		
Clare,	3	.	.	2	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Cork County,	1	5	1	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.		
„ City,	10	12	1	7	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.		
Donegal,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Down,	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.		
Dublin County,	.	2	14	13	38	48	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	5	5	1	.	1	.	.		
Dublin City:																												
Richmond B.	17	.	11	.	10	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	20	.	5	.	4	.	.	.	.	.		
Grangegorman P.	.	5	.	29	.	32	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	9	.	3	.	24	.	6	.	.		
Fermanagh,	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	15	.	.		
„ Town,	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.		
Kerry,	5	2	13	.	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.		
Kildare,	.	.	10	8	26	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	10	.	2	.	.		
Kilkenny, *	2	3	3	.	27	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		
Kilkenny, †	2	1	.	.	13	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.		
King's,	.	.	2	.	12	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.		
Leitrim,	1	.	5	.	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	1	.	.		
Limerick County,	10	4	4	.	94	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	.	.		
„ City,	3	1	16	9	15	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	3	2	3	1	.	.		
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	20	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	10	.	6	.	.		
Longford,	.	.	5	3	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.		
Louth,	1	.	4	4	17	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.		
Drogheda Town,	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.		
Mayo,	1	4	48	12	29	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	3	.	7	.	.	2	.	.		
Meath,	8	3	1	2	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.		
Monaghan,	.	.	2	.	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.		
Queen's,	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.		
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Sligo,	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	.	.	22	6	28	11	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	3	.	.	.	.		
„ S. Rid.,	.	4	7	11	4	6	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.		
Tyrone,	.	1	.	3	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Waterford County and City,	12	3	.	7	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.		
Westmeath,	1	.	1	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.		
Wexford,	.	.	19	12	74	58	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	2	11	1	.	.	.		
Wicklow,	2	1	10	4	57	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Total Males,	96	.	259	.	728	.	15	.	4	.	1	.	26	.	10	.	35	.	33	.	115	.	15	.	.	.		
Total Females,	.	57	.	175	.	384	.	6	.	7	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	13	.	15	.	108	.	30	.	1		
Total M. and F.	153		434		1,112		21		11		1		38		10		48		48		223		54		1			

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1868.

OR *OUT* OF HOSPITAL.

Hæmorrhages.		Erysipelas.		Eruptive Fevers.		Cutaneous Diseases.		Scrofula.		Varicose Veins.		Hæmorrhoids.		Anthrax.		Hernia.		Tumours. Simple.		Tumours. Malignant.		Wounds, Contusions, Fractures, and Dislocations.		Diseases of Bones and Joints.		County and Borough Gaols.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	3	.	.	.	.	13	4	1	1	.	.	4	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	4	1	Antrim.
.	3	.	.	.	.	16	9	7	4	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	.	.	11	6	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	Cork County.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	4	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Donegal.
1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	.	6	.	2	1	.	.	6	1	10	.	.	.	5	2	2	.	Dublin County.
1	.	2	.	2	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	20	.	1	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	4	.	2	.	2	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	21	.	8	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	4	2	.	.	Kerry.
.	.	.	1	.	.	13	10	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	* Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	† Kilkenny.
2	.	.	.	4	2	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	King's.
.	1	.	4	.	.	32	2	.	.	2	1	3	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	17	11	2	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	20	4	6	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
1	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4	1	.	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Drogheda Town.
1	1	2	1	.	1	51	6	2	2	5	.	7	5	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	1	.	.	.	.	31	7	7	3	3	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	„ S. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	3	.	.	.	.	28	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	Waterford County and City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	3	.	1	.	12	3	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	30	12	.	.	12	8	2	1	Wexford.
.	.	.	.	2	1	22	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	Wicklow.
11	.	10	.	6	.	309	.	61	.	29	.	30	.	7	.	21	.	73	.	1	.	133	.	18	.	Total Males.
.	17	.	10	.	8	.	68	.	24	.	1	.	13	.	1	.	1	.	37	.	.	.	72	.	10	Total Females.
28		20		14		377		88		29		43		8		22		110		1		205		28		Total M. and F.

[*continued*

TABLE IX. *concluded.*—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED *IN* OR *OUT* OF HOSPITAL.																						Number of slight cases of indisposition prescribed for out of Hospital, but not included in foregoing classification.	
	Burns and Scalds.		Ulcers.		Disease of Heart.		Diseases of Eye.		Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Mouth.		Parturition.	Disease of Uterus and Appendages.	Abortion.	Delirium Tremens.		Rheumatism.		Attempts at Suicide.		Other Diseases.		Malingering.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	23	10	2	.	1	.	7	2	2	7	.	4	.	21	9	.	.	22	12	6	6	.	.
Armagh,	3	.	12	8	.	.	3	3	10	8	1	2	.	4	3	22	8	.	.	10	4	4	5	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	26
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	37	10
Clare,	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	708	262
„ City,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	452	703
Donegal,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	161	25
Down,	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	113	41
Dublin County,	.	.	12	8	5	2	2	2	7	.	1	4	.	.	.	3	3	.	1	.	.	6	1	30	101
Dublin City:																									
Richmond B.,	8	.	4	.	2	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	11	.	6	.	.	.	46	4	.	.	1562	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	13	.	2	.	9	.	4	6	3	4	.	8	.	14	.	21	.	41	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	.	10	6
Galway County,	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	11
Kerry,	.	.	3	3	.	.	5	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	4	2	.	46	7
Kildare,	.	.	7	4	3	1	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	16	9	.	.	7	7	.	.	14	25
Kilkenny, *	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	11	3	1	.	30	20
Kilkenny, †	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	20	10
King's,	4	.	5	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	21	18	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	9	.	7	2	31	3
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	16	.	32	.	40	5
„ City,	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	3	4	3	1	.	.	8	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	62
Londonderry,	.	.	12	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	15	.	.	.	.	6	2	33	12
Longford,	1	.	4	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	8	6	.	.	45	33
Louth,	1	.	9	3	.	.	2	.	7	1	1	1	.	1	.	10	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	29	13
Mayo,	3	2	11	2	1	.	7	2	12	4	3	1	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	7	1	8	5	396	78
Meath,	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	65	45
Monaghan,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	11	.	.	.
Queen's,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	68	8
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	15
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	137	47
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	.	.	12	3	.	.	3	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	299	127
„ S. Rid.,	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	2	2	2	3	.	.	4	.	3	1	.	.	20	14	2	.	302	307
Tyrone,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	142	92
Waterford County, and City,	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	155	131
Westmeath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	184	18
Wexford,	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	8	.	1	3	.	6	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	8	1	.	.	6	.	8	.	1	.	1	2	.	11	.	1	.	5	.	3	2	.	.
Total Males,	18	.	149	.	31	.	59	.	75	.	.	.	.	50	.	166	.	2	.	223	.	88	.	8370	.
Total Females,	.	2	.	61	.	6	.	31	.	27	37	25	5	.	11	.	83	.	22	.	138	.	23	.	2333
Total M. and F.,	20		210		37		90		102		67			61		249		24		361		111		10,703	

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

he several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1868.

Lunatics in Custody during Year.									Number of Patients in hospital during year.		Daily average Number in Hospital.		Number of cases prescribed for *out* of Hospital.		Daily average Number prescribed for *out* of Hospital.		Greatest Number Sick at any one time, in and out of Hospital.		County and Borough Gaols.
Criminal.		Dangerous.		Of other classes.		Total.		Average daily Number.												
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	2	14	2	.	.	14	4	6·09	0·47	10	11	1·6	1·23	330	145	0·9	0·39	7	4	Antrim.
.	.	9	2	.	.	9	2	6·09	1·24	74	18	2·44	0·45	140	121	1·15	0·99	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	0·64	.	1	6	0·01	0·1	40	26	0·13	0·07	4	2	Carlow.
2	.	15	1	.	.	17	1	5·0	.	12	6	0·79	0·24	37	10	0·1	0·02	2	1	Cavan.
.	.	21	5	.	.	21	5	7·13	1·57	18	3	1·5	0·2	170	96	1·7	0·86	10	1	Clare.
.	.	2	.	2	.	4	.	0·12	.	10	21	0·25	0·33	708	262	1·94	0·71	3	1	Cork County.
2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	19	42	0·5	1·0	452	703	1·32	1·92	7	13	„ City.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	0·02	.	12	.	0·66	.	161	24	0·43	0·06	3	.	Donegal.
1	1	26	16	2	.	29	17	18·04	14·13	11	2	1·35	0·10	2	3	0·05	0·18	4	1	Down.
.	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	0·45	.	24	11	1·3	1·01	144	187	2·2	3·5	5	7	Dublin County.
6	.	43	.	.	.	49	.	21·7	.	‡202	.	31·0	.	4,562	.	31·0	.	72	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	3	.	60	.	7	.	70	.	42·0	.	322	.	23·0	.	3669	.	10·0	.	47	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	9	0·56	1·19	10	6	.	.	8	2	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	26	36	1·31	2·6	142	67	0·39	0·18	8	6	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	0·06	0·11	18	15	0·09	0·12	1	1	„ Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	21	1·57	0·84	46	7	0·12	0·01	4	3	Kerry.
3	1	14	.	1	1	18	2	6·54	0·06	4	15	0·44	1·25	106	86	0·3	0·23	2	4	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	3	1·26	0·27	32	20	2·0	2·0	8	2	* } Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	0·9	0·2	21	8	1·0	1·0	3	2	† }
.	.	.	.	§2	.	2	.	0·11	.	16	5	1·5	0·1	59	40	0·1	0·01	4	3	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	6	0·14	0·02	202	34	0·6	0·1	7	6	Leitrim.
1	.	6	2	2	.	9	2	2·98	0·63	15	4	0·52	0·18	217	13	0·6	0·03	15	2	Limerick Co.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	13	0·5	0·68	148	102	0·8	0·55	6	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	140	58	3·0	1·0	5	2	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	3	1	3	1	0·43	0·11	14	3	0·48	0·52	68	41	0·31	0·2	4	3	Longford.
1	.	3	2	.	.	4	2	1·42	0·41	.	.	.	.	70	27	0·2	0·08	2	1	Louth.
.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	0·32	.	.	.	.	4	4	0·14	0·15	1	1	Drogheda Town.
1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	0·05	.	19	31	0·50	0·94	482	244	1·31	0·6	8	6	Mayo.
2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	0·08	.	68	13	3·64	0·48	65	45	0·18	0·12	9	2	Meath.
.	.	6	8	.	.	6	8	5·28	7·0	2	3	1·08	0·52	49	8	0·13	0·02	3	2	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	4	0·98	0·08	68	8	0·19	0·02	7	1	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	0·07	.	8	8	0·37	0·11	2	1	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	0·94	0·11	137	47	0·37	0·13	6	5	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	0·2	.	128	39	1·16	0·45	5	3	Tipperary, N. R.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	52	1·41	1·34	362	397	0·98	1·08	6	5	„ S. R.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	0·27	0·07	148	96	0·4	0·26	2	1	Tyrone.
.	2	1	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	60	39	1·1	1·4	155	131	0·4	0·3	6	4	Waterford Co. and City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	13	0·07	0·74	184	18	0·5	0·05	2	4	Westmeath.
4	.	36	2	.	.	40	2	15·5	0·54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	.	2	4	.	.	2	4	1·1	1·32	1	1	0·08	0·21	154	21	0·42	0·05	2	1	Wicklow.
23	.	207	.	13	.	243	.	98·77	.	892	.	60·98	.	9,961	.	56·98	.	248	.	Total Males.
11	.	108	.	9	.	128	.	69·80	.	722	.	41·59	.	6831	.	27·55	.	150	.	Total Females.
34		315		22		371		168·57		1,614		102·57		16,792		84·53		398		Total M. and F.

‡ Exclusive of 43 lunatics.

§ Became insane after committal.

TABLE X.—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, during the Year 1868.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	No.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Age.	Crime, &c., for which Committed.	Date of Committal.	Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector.	Date of Death.
Antrim, Belfast,	1	J. M.	M.	28	Dangerous lunacy	9 Jan. 1866,	Exhaustion,	23 Jan.
" "	2	F. M.	M.	65	Excise offence,	28 July, 1868,	Concussion of brain, accidental.	27 July.
Armagh,	3	J. P.	M.	47	Debt,	21 Jan. 1868,	Hæmorrhage, internal,	9 Feb.
Cavan,	4	S. M.	F.	20	Larceny,	15 Sept. 1868,	Heart Disease,	10 Oct.
" "	5	P. L.	M.	24	Grievous assault,	17 June, 1868,	Congestion of Brain,	17 Dec.
Cork City,	6	J. W.	M.	64	Debt,	9 May, 1867,	Age and Debility,	7 Jan.
" "	7	H. H.	M.	28	Larceny,	11 Jan. 1868,	Chest Disease and Obstruction of Bowels.	28 Jan.
Down, Downpatk.	8	W. M'C.	M.	53	Dangerous lunacy	21 April, 1865,	Disease of Brain,	4 April.
" "	9	J. T.	M.	50	Do.,	20 April, 1867,	Diarrhœa and Exhaustion,	6 May.
Dublin: Kilmainham,	10	J. B.	M.	50	Larceny,	19 Mar. 1868,	Disease of Spine,	13 April.
Dublin City: Richmond B.,	11	M. R.	M.	40	Dangerous lunacy	15 Nov. 1867,	Asthma,	22 Jan.
" "	12	A. G.	M.	23	Do.,	18 Oct. 1865,	Scrofula,	30 Jan.
" "	13	C. R.	M.	40	Vagrancy,	9 April, 1868,	Effusion into Pleura and Pericardium.	13 April.
" "	14	J. K.	M.	37	Indecent assault,	25 Oct. 1867,	Congestion of Lungs,	17 June.
Grangegorman P.	15	M. T.	F.	61	Dangerous lunacy	20 Aug. 1867,	Debility and Natural Decay,	10 Feb.
" "	16	M. M.	F.	63	Felony of money,	16 April, 1868,	Heart Disease,	5 May.
Kildare, Naas,	17	F. H.	M.	27	Larceny,	4 Nov. 1867,	Effusion on Chest and cavity of Head.	8 Jan.
" "	18	J. M.	M.	30	Found in a state of nudity.	10 Mar. 1868,	Congestion of Brain,	12 Mar.
King's, Tullamore,	19	J. K.	M.	29	Burglary,	11 Sept. 1867,	Phthisis,	22 May.
Limerick County,	20	R. L.	M.	28	Attacking a house	2 Jan. 1868,	Fracture of Skull, received while attacking a house.	6 Jan.
Londonderry,	21	E. G.	M.	17	Larceny,	22 May, 1867,	Peritonitis.	18 June.
" "	22	J. M.	M.	51	Do.,	16 May, 1868,	Heart Disease,	7 Aug.
Louth, Dundalk,	23	M. T.	F.	60	Dangerous lunacy	14 Nov. 1867,	Debility,	17 Mar.
" "	24	R. R.	F.	30	Do.,	19 Dec. 1867,	Diarrhœa,	14 Mar.
Meath, Trim,	25	H. D.	M.	34	Assault,	6 Aug. 1868,	Refusal to take Food,	24 Sept.
Monaghan,	26	M. C.	F.	24	Dangerous lunacy	24 Dec. 1867,	Abdominal Fever,	3 July.
" "	27	A. C.	F.	70	Do.,	14 Aug. 1866,	Debility,	8 July.
Sligo,	28	M.A.M'G.	F.	36	Larceny,	6 Feb. 1868,	Disease of Heart & Lungs,	29 May.
Waterford,	29	M. M.	M.	34	Drunkenness,	5 Sept. 1868,	Inflammation of Throat,	15 Sept.
Westmeath, Mullingar.	30	J. C.	M.	17	Larceny,	16 May, 1868,	Typhus Fever,	26 May.
Wexford,	31	M. E.	M.	43	Dangerous lunacy	16 May, 1860,	Epilepsy,	14 Jan.
"	32	G. M.	M.	47	Do.,	21 Nov. 1860,	Debility,	30 Mar.

TABLE XI.—ESCAPES from Gaols and Bridewells in the Year 1868.

From whence.	Date.	Sex.	Age.	Offence.	Tried or Untried.	Whether confined separately or with others.	Whether retaken or not.
Antrim Bridewell, Co. Antrim.	24 Aug.	M.	12½	Stealing a watch,	Untried,	Separately,	No.
Cavan Gaol,	6 Dec.	M.	29	Assault to rob,	Tried,	With others,	Yes.
Mallow Bridewell, Co. Cork.	13 Oct.	M.	27	Attacking houses and demanding arms.	Untried,	Do.,	Yes.
Ratlikeale Bridewell, Co. Limerick.	8 Nov.	M.	14	Stealing a watch,	Do.,	Separately,	Yes.
Carrickmacross Bridewell, Co. Monaghan.	15 June.	M.	20	Assault,	Do.,	With others,	Yes.
Thurles Bridewell, Tipperary, N.R.	4 Oct.	M.	24	Bigamy,	Do.,	Do.,	Yes.
Baltinglass Bridewell, Co. Wicklow.	6 Oct.	M.	—*	Robbery,	Do.,	Do.,	No.

* Not returned.

TABLE XII.—PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES in the Year 1868, in the several County and Borough Gaols.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Handcuff or Irons.		Dark or Refractory Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	1	1	45	10	490	20	66	2	602	33	635
Armagh,	.	.	23	5	.	.	.	.	23	5	28
Carlow,	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5
Cavan,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Clare,	.	.	.	.	4	.	9	.	13	.	13
Cork County,	.	.	108	37	15	5	7	.	130	42	172
„ City,	4	.	112	.	.	.	.	.	116	.	116
Donegal,	.	.	24	2	.	.	6	.	30	2	32
Down,	.	.	28	2	.	.	.	.	28	2	30
Dublin County,	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	18
Dublin City:											
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	346	.	.	.	5	.	351	.	351
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	2	.	.	.	47	.	.	.	49	49
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	1	5
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	6	3	9
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	11	11	.	.	11	11	22
Kerry,	2	.	17	21	.	.	.	.	19	21	40
Kildare,	.	.	40	39	.	.	.	.	40	39	79
Kilkenny, *	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	11
Kilkenny, †	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
King's,	.	.	3	2	17	2	.	.	20	4	24
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	3	.	55	2	5	.	.	.	63	2	65
„ City,	.	.	25	6	.	.	.	.	25	6	31
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	55	5	.	.	55	5	60
Longford,	.	.	36	5	.	.	1	1	37	6	43
Louth,	.	.	3	6	2	.	.	.	5	6	11
Drogheda Town,	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	7	4	11
Mayo,	1	.	8	7	.	.	.	.	9	7	16
Meath,	.	.	18	.	.	.	2	.	20	.	20
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Queen's,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6
Roscommon,	1	.	15	1	19	1	.	.	35	2	37
Sligo,	.	.	10	6	.	.	.	.	10	6	16
Tipperary, North Riding,	.	.	6	.	7	.	.	.	13	.	13
„ South Riding,	.	.	.	.	71	10	.	.	71	10	81
Tyrone,	30	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	35	10	45
Waterford, *	.	.	.	.	18	5	.	.	18	5	23
Waterford, †	.	.	1	.	12	11	.	.	13	11	24
Westmeath,	.	.	26	1	.	.	.	.	26	1	27
Wexford,	.	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	16	2	18
Wicklow,	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	20
Total Males,	61	.	1,024	.	732	.	100	.	1,917	.	.
Total Females,	..	13	.	158	.	120	.	4	.	295	.
Total Males and Females,	74		1,182		852		104		.	.	2,212

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL PRISONERS who attended at the several Gaol Schools in the Year 1868, with the Number of Teachers, &c.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individual Prisoners who attended School.		Number of days School was held.		Average Daily Number of Pupils.		Number of Teachers.		Number of Hours allotted daily for Instruction of each Pupil.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	376	140	257	226	9.03	5·06	1	.	3	1½
Armagh,	113	51	307	251	8·9	5·72	1	1	2	2
Carlow,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	144	.	313	.	11·	.	1	.	2	.
Clare,	76	29	242	259	8·	2·	1	1	2	1
Cork County,	72	32	256	241	12·	6·	1	.	2	1½
„ City,	17	51	.	278	.	7·	.	1	.	2
Donegal,	192	66	211	256	14·77	5·	1	1	1	1
Down,	26	40	254	296	3·67	4·8	1	1	2	2
Dublin County,	21	16	82	130	5·4	4·02	1	1	2	2
Dublin City:										
Richmond Bridewell,	118	.	270	.	21·	.	1	.	1½	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	352	.	250	.	25·4	.	1	.	2
Fermanagh,	109	49	314	314	8·55	4·28	1	.	1½	1
Galway County,	50	.	149	.	7·87	.	1	.	0½	.
„ Town,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	43	8	234	177	3·08	1·20	1	1	2	1½
Kildare,	33	.	281	.	8·	.	1	.	1½	.
Kilkenny, †	45	2	260	208	5·97	·11	2	2	2	2
Kilkenny, ‡	17	3			4·4	·11				
King's,	4	.	310	.	1·8	.	1	1	2	2
Leitrim,	69	13	299	250	5·81	1·58	2	.	1	1
Limerick County,	96	.	160	.	11·	.	1	.	2	.
„ City,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	237	48	246	275	26·65	6·91	1	.	1	1
Longford,	103	20	232	126	14·7	4·5	1	1	2	2
Louth,	55	32	225	303	·99	3·4	1	1	1	1
Drogheda Town,	76	.	308	.	5·5	.	1	.	2	.
Mayo,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	121	51	306	306	8·59	5·12	1	1	2	2
Monaghan,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	101	30	212	254	14·5	3·5	1	1	1½	2
Roscommon,	128	34	222	288	12·	3·3	1	1	1	1
Sligo,	224	58	262	262	15·69	7·2	1	1	2	3
Tipperary, North Riding,	99	16	298	69	17·	7·	1	.	1	1
„ South Riding,	31	.	304	.	3·4	.	1	.	2	.
Tyrone,	257	95	314	314	27·73	14·46	1	.	2	1
Waterford, †	22	7	288	259	4·5	1·	1	1	2	2
Waterford, ‡	11	23			2·3	5·2				
Westmeath,	146	24	305	253	18·8	2·2	1	.	2	1
Wexford,	17	15	298	298	6·5	5·80	1	.	1½	1½
Wicklow,	188	60	314	262	20·2	5·	2	2	2	2
Total Males,	3,497	.		.	344·00	.	88	.	.	.
Total Females,	.	1,365	.		.	146·51	.	20	.	.
Total Males and Females,	4,862				490·51		58		.	.

* No school. † County prisoners. ‡ City prisoners.

TABLE XIV.—PRISON STOCK of BEDDING and CLOTHING in the several County

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	BEDDING.						CLOTHING.						
							For Males.						
	Blankets, Pairs of.	Sheets, Pairs of.	Rugs.	Hammocks or Cots.	Bedticks.	Bedsteads.	Shirts.	Jackets.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Stockings or Socks (pairs).	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs (pairs).
Antrim,	390	830	379	355	458	61	590	348	355	390	280	556	570
Armagh,	150	346	133	61	130	110	70	57	57	45	49	36	36
Carlow,	80	60	.	16	90	96	36	45	45	45	41	.	71
Cavan,	114	130	129	.	116	114	83	62	62	62	89	10	80
Clare,	80	120	160	180	16	.	36	180	100	100	60	.	30
Cork County,	269½	217½	245	88	246	285	213	158	164	135	170	311	139½
„ City,	278	159	269	45	175	298	131	118	80	85	85	.	74
Donegal,	120	157	153	.	157	134	127	169	168	154	96	.	45
Down,	220	231	102	.	194	203	202	133	127	126	200	.	70
Dublin County,	172	188	184	124	32	23	210	158	132	170	72	.	84
Dublin City:													
Richmond B.,	453	615	435	245	30	76	651	605	442	448	461	.	450
Grangegorman P.	369	369	330	125	73	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	114	160	84	.	118	114	70	38	28	45	29	15	26
Galway County,	253	150½	162	219	267	.	90	79	78	59	81	.	64
„ Town,	126½	67	.	.	80	68	42	21	33	51	35	.	23
Kerry,	214	121	.	.	182	202	81	51	10	31	11	.	27
Kildare,	194	249½	187	98	91	36	186	128	110	213	108	344	113½
Kilkenny County and City,	124	170	95	104	66	105	50	110	103	74	84	.	48
King's,	222	110	20	58	150	78	56	59	57	56	40	53	60
Leitrim,	120	161	91	7	156	143	127	32	.	53	53	.	78
Limerick County,	165	219	120	40	229	100	148	172	122	184	101	150	80
„ City,	128	165	139	33	124	120	75	41	.	64	.	.	62
Londonderry,	650	509	18	59	160	147	165	211	227	173	140	124	129
Longford,	126	148	123	71	114	53	178	64	65	67	55	.	71
Louth,	126	126	134	100	70	25	70	64	57	63	81	70	81
Drogheda Town,	37	60	37	18	37	19	29	16	16	20	12	24	14
Mayo,	269½	140	236	. .	225	234	94	77	70	74	36	. .	88
Meath,	100	246	100	.	100	134	54	48	32	44	43	.	49
Monaghan,	101	103	70	52	73	17	110	55	46	35	7	12	22
Queen's,	159	80	169	30	120	84	83	82	34	69	57	10	28
Roscommon,	118	150	117	.	112	123	76	69	72	82	140	.	103
Sligo,	144	265	145	.	128	112	84	74	47	44	25	.	96
Tipperary, N. Riding,	342	234	236	28	214	184	182	63	70	104	72	193	130
„ S. Riding,	135	134	98	97	100	.	108	169	119	124	60	12	76
Tyrone,	166	238	193	36	157	124	214	76	67	70	73	17	24
Waterford County and City,	107	118	119	103	113	61	63	59	62	98	62	.	61
Westmeath,	126	120	95	.	109	136	65	40	45	47	39	.	34
Wexford,	313	268½	15	43	239	153	219	118	162	160	161	132	167
Wicklow,	92	93	95	.	112	87	118	82	83	73	59	25	52
Total,	7,467½	8,028	5,477	2,435	5,363	4,129	5,186	4,146	3,542	3,937	3,267	2,094	3,406
Total Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total M. and F.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

and Borough Gaols, on the 31st of December, 1868 (both in Use and Store).

Clothing. For Females.									Daily Average Number of Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors.		Highest Number of Prisoners of each Sex in Custody in 1867, exclusive of Debtors.		County and Borough Gaols.
Shifts.	Jackets.	Gowns.	Petticoats.	Aprons.	Neckerchiefs.	Caps.	Stockings (pairs).	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs pairs).	M.	F.	M.	F.	
320	356	300	274	276	240	282	345	225	150	85	203	129	Antrim.
60	.	58	105	72	.	119	18	37	39	18	53	29	Armagh.
49	37	.	61	52	52	52	.	32	12	8	22	13	Carlow.
48	48	6	48	40	55	30	28	18	25	8	42	12	Cavan.
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	.	6	22	5	43	15	Clare.
90	65	.	140	99	121	97	201	40	91	34	122	56	Cork County.
93	93	.	163	145	88	211	.	56	56	46	82	72	„ City.
13	40	.	77	80	85	80	19	28	31	7	48	13	Donegal.
129	86	.	118	137	40	64	.	52	49	33	64	42	Down.
96	90	.	117	60	.	44	.	60	56	18	83	25	Dublin County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	299	248	.	309	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
393	397	.	453	660	624	681	47	23	.	129	.	190	Grangegorman P.
40	.	33	31	15	.	28	12	18	14	9	21	15	Fermanagh.
59	55	.	31	18	31	.	.	26	25	13	36	19	Galway County.
45	30	.	35	42	41	.	.	9	8	4	16	12	„ Town.
40	24	.	39	22	12	56	.	.	32	10	58	19	Kerry.
93	89	.	158	95	62	135	194½	75	51	22	69	41	Kildare.
15	25	.	29	32	58	4	.	13	27	6	58	13	Kilkenny County and City.
17	12	12	9	4	10	4	22	9	17	7	27	10	King's.
40	24	.	22	12	.	.	.	26	15	5	38	9	Leitrim.
24	14	.	32	22	.	.	20	12	43	9	86	16	Limerick County.
39	42	.	36	.	.	.	.	24	24	12	44	20	„ City.
42	.	70	66	51	126	96	80	40	32	13	46	23	Londonderry.
61	75	.	49	67	34	.	.	42	26	7	42	14	Longford.
36	35	.	61	44	40	37	28	22	27	9	39	20	Louth.
26	30	.	20	16	12	20	16	12	6	6	13	15	Drogheda Town.
58	47	.	25	.	.	.	.	34	33	14	50	23	Mayo.
36	25	.	34	45	48	77	.	33	15	6	28	11	Meath.
20	16	.	24	14	12	11	.	15	10	13	29	18	Monaghan.
40	44	.	38	26	41	47	.	24	17	5	25	11	Queen's.
24	28	25	25	26	26	.	.	34	18	5	28	9	Roscommon.
23	.	27	42	38	.	.	.	17	20	6	42	12	Sligo.
84	40	.	44	174	49	126	98	52	21	8	31	12	Tipperary, N. Rid.
90	66	.	75	81	51	44	.	41	47	27	66	41	„ S. Rid.
97	.	86	100	70	40	34	31	46	29	15	54	25	Tyrone.
43	.	43	100	62	.	74	.	56	36	22	54	40	Waterford County and City.
23	20	.	22	22	.	.	18	14	18	7	31	14	Westmeath.
139	97	.	94	115	94	86	62	43	37	17	72	28	Wexford.
60	30	30	60	60	60	60	40	30	25	6	36	13	Wicklow.
2,621	2,096	706	2,882	2,810	2,168	2,609	1,279½	1,643	.	.	.	.	Total.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,461	.	2,210	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	674	.	1,094	Total Females.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,135		3,304		Total M. and F.

TABLE XV.—AMOUNT of ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Wards.		Yards.		Day Rooms.		Solitary Cells.		Cells.					
									9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high from floor to ceiling, *or* containing 432 cubic feet.		Of Larger Size.		Of Smaller Size.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	11	2	23	15	4	1	*8	*1	.	.	269	163	.	.
Armagh,	3	2	15	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	61	38	.	.
Carlow,	4	1	9	6	10	2	3	.	.	22	.	.	47	19
Cavan,	.	.	8	2	9	3	4	2	70	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	8	2	*8	2	7	2	4	2	103	12	.	.	.	.
Cork County,†	7	5	7	5	9	5	†2	†2	.	.	.	.	12	55
„ City,	*9	9	6	5	6	8	22	8	36	54	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	6	3	8	2	10	3	4	3	.	.	.	.	64	19
Down,	8	3	9	2	7	2	14	1	150	49	14	10	.	.
Dublin County,	5	5	5	5	1	.	*4	*3	96	43	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	15	.	17	.	34	.	9	.	157	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	5	.	14	.	.	.	12	.	123	.	54	.	.
Fermanagh,	7	2	5	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	66	36	.	.
Galway County,	4	3	4	3	4	3	.	.	81	15	.	.	3	2
„ Town,	5	2	6	2	4	3	.	.	.	.	4	7	24	.
Kerry,	6	2	6	2	5	4	2	1	.	.	79	15	.	.
Kildare,	.	.	4	2	1	2	*3	*2	60	24	.	.	16	16
Kilkenny County and City,	14	8	4	3	3	2	*5	*5	46	.	91	72	.	.
King's,	4	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	97	32	.	8	.	.
Leitrim,	5	3	9	5	13	3	5	2	56	19	2	2	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	4	3	2	.	*1	.	6	.	62	38	.	.
„ City,	3	3	6	3	1	1	3	2	63	32	7	.	.	.
Londonderry,	11	.	13	2	5	.	10	2	136	34	.	.	.	.
Longford,	8	7	8	3	8	.	3	1	.	.	.	4	48	12
Louth,	3	1	18	.	1	1	2	2	83	21	2	1	.	.
Drogheda Town,	2	1	3	2	.	.	1	1	23	7	.	1	.	.
Mayo,	8	3	8	3	7	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	98	30
Meath,	.	.	11	4	5	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	50	30
Monaghan,	3	3	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	59	39	.	.
Queen's,	6	2	13	5	8	4	*4	4	91	20	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	7	1	7	1	7	1	*3	*1	58	16	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	8	1	12	4	12	2	*5	*1	.	.	74	17	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	8	4	10	7	7	4	2	2	.	.	35	15	114	18
„ S. Riding,	4	2	7	2	2	.	.	.	120	59	15	.	.	.
Tyrone,	5	3	4	2	3	1	2	2	.	.	26	37	51	.
Waterford County and City,	.	.	6	3	.	.	1	1	73	30	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	10	7	5	2	5	2	93	14	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	17	5	2	.	6	3	79	59	3	.	.	.
Wicklow,	5	2	5	3	4	2	1	.	56	23	.	.	.	.
Total for Males,	202	.	320	.	213	.	149	.	1,833	.	869	.	527	.
Total for Females,	.	92	.	142	.	69	.	74	.	708	.	557	.	201
Total for M. and F.,	294		462		282		223		2,541		1,426		728	

Marked thus (*) dark.

† Cork County Gaol in process of alteration.

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st of December, 1868.

Cells to contain 3 Persons.		Sleeping Rooms.				Hospital.								School Rooms.		County and Borough Gaols.
		Number.		No. of Beds in same.		No. of Rooms or Wards.		No. of Beds in same.		No. of Water Closets.		No. of Baths.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	5	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	Antrim.
11	.	5	.	10	.	1	1	5	5	1	1	.	.	1	.	Armagh.
.	.	13	.	6	.	2	2	6	6	1	1	1	1	.	.	Carlow.
.	18	6	1	22	3	2	1	6	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	9	.	9	.	2	2	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	Clare.
68	.	9	1	12	.	4	2	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	Cork County.
.	.	6	1	12	2	3	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	„ City.
2	.	5	3	14	12	2	2	12	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	Donegal.
2	1	.	.	.	.	4	2	8	6	.	.	1	.	1	.	Down.
.	.	6	2	4	1	5	2	16	4	3	1	3	1	1	1	Dublin County.
115	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	20	.	9	.	2	.	1	.	Dublin City: Richmond Bridewell.
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	43	.	5	.	.	.	1	Grangegorman P.
.	.	5	2	5	2	4	4	9	6	1	1	1	2	.	.	Fermanagh.
7	5	2	1	6	6	2	2	9	10	1	1	1	.	.	.	Galway County.
4	2	2	7	.	12	1	1	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
.	.	4	2	12	6	4	1	8	3	2	1	1	.	1	1	Kerry.
2	4	5	.	5	.	2	2	12	8	3	3	1	1	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	6	1	16	.	3	3	7	4	1	1	1	.	.	.	Kilkenny County and City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	11	12	2	2	1	.	1	.	King's.
.	2	7	.	12	.	5	3	10	6	.	.	.	1	1	1	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	4	1	1	1	.	1	.	Limerick County.
.	.	10	3	8	.	2	2	6	4	2	2	.	1	1	1	„ City.
.	.	7	2	16	4	3	3	6	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	Londonderry
2	.	6	2	5	.	2	1	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	Louth.
.	.	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	Drogheda Town.
14	6	4	2	8	4	2	2	6	6	1	1	2	2	1	1	Mayo.
10	6	7	1	6	1	2	2	12	12	2	2	2	.	1	1	Meath.
.	.	4	2	11	9	2	2	4	3	1	1	.	.	1	1	Monaghan.
7	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	13	12	2	2	1	.	1	1	Queen's.
3	.	4	3	8	6	3	2	6	8	3	2	2	1	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	10	8	6	13	2	2	8	6	.	.	3	.	1	.	Sligo.
.	.	13	3	14	2	4	5	8	14	.	.	1	.	1	1	Tipperary, N. Riding.
12	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	23	10	.	.	1	1	1	.	„ S. Riding.
.	.	.	1	.	2	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	12	12	2	2	1	1	.	.	Waterford County and City.
6	.	4	6	.	12	3	2	6	3	1	1	1	.	1	1	Westmeath.
2	.	8	.	10	.	3	2	6	4	1	1	.	.	1	1	Wexford.
.	.	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	Wicklow.
267	.	171	.	236	.	117	.	300	.	55	.	38	.	24	.	Total for Males.
.	47	.	56	.	99	.	86	.	253	.	44	.	20	.	19	Total for Females.
314		227		335		203		553		99		58		43		Total for M. and F.

[*continued.*

TABLE XV. *concluded*—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Lavatories.		Privies.		Exclusive of Hospital.				Chapels.	Workshops.	Workbeds.	Kitchens.	Bakeries.	Store Rooms.	Laundries.	Drying Rooms.
					Water-closets.		Baths.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Antrim,	2	1	8	1	214	162	1*	1*	1	1	107	1	.	5	2	2
Armagh,	.	2	4	.	66	5	1*	1*	1	.	10	1	.	4	1	1
Carlow,	8	4	8	7	1	.	4	.	1	3	.	1	.	4	1	1
Cavan,	.	.	9	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	6	1	.
Clare,	2	.	2	.	20	6	2*	.	1	3	4	1	1	5	1	1
Cork County,	6	5	.	.	10	5	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	2
„ City,	9	9	10	7	3	1	1	1	2	4	3	1	.	2	1	1
Donegal,	11	1	10	2	1	.	1	.	1	5	4	2	.	6	1	1
Down,	13	7	14	4	7	7	2	1	1	15	24	1	1	12	1	1
Dublin County,	3	4	.	.	12	8	2	2	1	1	.	1	.	10	1	2
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.	16	.	.	.	36	.	4	.	2	10	.	2	.	24	1	1
Grangegorman P.	.	6	.	5	.	18	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	5	2	2
Fermanagh,	1	.	6	2	13	1	1	1	1	1	20	1	.	4	1	1
Galway County,	4	.	10	3	9	.	1	1	1	1	14	1	.	7	1	1
„ Town,	.	.	7	2	.	.	1*	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.
Kerry,	8	3	2	1	7	2	1	.	1	6	21	1	1	3	1	1
Kildare,	3	1	.	.	10	5	3*	3*	2	1	.	2	.	4	1	2
Kilkenny County and City,	4	4	1	.	4	4	1*	1*	1	3	13	2	.	2	1	1
King's,	6	1	5	6	8	.	6*	.	1	1	.	1	1	4	2	1
Leitrim,	1	.	12	5	1	.	1	.	2	2	24	1	.	3	2	.
Limerick County,	29	10	.	.	20	8	1	1	1	1	13	1	.	4	1	1
„ City,	15	6	3	2	13	3	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	7	1	1
Londonderry,	2	3	5	.	13	4	1*	1*	1	1	50	1	.	6	1	1
Longford,	3	5	8	2	3	4	1*	1*	1	5	16	1	.	4	1	1
Louth,	.	.	8	.	5	.	1*	1*	1	2	24	1	.	5	1	1
Drogheda Town,	2	1	3	2	3	1	2*	1*	1	1	5	1	.	2	1	.
Mayo,	.	.	12	5	1	.	8	1	1	1	1	1	.	2	1	1
Meath,	.	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	1	.	4	1	1
Monaghan,	3	3	4	1	7	5	1*	1*	1	2	24	1	.	4	1	1
Queen's,	10	10	18	6	5	3	1	1	1	10	12	2	1	2	1	1
Roscommon,	.	2	7	.	.	3	.	2	1	2	8	1	.	4	1	1
Sligo,	.	.	20	3	2	.	.	.	1	6	8	1	.	3	1	1
Tipperary, N. Riding,	8	4	21	5	.	.	12*	8*	2	2	2	5	1	14	1	1
„ S. Riding,	12	6	6	2	25	13	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	5	2	3
Tyrone,	4	3	4	.	10	4	2	1	1	4	29	1	.	4	1	1
Waterford County and City,	3	3	6	2	7	7	1*	1*	1	2	6	1	.	3	2	2
Westmeath,	4	.	14	2	8	6	1*	1*	1	4	16	1	1	3	1	1
Wexford,	8	4	18	4	7	3	1*	1*	2	10	1	2	.	10	1	1
Wicklow,	2	3	2	1	8	5	1*	1*	1	1	.	1	.	5	1	1
Total for Males,	202	.	277	.	559	.	69	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total for Females,	.	111	.	87	.	293	.	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total for M. & F.,	313		364		852		107		45	116	461	49	7	203	44	43

Those thus marked (*) supplied with hot water.

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st December, 1868.

Fumigating Rooms.	Reception Rooms.	Pumps.	Wells.	Treadwheels.	Capstan Mills.	Crank Mills.	Other Machines for Labour.	Toll-Tale Clocks.	Total amount of sleeping accommodation, including that for Debtors, but *exclusive* of Beds in Hospital.		Number Gaol can accommodate.					County and Borough Gaols.
											Debtors.		Criminals.		Total.	
									M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
1	7	1	2	.	.	1	.	2	262	103	40	1	227	167	445	Antrim.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	98	38	10	.	88	38	136	Armagh.
.	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	2	60	41	7	.	53	41	101†	Carlow.
.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	88	58	18	3	91	61	173	Cavan.
2	1	10	1	1	.	.	1	1	139	.	12	.	115	12	169	Clare.
1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	2	.‡	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.‡
2	2	1	1	1‡	.	1	1	1	78	64	36	3	166	170	375	„ City.
2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	33	8	2	82	31	123	Donegal.
.	8	2	.	.	1	.	.[a]	.	174	63	32	.	142	63	237	Down.
1	2	1	1	.	.	1	5[b]	3	108	46	12	4	94	43	153	Dublin County.
1	1	3	3	2‡	.	.	.	5	326	.	.	.	502	.	502	Dublin City: Richmond B.
1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	180	.	.	.	180	180	Grangegorman P.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	78	38	8	4	66	36	114	Fermanagh.
.	.	3	.	2‡	.	.	.	.	80	20	14	.	95	41	150	Galway County.
.	.	.	.	1‡	.	.	.	.	40	23	4	.	59	.	63	„ Town.
.	.	1	1	1‡	1	.	.	2	91	21	12	6	79	15	112	Kerry.
2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.[a]	3	87	52	10	3	82	52	147	Kildare.
.	2	1	2	1‡	.	.	.[a]	1	122	36	8	4	91	72	175	Kilkenny County, and City.
1	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	2	97	40	10	.	87	40	137	King's.
.	2	2	.	1‡	.	.	1[c]	1	66	16	21	2	73	29	124	Leitrim
2	.	4	.	1‡	.	.	.	2	78	42	10	4	68	38	120	Limerick County.
.	1	3	.	1‡	.	.	.	1	89	38	19	6	70	32	127	„ City.
2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	172	40	20	6	136	34	196	Londonderry.
1	2	2	1	1‡	.	.	.	2	56	19	30	8	60	21	119	Longford.
.	6	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	75	25	4	2	80	27	118	Louth.
1	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	12	4	2	26	11	43	Drogheda Town.
1	2	1	1	1	.	.	.[a]	2[a]	148	52	8	4	140	48	200	Mayo.
1	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	2	100	49	14	1	86	48	149	Meath.
2	2	3	1	.	1	.	.	1	70	49	11	10	59	39	119	Monaghan.
2	4	2	2	1‡	.	.	.	4	98	20	20	4	108	20	152	Queen's.
.	.	1	1	1‡	.	.	.[a]	1[a]	76	24	8	.	78	30	116	Roscommon.
1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	94	37	36	6	82	49	173	Sligo.
2	1	3	2	1‡	1	.	.	2	188	55	10	.	235	84	338	Tipperary, N. Rid.
1	1	2	.	1‡	.	.	.	4	120	59	10	.	196	59	265	„ S. Rid.
2	2	3	3	1‡	.	1	.	2	90	37	20	2	70	37	129	Tyrone.
.	.	4	.	1‡	.	.	.	1	88	36	15	6	73	30	124	Waterford County and City.
1	2	6	2	.	2	.	.	2	105	26	10	4	113	49	176	Westmeath.
1	2	13	.	.	.	1	1[d]	3	103	68	16	.	97	74	187	Wexford.
1	.	4	2	1‡	.	.	1[e]	2[a]	58	24	6	1	52	23	82	Wicklow.
									—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total for Males.
									.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Total for Females.
34	61	98	36	27	8	5	—	66	—		—		—		—	Total for M. and F.

[a] Shot drill. [b] Mangles and mattresses. [c] Flax mill. [d] Washing machine, Bashford. [e] Mangle.
Those marked thus (†) partitioned. ‡ Cork county gaol in process of alteration.

TABLE XVI.—TRADES' WORK and HARD LABOUR in the several County and and the Profits

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	MALES.																	FEMALES.							
	Masons or Stonecutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Mat-making.	Other Trades.	TOTAL AT TRADES.	Picking Oakum and Flax Manufacture.	Stone-breaker, Bone-breakers, and Labourers.	Treadwheel, Capstan Mill, or Shot Drill.	Prison Duties.	Other Employments.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Needlework & Wearing.	Knitting, Spinning, Dressing Flax, & Picking Oakum.	Washing, Ironing, and Mangling.	Shoemaking.	Prison Duties.	Other Employments.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.
Antrim,	.	1	4	1	3	.	1	4	.	14	9	61	.	16	6	31	137	11	3	32	.	8	11	6	71
Armagh,	.	*	1	.	4	.	.	2	.	7	.	12	.	4	.	12	35	12	3	.	.	3	.	1	19
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	5	9	.	3	3	.	1	.	.	7
Cavan,	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	10	.	5	.	3	23	3	2	3	.	2	.	.	10
Clare,	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	1	6	.	2	.	1	.	1	10	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5
Cork County,	.	.	3	3	3	.	.	4	1	14	48	.	14	13	32	8	129	8	5	7	.	5	.	.	25
„ City,	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	6	.	17	6	8	10	9	4	2	56	8	8	9	2	8	4	1	40
Donegal,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	24	.	3	.	1	30	1	2	1	.	1	.	.	5
Down,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	7	4	5	21	43	2	.	2	.	2	2	15	23
Dublin County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	6	16	.	12	7	3	3	41	3	.	6	.	3	.	4	16
Dublin City:																									
Richmond B.,	1	2	2	1	24	.	.	39	.	69	43	.	31	17	36	23	219	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	12	.	10	40	28	97
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	10	.	2	.	4	17	2	1	2	.	1	.	2	8
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	3
Kerry,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	8	2	.	5	28	.	.	8	.	1	.	1	10
Kildare,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	*25	.	*17	6	.	2	52	4	3	4	.	3	.	6	20
Kilkenny,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	10	16	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	3	5	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3
King's,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	12	.	.	3	.	4	21	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	3
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	.	2	6	.	.	3	.	2	.	1	6
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	17	.	4	.	2	23	.	.	6	.	1	4	1	12
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	4	2	3	§21	.	.	.	.	2	‖5	3	10
Londonderry,	.	1	1	.	6	.	.	15	.	23	8	.	.	3	.	1	35	6	2	2	.	2	.	1	13
Longford,	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	9	7	2	1	24	.	1	.	.	1	1	3	6
Louth,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	5	3	.	2	.	1	14	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	3
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	3	4	2	1	.	1	.	.	8
Mayo,	2	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	1	8	.	2	28	3	.	3	44	1	.	3	.	4	.	2	10
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	9	28	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	5
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	2	.	7	20	2	2	.	.	2	.	6	12
Queen's,	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	3	2	10	.	.	10	2	.	2	24	2	1	1	.	2	.	1	7
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	11	.	4	.	2	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	5	18	5	.	9	41	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	4
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	.	1	1	2	.	2	.	1	.	7	.	.	10	1	.	2	29	1	.	4	.	1	.	.	6
„ S. Rid.,	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	16	10	9	2	40	14	.	10	.	2	.	4	30
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	2	.	5	.	5	15	8	7	2	37	16	2	1	.	1	3	1	24
Waterford County and City,	.	1	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	7	*	.	10	1	1	3	36	4	4	8	.	4	2	6	28
Westmeath,	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	5	2	8	.	.	6	3	.	1	18	1	2	2	.	2	.	1	8
Wexford,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	21	.	3	4	4	36	4	3	3	.	2	.	2	14
Wicklow,	1	.	2	3	.	.	3	.	1	10	.	.	9	5	2	2	28	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	4
Total,	7	12	28	27	52	6	9	95	9	245	196	219	261	179	113	109		122	56	143	2	83	75	99	
																	1,412								580

Of the prisoners marked thus (*) thirty-two were also engaged in pumping.
† County prisoners. ‡ City prisoners.

Borough Gaols on the 31st December, 1868, the Cost of Work during the year, derived therefrom.

Amount of Cost of Work during the Year, including Estimated Value of Works on hand.		Estimated Amount of Return of Work during the Year.		Estimated Profit on Works during the Year.	No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: No. of feet Ascent per day.	Number of Hours worked per day.	Total No. of Trades in which Prisoners were instructed.	County and Borough Gaols.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
19 5 2	146 9 3	87 14 11	598 12 10½	520 13 4½	30	.	.	4	Antrim.
20 7 2	0 6 6	63 16 0	3 6 0	46 8 4	3	.	.	3	Armagh.
—	—	—	—	—	.	12,774	9	.	Carlow.
—	—	—	—	—	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
3 0 6	4 18 2	18 12 8	33 16 9	44 1 0	6	5,120	2	2	Clare.
48 15 0	—	70 18 7	9 11 3	81 14 10	28	6,480	3½	5	Cork County.
59 6 4	34 17 4	86 7 7	61 10 4	53 14 3	9	11,480	9	6	„ City.
84 18 3	—	85 18 3	—	1 0 0	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
26 7 9	—	36 5 8	2 12 2	12 10 1	.	.	.	.	Down.
70 14 5	7 7 4	96 6 5	10 10 6	28 15 2	.	.	.	1	Dublin County.
									Dublin City.
2,179 12 10	—	2,878 3 7	—	698 10 9	224	7,650	6½	4	Richmond B.
—	11 6 11	—	35 4 3	23 17 4	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
17 5 6	—	28 1 4	—	10 15 10	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
—	—	—	—	—	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
160 7 7	23 0 11	190 15 10	30 1 10	37 9 2	.	.	.	.	„ Town.
111 0 7	0 15 8	145 19 3	1 15 0	35 18 0	.	2,560	2	3	Kerry.
89 17 9¾	—	101 5 10½	—	11 8 0½	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
—	—	—	—	—	.	4,609	4	.	Kilkenny.
—	—	—	—	—					
37 0 5	13 3 10	26 5 8	13 3 10	10 14 9	1	.	.	3	King's.
15 8 6	2 15 0	25 4 9	12 18 9	20 0 0	.	7,640	5	.	Leitrim.
105 0 0	35 12 6	164 15 1	53 6 0	77 8 9	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
10 3 2	9 5 9	40 4 5	32 5 10	53 1 4	.	3,840	2	.	„ City.
659 9 0	47 8 0	868 19 8	66 16 3	228 18 9	15	.	.	2	Londonderry.
11 8 10¼	8 10 6	16 12 10	9 15 7	6 9 0¾	5	4,140	3	1	Longford.
29 16 6	—	60 8 8	4 12 6	35 4 8	.	.	.	.	Louth.
9 1 8	—	26 10 3	—	17 8 7	.	.	.	1	Drogheda Town.
—	1 13 9	4 8 11	1 8 9	4 3 11	11	3,600	4	5	Mayo.
—	—	—	—	—	.	11,520	1	.	Meath.
4 3 3	0 2 5	7 11 1½	1 18 1	5 3 6½	1	.	.	1	Monaghan.
21 3 7	—	21 13 11	—	0 10 4	12	11,520	2	4	Queen's.
—	—	8 15 1	—	8 15 1	.	9,600	6	1	Roscommon.
59 10 9	2 12 0	75 4 2	4 2 0	16 14 5	7	6,400	5	3	Sligo.
29 9 10	1 18 0	33 18 8	10 18 9	13 18 10	10	.	2	4	Tipperary, N. Rid.
302 13 5½	123 17 5½	417 0 6	222 1 2	212 10 9	.	11,000	4	.	„ S. Rid.
53 17 9	2 17 8	88 8 1	8 1 2½	39 14 3½	4	6,380	5	6	Tyrone.
68 10 2	33 2 10	121 1 0	98 17 5	118 5 5	14	2,910	1	3	Waterford County and City.
237 6 10	—	292 19 6	3 9 9	50 2 5	.	.	.	3	Westmeath.
32 17 3½	5 18 9	70 14 4½	37 8 10½	78 7 2½	5	.	.	5	Wexford.
37 6 11	25 12 10	56 7 4	42 9 3	35 16 10	5	4,280	1	3	Wicklow.
4,616 4 10	543 13 8½	6,326 9 11½	1,410 14 11½	2,599 5 10½	390	.	.	.	Total.
5,159 18 6½		7,737 4 10¾							

§ Twelve of these men were for two hours on tread-wheel.

‖ Four picking oakum and one attending sick.

TABLE XVII.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner (exclusive of Hospital).		Average No. of Prisoners Dieted Daily, exclusive of Hospital.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prisoners.	COST OF Prisoners' Ordinary Diet.
		Per diem.	Per Annum.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		d.	£ *s.* *d.*				£ *s.* *d.*
Antrim,	Mixed.	4·18	6 7 9·1	231·06	Coal.	17	1,476 0 4
Armagh,	Do.	4·27	6 10 5·24	56·72	Do.	11	370 0 8
Carlow,	Do.	4·69	7 2 11·76	19·5	Do.	12	139 8 1
Cavan,	Do.	3·93	6 0 0	32·48	Do.	23	194 19 0
Clare,	Do.	4·94	7 10 9·73	26	Coal and Bog Deal.	12	106 1 1
Cork County,	Do.	4	6 1 11·66	125	Coal.	22	702 6 6
„ City,	Do.	4·46	6 16 11·25	101	Do.	18	691 10 8
Donegal,	Do.	5·11	7 16 0·10	37·79	Do.	26	294 15 7
Down,	Do.	4·6	7 0 3·23	83·06	Do.	26	582 10 9
Dublin County,	Do.	5·57	8 9 11·4	69	Do.	18	586 4 5
Dublin City:							
Richmond B.,	Do.	4·5	6 17 5	243	Do.	20	1,669 11 4
Grangegorman P.	Do.	2·77	4 4 5	110	Do.	12	464 7 4½
Fermanagh,	Do.	4	6 2 7·94	21·5	Coal and Turf.	11	131 17 3
Galway County,	Do.	3·49	5 6 5·2	33·57	Do.	13	178 13 0
„ Town,	Do.	2·92	4 8 11	12·69	Do.	12	56 8 5
Kerry,	Do.	3·65	5 11 7·19	40·08	Coal.	23	223 12 11
Kildare,	Do.	4·49	6 16 10·57	71·63	Do.	10	490 4 7½
Kilkenny, ‡	Do.	3·93	5 19 11·95	17·84	Coal and Turf.	*.	107 0 9
Kilkenny, §	Do.	3·16	4 18 1	7·44	Do.	*.	36 10 1
King's,	Do.	4·6	6 19 8·84	23	Do.	19	160 14 0
Leitrim,	Do.	4·09	6 4 10·56	17·39	Do.	35	108 12 0
Limerick County,	Do.	4·16	6 7 0	51·4	Coal.	6	326 8 8
„ City,	Do.	3·93	6 0 1·78	34·82	Do.	7	209 3 7
Londonderry,	Do.	5·5	8 8 2	46·53	Do.	5	391 6 5
Longford,	Do.	4·76	7 5 3·36	20	Coal and Turf.	19	210 13 0¼
Louth,	Do.	5·2	7 18 7·8	36·79	Coal.	†2	201 16 9
Drogheda Town,	Do.	3·59	5 9 5	12	Do.	*.	65 13 0½
Mayo,	Do.	3·14	4 15 9·91	48·04	Turf.	18	280 3 6
Meath,	Do.	4·74	7 4 6·74	17·84	Coal and Turf.	25	128 18 7
Monaghan,	Do.	3·68	5 12 1·16	29·4	Coal.	5	164 18 4½
Queen's,	Do.	3·03	4 12 6·96	21·6	Coal and Turf.	15	99 19 9
Roscommon,	Do.	5·25	8 0 1·56	24·4	Do.	20	195 6 10
Sligo,	Do.	4·07	6 4 2	23·68	Coal.	21	147 0 4
Tipperary, N.R.,	Do.	4·67	7 2 7·56	28	Coal and Deal.	30	190 13 7½
„ S.R.,	Do.	5.	7 12 6·31	71·63	Coal.	20	516 5 7
Tyrone,	Do.	4·42	6 14 10	46·32	Coal and Turf.	†8	312 5 3
Waterford County and City,	Do.	4·08	7 2 10	56	Coal.	20	399 18 7
Westmeath,	Do.	4·36	6 13 1	23·4	Coal and Turf.	20	155 14 3
Wexford,	Do.	4·51	6 17 7·17	53·79	Coal.	20	370 1 2¾
Wicklow,	Do.	4·63	7 1 2	31·21	Do.	14	220 6 3
Total 1868,		4·32	6 11 6·72	2067·6		.	13,587 2 0½
Total 1867,		3·31	5 1 1	2417·82		.	12,246 9 7

Marked thus (*) principally warmed by hot air.
‡ County prisoners.

† Furnaces.
§ City prisoners.

County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1868.

COST OF							
Fuel for use of Prisoners.	Soap, Candles, and Gas.	Medicines, &c.	Prisoners' Diet, &c., in Hospital.	Extra Diet for Lunatics.	Extra Diet for Prisoners attendant on Lunatics.	County and Borough Gaols.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
92 3 0	108 8 10½	34 8 5	24 6 1	14 18 0	5 14 8	Antrim.
79 17 6	36 13 10	31 0 10	20 12 4	21 14 9	—	Armagh.
85 7 9	42 8 7	17 9 7	—	—	—	Carlow.
40 9 9	41 5 7	18 9 1	11 2 4	7 5 2	—	Cavan.
88 19 7	28 19 6	8 18 6	6 10 11	184 14 3	—	Clare.
77 11 3	82 11 4	8 9 8	5 11 2	0 1 5	0 5 6	Cork County.
95 5 10	60 11 4	10 4 5	17 7 5	—	—	„ City.
86 17 2	23 2 5	20 11 5	3 13 7	—	—	Donegal.
133 17 2	60 9 5	4 13 10	6 5 4	18 0 1	3 5 10	Down.
150 5 4	324 18 2	39 9 3	47 6 7	2 3 7	1 15 0	Dublin County.
						Dublin City:
145 12 2	243 13 0	80 0 0	125 11 1	36 1 10	20 11 6	Richmond B.
131 15 0	203 5 5	80 0 0	244 8 4½	35 11 8	8 14 6	Grangegorman P.
55 0 4	17 5 10	7 3 6	9 6 2	—	—	Fermanagh.
71 10 1	35 19 10	11 7 2	85 12 6	1 7 8	0 18 2	Galway County.
30 5 3	11 4 6	0 15 0	3 11 11	—	—	„ Town.
137 5 7	37 7 6	20 9 7	24 15 10	—	—	Kerry.
151 6 4½	131 12 2¾	7 3 2	17 9 6½	41 9 8¼	1 6 6	Kildare.
77 18 1	20 19 0	17 1 3	51 17 1	0 1 4	0 0 4	‡ Kilkenny.
33 10 9	9 0 4	7 16 2	16 15 6	—	—	§ Kilkenny.
99 13 11	39 8 0	7 16 11	9 7 6	—	—	King's.
55 11 0	13 4 11	6 10 0	24 6 9	—	—	Leitrim.
93 17 10	167 12 0	19 5 3	12 15 1	18 14 2	2 17 3	Limerick County.
82 12 0	66 13 0	30 0 0	15 11 10	—	—	„ City.
95 16 7	107 6 11	19 11 2	1 16 11	—	—	Londonderry.
51 19 9	35 11 1	20 3 6	10 3 4¼	—	—	Longford.
75 19 9	25 18 10	21 6 11	—	—	—	Louth.
13 19 4	7 12 2½	8 3 1	—	3 0 6½	0 3 9	Drogheda Town.
47 1 10	7 10 10	3 10 11	9 15 4	—	—	Mayo.
68 10 0	53 18 0	3 16 0	27 19 4	—	—	Meath.
40 6 8	17 2 9½	10 0 1	11 14 11	27 16 4½	—	Monaghan.
120 4 0	32 1 4	5 5 7	5 12 8	—	—	Queen's.
130 0 0	36 1 6	24 0 0	4 10 0	—	—	Roscommon.
33 10 7	12 16 0	2 1 7	8 2 9	—	—	Sligo.
81 4 9	74 10 8	5 11 4	2 19 6½	—	—	Tipperary, N.R.
100 15 9	101 7 0	25 7 6	35 0 2	—	—	„ S.R.
139 7 1	37 14 0	4 12 1	5 6 4½	—	—	Tyrone.
98 8 0	116 8 8	16 1 0	11 19 2	0 15 2	0 6 4	Waterford County and City.
64 8 8	18 2 3	3 7 9	7 17 6	—	—	Westmeath.
91 3 6¾	98 1 11	7 0 11	23 12 1	28 15 9	—	Wexford.
71 12 5	41 6 5	—	1 18 1	1 14 11	6 18 6	Wicklow.
3,421 1 5½	2,690 5 3½	669 2 5	952 12 7½	444 6 4½	47 17 10	Total 1868.
4,020 17 0¾	2,619 2 11	769 18 3	1,221 4 8	998 14 9	193 17 9½	Total 1867.

[*continued.*

TABLE XVII. *continued*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	COST OF Diet of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.	Extra Diet for Prisoners not in Hospital.	Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture, Bedding, and Straw.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	8 7 9	15 1 2	34 8 10	105 0 0	57 15 9	144 11 5
Armagh,	2 10 0	—	23 0 6	62 15 5	44 2 9	30 15 10
Carlow,	—	—	13 12 1	5 11 1	—	34 9 11
Cavan,	1 9 10	—	17 6 6	34 9 9	25 10 9	42 0 4
Clare,	4 10 5	—	7 2 4	4 7 2	—	4 18 9
Cork County,	3 4 5	62 4 8	36 17 11	67 8 7	22 10 11	44 0 5
,, City	5 4 4	3 2 6	22 15 0	71 10 5	58 16 2	78 6 0
Donegal,	0 4 4	—	25 6 9	15 7 5	—	37 5 8
Down,	2 17 6	5 9 1	12 4 10	76 2 5	24 7 4	23 5 7
Dublin County,	2 3 9	49 8 4	36 10 2	42 10 8	12 9 9	83 5 0
Dublin City:						
Richmond B.,	—	55 10 8	53 18 10	235 2 10	—	92 10 10
Grangegorman P.	39 9 0	6 11 8	44 12 6	—	182 4 8	224 7 4
Fermanagh,	2 8 0	—	6 8 6	8 6 5	5 4 0	12 5 6
Galway County,	4 12 9	6 8 5	14 14 5	22 16 5	17 16 3	2 9 0
,, Town,	0 11 11	—	5 8 3	3 0 0	—	0 19 2
Kerry,	7 1 2	3 18 11	13 12 2	51 11 0	6 11 10	37 15 5
Kildare,	2 10 9½	43 16 11¼	38 6 8	15 11 3	14 14 2	29 0 1½
Kilkenny, *	0 15 11	18 10 0	13 13 5	13 10 8	3 15 9	5 5 2
Kilkenny, †	0 0 10	8 4 10	10 8 9	6 8 5	1 6 0	2 5 3
King's,	1 11 1	—	15 0 6	26 5 8	13 3 10	51 13 9
Leitrim,	0 13 6	6 14 8	21 6 10	6 9 4	1 2 6	10 6 6
Limerick County,	3 13 10	3 16 3	32 17 9	66 7 8	1 2 0	6 9 6
,, City,	5 9 6	2 6 8	14 2 8	—	—	13 7 5
Londonderry,	1 4 0	3 10 10	37 2 2	33 16 0	20 2 1	00 10 3
Longford,	2 12 2	9 12 10	23 2 9	21 0 11	0 11 8	22 18 5
Louth,	—	—	21 19 2	16 7 10	9 4 6	13 12 8
Drogheda Town,	0 10 5½	0 9 1	4 7 7	6 12 0	3 4 10½	1 14 4
Mayo,	2 6 4	0 14 0	14 15 8	22 8 8	18 6 0	43 19 8
Meath,	1 4 4	4 1 8	21 7 3	6 19 6	6 15 0	56 3 2
Monaghan,	1 13 5½	—	14 8 5	4 17 9½	0 2 8	11 10 9½
Queen's,	0 4 5	3 2 1	25 6 9	9 18 0	6 1 2	40 1 6
Roscommon,	2 11 6	10 12 4	26 0 0	14 2 3	4 16 6	14 6 6
Sligo,	0 4 2	3 2 1	16 15 4	13 6 9	0 18 9	47 6 5
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	0 19 3	1 1 9	32 10 4	9 1 5	6 10 1	5 5 9½
,, S. Rid.,	8 5 0	10 0 0	57 7 4	95 12 0	42 7 0	86 8 7
Tyrone,	0 18 9	3 10 1½	34 5 4	31 4 0	11 18 1	78 10 9
Waterford County and City,	2 17 4	13 10 6	16 9 10	21 14 7	17 8 4	30 3 11
Westmeath,	1 15 11	3 12 11	13 4 0	23 19 4	5 19 0	18 1 6
Wexford,	7 10 1½	5 11 9½	18 18 2	18 15 0	11 19 10	77 5 2½
Wicklow,	1 17 6	2 5 6	19 19 3	33 11 6	15 1 9	48 13 2
Total 1868,	135 15 4	366 2 5	906 15 6	1,324 0 0½	664 1 8½	1,702 13 11
Total 1867,	168 7 2¾	1,088 9 5	972 15 5½	1,542 12 7½	760 6 5½	1,985 18 6

* County Prisoners. † City Prisoners.

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1868.

COST OF							
Repairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Rent and Taxes.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	Superannuation Allowances.	Total Expense, exclusive of Officers.	County and Borough Gaols.
23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
253 17 7	321 15 7	1 2 6	53 17 6	80 2 2	2,831 19 7½	Antrim.
110 15 7	20 19 8	—	29 14 0	—	884 13 3	Armagh.
50 3 9	27 18 4	—	8 11 4	—	424 15 6	Carlow.
25 12 8	10 13 9	—	19 1 0	20 0 0	518 15 6	Cavan.
21 10 6	56 16 7	—	40 12 11	—	654 2 6	Clare.
247 8 5	69 11 7	—	115 7 5	—	1,605 11 2	Cork County.
65 6 2	16 10 7	38 10 0	32 12 8	—	1,257 13 6	„ City.
107 13 3	119 6 7	—	35 14 3	53 6 8	823 5 1	Donegal.
100 0 9	17 7 8	—	40 1 9	—	1,119 19 7	Down.
230 3 1	98 3 4	0 18 6	363 0 10	101 13 4	2,172 9 1	Dublin County.
						Dublin City:
164 0 10	74 3 0	73 10 0	178 8 10	457 18 11	3,706 14 8	Richmond B.
494 0 0	40 9 6	—	74 9 6	634 2 7	2,903 9 1	Grangegorman P.
37 14 6	27 5 8	—	44 6 8	31 12 8	396 5 0	Fermanagh.
59 6 5	9 3 8	—	15 18 6	20 0 0	558 14 3	Galway County.
1 10 0	—	—	13 3 5	12 0 0	138 17 10	„ Town.
58 11 2	129 18 8	42 0 0	61 15 0	257 10 0	1,118 16 9	Kerry.
233 19 10½	81 1 6	0 5 0	53 0 0½	51 14 10	1,399 13 8¾	Kildare.
60 0 4	50 18 2	—	19 12 3	90 8 8	551 8 2	* Kilkenny.
25 16 9	0 6 6	50 0 0	7 16 2	58 6 8	274 13 0	† Kilkenny.
99 19 10	56 5 0	—	103 15 8	16 13 4	701 0 0	King's.
39 7 5	63 2 0	—	1 13 9	79 5 0	438 5 8	Leitrim.
131 4 8	92 6 10	—	94 14 3	93 18 4	1,168 1 7	Limerick County.
23 5 6	7 4 6	0 6 3	93 0 7	134 6 8	696 10 2	„ City.
120 4 10	98 0 6	—	36 9 0	42 5 0	1,108 2 8	Londonderry.
66 17 8	64 14 10	—	26 15 0	71 19 2	638 16 1½	Longford.
50 7 10	48 10 2	—	73 18 9	37 18 4	687 1 6	Louth.
2 10 5	10 16 9	—	3 0 4	—	131 7 9½	Drogheda Town.
59 8 8	22 6 0	—	24 13 1	—	502 0 1	Mayo.
132 7 8	14 12 3	—	83 3 2	92 3 8	701 19 7	Meath.
33 14 3	11 1 4	—	1 8 1	—	350 15 5	Monaghan.
198 15 10	41 2 7	1 18 4	20 0 4	—	609 9 4	Queen's.
104 9 6	62 19 10	—	14 0 0	7 10 0	651 6 8	Roscommon.
106 18 2	55 14 7	2 5 5	29 4 0	160 8 4	630 12 3	Sligo.
137 9 10	87 17 7	4 6 11	39 1 6½	—	688 3 10	Tipperary, N. Riding.
564 0 9	119 12 8	—	67 8 7	—	1,919 17 11	„ S. Riding.
142 13 4	82 19 3	—	64 3 6	19 0 0	968 6 11	Tyrone.
148 9 8	12 10 5	0 8 4	16 9 0	296 1 5	1,219 19 10	Waterford County and City.
51 15 3	22 3 3	4 9 6	3 14 9	—	398 5 10	Westmeath.
356 14 4	115 0 10	—	22 5 4½	30 0 0	1,282 16 1¼	Wexford.
113 18 8	26 19 0	—	100 1 5	203 6 8	909 11 2	Wicklow.
5,040 15 3½	2,297 5 6	219 15 9	2,125 1 5½	3,153 12 5	39,748 7 3½	Total 1868.
6,145 18 7½	2,726 7 9	2,424 14 8		3,258 17 6	43,094 13 3	Total 1867.

TABLE XVII. *continued.*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SALARY OF																	
																	MALE	
	Local Inspectors.			Chaplains.						Medical Officers.								
				Established Church.			Presbytorian			R. Catholic.			Physicians.			Surgeons.			Apothecaries		
30.	31.			32.			33.			34.			35.			36.			37.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antrim,	130	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	74	0	0	—			—		
Armagh,	100	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	—			—			20	0	0
Carlow,	60	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	—			—			—		
Cavan,	100	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	74	0	0	—			—		
Clare,	100	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	54	0	0	—			20	0	0
Cork County,	200	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			74	0	0	20	0	0
„ City,	100	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			55	0	0	10	0	0
Donegal,	150	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	—			—			30	0	0
Down,	100	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	—			—			27	13	10
Dublin County,	130	0	0	55	7	8	55	7	8	55	7	8	—			130	0	0	—		
Dublin City:																					
Richmond B.,	—			50	0	0	33	6	8	100	0	0	129	3	4	100	0	0	—		
Grangegorman P.	—			50	0	0	33	6	8	100	0	0	129	3	4	100	0	0	—		
Fermanagh,	90	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	—			—			—		
Galway County,	133	16	10	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			74	0	0	—		
„ Town,	40	0	0	15	0	0	—			50	0	0	56	0	0	—			—		
Kerry,	180	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			—			30	0	0
Kildare,	100	0	0	45	0	0	—			45	0	0	—			37	0	0	28	0	0
Kilkenny County and City,	80	0	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	65	0	0	—			—		
King's,	70	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	*20	0	0	—			—		
Leitrim,	100	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	45	0	0	—			20	0	0
Limerick County,	120	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	44	0	0	—			30	0	0
„ City,	60	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	—			40	0	0	16	0	0
Londonderry,	110	0	0	46	3	1	46	3	1	46	3	1	—			—			—		
Longford,	75	0	0	36	18	6	36	18	6	36	18	6	—			—			—		
Louth,	75	0	0	36	18	6	36	18	6	36	18	6	—			—			20	0	0
Drogheda Town,	10	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	—			—			—		
Mayo,	100	0	0	37	10	0	—			37	10	0	50	0	0	—			30	0	0
Meath,	50	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			74	0	0	20	0	0
Monaghan,	92	6	2	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	—			74	0	0	—		
Queen's,	60	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	—			—			20	0	0
Roscommon,	92	6	0	46	3	0	—			46	3	0	—			74	0	0	—		
Sligo,	100	0	0	30	0	0	—			30	0	0	65	0	0	—			21	0	0
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	100	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			60	0	0	26	0	0
„ S. Rid.,	150	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			74	0	0	—		
Tyrone,	150	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	—			—			20	0	0
Waterford County and City,	†170	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	80	0	0	—			—		
Westmeath,	50	0	0	40	0	0	—			40	0	0	—			—			35	0	0
Wexford,	100	0	0	50	0	0	—			50	0	0	—			—			30	0	0
Wicklow,	99	4	0	46	18	5½	—			46	18	5½	—			—			—		
Total 1868,	3,727	13	0	1,616	14	2½	532	1	1	1,751	14	2½	885	6	8	966	0	0	472	13	10
Total 1867,	3,797	11	3	1,626	14	2½	527	1	1	1,746	14	2½	763	7	10	1,015	11	4	472	13	10

* For Compounding Medicines.
† Including £40 as Inspector of Bridewells, and £30 as Secretary of Board.

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1868.

| SALARY OF OFFICERS. | | |

TABLE XVII. *concluded.*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	SALARY OF FEMALE OFFICERS.			COST OF OFFICERS.		
	Matrons.	Assistant Matrons.	Hospital Nurses.	Other Prison Officers.	Salaries.	Rations.	Clothing.
45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	49 10 0	44 0 0	28 0 0	73 7 0	1,692 19 0	75 0 8	83 12 2
Armagh,	40 0 0	28 15 0	25 0 0	—	811 15 0	39 0 6	31 8 0
Carlow,	50 0 0	15 0 0	10 8 0	—	503 18 0	177 4 11	37 9 6
Cavan,	40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	—	735 0 0	144 12 2	24 0 0
Clare,	46 13 4	34 16 0	20 0 0	—	938 12 10	54 6 8	17 2 1
Cork County,	50 0 0	58 2 3	29 18 0	21 9 6	1,563 13 8	243 16 8	95 1 9
„ City,	46 7 6	33 2 6	27 16 6	88 0 0	1,097 5 1	53 10 0	70 12 6
Donegal,	40 0 0	25 0 0	15 0 0	—	918 11 7	18 2 2	40 11 6
Down,	30 0 0	30 0 0	18 5 0	30 0 0	1,016 6 7	50 6 4	35 3 1
Dublin County,	40 0 0	30 0 0	15 18 3	2 17 8	1,271 12 9	190 16 0	42 15 6
Dublin City:							
Richmond B,	—	—	—	—	2,507 4 8	439 11 8	181 9 6
Grangegorman P,	200 0 0	525 0 0	60 0 0	377 9 7	2,049 4 7	418 6 8	84 5 6
Fermanagh,	35 0 0	—	21 0 0	—	650 0 0	51 16 4	20 15 6
Galway County,	30 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	—	963 12 10	53 15 3	49 18 8
„ Town,	22 10 0	17 10 0	—	—	474 0 0	44 16 9	3 11 0
Kerry,	45 0 0	20 0 0	35 0 6	—	1,120 19 4	125 17 1	56 18 0
Kildare,	40 0 0	34 1 11½	20 0 0	—	970 6 2½	245 1 5½	47 5 0
Kilkenny County and City,	55 0 0	25 0 0	17 0 0	—	*684 2 11 †294 11 3	44 4 7 19 0 9	34 8 7 14 16 5
King's,	40 0 0	26 0 0	20 0 0	—	740 0 0	96 17 2	39 4 0
Leitrim,	35 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	722 10 0	61 1 2	27 12 6
Limerick County,	50 0 0	36 0 0	30 0 0	—	1,223 12 7	—	74 14 10
„ City,	24 7 6	40 0 0	31 4 0	—	821 1 5	20 18 0	4 3 1
Londonderry,	40 0 0	34 0 0	22 0 0	—	942 9 3	33 19 5	48 13 0
Longford,	40 0 0	26 5 0	—	—	655 13 6	83 5 3	58 11 9
Louth,	35 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	771 1 3	87 11 6	70 6 11
Drogheda Town,	15 0 0	—	—	—	230 0 0	76 14 0½	—
Mayo,	40 0 0	26 15 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	916 15 0	129 9 0	32 1 5
Meath,	45 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	952 15 0	117 3 4	69 6 0
Monaghan,	30 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	687 16 2	44 6 0	35 0 0
Queen's,	23 6 8	23 6 8	23 6 8	—	710 11 8	35 0 0	58 12 9
Roscommon,	40 0 0	30 0 0	17 0 0	—	855 12 0	34 10 0	21 3 6
Sligo,	30 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	712 4 0	151 11 8	39 2 0
Tipperary, N. Riding,	48 0 0	—	24 0 0	24 0 0	1,024 12 1	184 6 10	60 2 10
„ S. Riding,	45 0 0	47 18 4	25 0 0	30 0 0	1,331 16 8	82 1 11	121 7 6
Tyrone,	47 0 0	34 0 0	33 0 8	—	966 0 3	—	57 16 8
Waterford County and City,	45 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	1,071 0 0	108 2 4	41 6 10
Westmeath,	40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	800 10 0	84 19 6	33 15 2
Wexford,	45 0 0	36 12 6	9 4 9	—	918 7 2	200 14 1½	39 5 0
Wicklow,	40 0 0	25 0 0	8 0 0	—	616 0 11	—	27 11 1
Total 1868,	1,657 16 0	1478 5 2½	718 1 11	622 8 9	37,048 5 2½	4121 18 8	1,890 1 6
Total 1867,	1,651 4 11	1561 19 2	758 14 5	518 18 0	37,925 13 9	4358 7 11	1,722 10 2

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1868.

Total.	Total Expense of Gaols.	Profit from Sale of Work.	Net Expenditure.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners, Debtors included.	Average total Cost of each Prisoner.		County and Borough Gaols.
					Per diem.	Per Annum.	
53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.	
1,851 11 10	4,683 11 5½	520 13 4½	4,162 18 1	246·86	0 11·05	16 7 3·21	Antrim.
882 3 6	1,766 16 9	46 8 4	1,720 8 5	61·23	1 6·42	28 1 11·76	Armagh.
718 12 5	1,143 7 11	—	1,143 7 11	20	3 1·49	57 3 4·75	Carlow.
903 12 2	1,422 7 8	—	1,422 7 8	33·47	2 3·86	42 9 11·4	Cavan.
1,010 1 7	1,664 4 1	13 1 7	1,651 2 6	29	3 1·32	56 18 8·5	Clare.
1,902 12 1	3,508 3 3	31 14 10	3,476 8 5	131	1 5·4	26 10 9	Cork County.
1,221 7 7	2,479 1 1	53 14 3	2,425 6 10	109·5	1 2·61	22 2 11·8	„ City.
977 5 3	1,800 10 4	1 0 0	1,799 10 4	38·93	2 6·31	46 4 5·86	Donegal.
1,101 16 0	2,221 15 7	12 10 1	2,209 5 6	88·2	1 4·42	25 0 11·63	Down.
1,505 4 6	3,677 13 7	28 15 2	3,648 18 5	77	2 7	47 7 9·12	Dublin County.
							Dublin City:
3,128 5 4	6,835 0 0	698 10 9	6,136 9 3	·248	1 4·22	24 14 10·5	Richmond B.
2,501 16 9	5,405 5 10	23 17 4	5,381 8 6	129	2 3·35	41 14 4	Grangegorman P.
722 11 10	1,118 16 10	10 15 10	1,108 1 0	24	2 6·27	16 3 4·5	Fermanagh.
1,067 6 4	1,626 0 7	27 12 2	1,598 8 5	38·85	2 3	41 2 10·41	Galway County.
522 7 9	661 5 7	37 9 2	623 16 5	15·84	2 1·82	39 7 7·48	„ Town.
1,303 14 5	2,417 11 2	35 18 0	2,381 13 2	49·05	2 7·83	48 11 1·37	Kerry.
1,271 12 8¼	2,671 6 0	11 8 0½	2,659 17 11½	74·5	1 11·41	35 14 0·79	Kildare.
762 16 1	1,314 4 3	—	1,314 4 3	23·33	3 0·93	56 6 5	* Kilkenny.
328 8 5	603 1 5	—	603 1 5	10·05	3 3·36	60 0 6	† Kilkenny.
876 1 2	1,577 1 2	10 14 9	1,566 6 5	23	3 8·66	68 2 0	King's.
811 3 8	1,249 9 4	—	1,249 9 4	20·41	3 4·14	61 4 4·32	Leitrim.
1,298 7 5	2,466 9 0	69 4 8	2,397 4 4	53·37	2 4·5	43 5 10·68	Limerick County.
846 3 2	1,542 13 4	32 8 7	1,510 4 9	37·9	2 2	39 16 11·52	„ City.
1,025 2 2	2,133 4 10	228 18 9	1,904 6 1	49·92	2 1	38 2 11·28	Londonderry.
797 10 6	1,436 6 7½	6 9 0¾	1,429 17 6¾	33	2 4·44	43 6 7	Longford.
928 19 8	1,616 1 2	35 4 8	1,580 16 6	38·27	2 3	41 6 1·69	Louth.
306 14 0½	438 1 10	17 8 7	420 13 3	12·78	1 9·58	32 18 3·76	Drogheda Town.
1,078 5 5	1,580 5 6	4 3 11	1,576 1 7	49·36	1 8·93	31 18 7·25	Mayo.
1,139 4 4	1,841 3 11	—	1,841 3 11	21·95	4 6·98	83 17 4·56	Meath.
767 2 2	1,117 17 7	5 3 6½	1,112 14 0½	33·54	1 9·75	38 3 6	Monaghan.
804 4 5	1,413 13 9	0 10 4	1,413 3 5	22·65	3 4·91	62 7 9·88	Queen's.
911 5 6	1,562 12 2	8 15 0	1,553 17 2	25·20	3 4·42	61 13 0·72	Roscommon.
902 17 8	1,542 9 11	16 14 5	1,525 15 6	27·6	3 0·24	55 5 4·5	Sligo.
1,278 1 9	1,966 5 7	13 8 10	1,952 16 9	20·23	3 8·15	67 6 9·41	Tipperary, N. Riding.
1,535 6 1	3,455 4 0	212 10 9	3,242 13 3	74·75	2 4·45	43 7 7·22	„ S. Riding.
1,023 16 11	1,092 3 10	39 14 3½	1,052 9 6½	48·17	2 2·6	40 10 7·92	Tyrone.
1,220 9 2	2,440 9 0	118 5 5	2,322 3 7	58	2 2·25	40 0 9	Waterford County and City.
919 4 8	1,317 10 8	59 2 5	1,258 8 1	25·32	2 3·59	49 14 0	Westmeath.
1,158 6 3¾	2,411 2 5	13 3 11½	2,427 18 5½	57·5	2 3·7	42 4 6	Wexford.
643 12 8	1,553 3 10	—	1,553 3 10	33·21	2 6·6	46 15 4	Wicklow.
43,955 5 4½	83,703 12 8	2,445 10 10¼	81258 1 9¾	2222·94	1 11·7	36 11 1	Total 1868.
44,006 11 10	87,101 5 1	2,682 11 0¾	84418 14 0½	2658·16	1 8·89	31 15 2·06	Total 1867.

* County Prisoners. † City Prisoners.

TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of Commitments of JUVENILES to the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.								SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.								By Courts Martial and Deserters.	TOTAL CONVICTED.			
	Felons.				Misdemeanants.				Misdemeanants, &c.				Vagrants.								
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	80	4
Armagh,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	2
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Cavan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
Cork County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	55	2	1	.	1	.	.	2	1	59	3
„ City,	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	38	9	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	45	11
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1
Down,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.
Dublin County,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	53	6	2	.	1	2	1	5	.	59	8
Dublin City:																					
Richmond B.,	.	.	34	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	219	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	256	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	51	.	.	.	11	.	.	1	.	69
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3
Galway County,	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	3
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	.
Kerry,	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	35	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	5
Kildare,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3
Kilkenny, *	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.
Kilkenny, †	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
King's	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Limerick County,	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	16	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	2
„ City,	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	5
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	29	2	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	31	2
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	.
Queen's,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Sligo,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	3
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
„ S. Rid.,	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	22	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	24	6
Tyrone,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	3
Waterford, *	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2
Waterford, †	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	.
Westmeath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	24	.
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	9	3
Total Males,	2	.	71	.	.	.	11	.	22	.	793	.	3	.	12	.	1	27	.	888	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	115	.	.	.	14	.	.	3	.	147
Total M. and F.,	2		85		.		15		25		908		3		26		1	30		1,035	
	87				15				933				29				1				
	102								963												
	1,065																	1,065			

* County Prisoners. † City Prisoners.

County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1868, by Ages and Classes of Offences.

Acquitted; No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, Discharged, and Remaining for Trial.												Total not Convicted.				General Total.				Included in foregoing Columns.								County and Borough Gaols.
Felons.				Misdemeanants, &c.				For further Examination, Untried, &c.												Workhouse Offenders.				Offenders on leaving Workhouse.				
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	28	4	2	.	28	4	2	.	108	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	7	.	2	1	66	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	Cork County.
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	11	.	3	.	56	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Down.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	9	.	5	.	68	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Dublin County.
.	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	9	.	95	.	9	.	104	.	14	.	360	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	.	Dublin City:
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	2	.	8	.	3	.	77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Richmond B.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Grangegorman P.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
																												„ Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	7	1	.	.	18	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	1	Kildare.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	* Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	† Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	22	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	„ City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	32	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	2	.	1	4	2	1	1	12	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	17	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Louth.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Drogheda Town.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	19	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	Mayo.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	11	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	5	2	.	.	29	8	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	„ S. Rid.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	13	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	* Waterford.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	† Waterford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	24	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	1	4	1	11	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	Wicklow.
.	.	25	.	.	.	7	.	14	.	190	.	14	.	222	.	41	.	1110	.	.	.	26	.	2	.	30	.	Total Males.
.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	19	.	4	.	23	.	7	.	170	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Total Females.
2		27		.		9		16		209		18		245		48		1,280		.		26		2		41		Total M. & F.
																				26				43				
263												263				1,328				69								

[Summary on page 47.]

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times and Upwards, *within* the Year 1868, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	ONCE.				TWICE.				THRICE.				FOUR TIMES.		FIVE TIMES AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.		Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	.	89	6	.	.	6	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	97	7
Armagh,	.	.	15	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2
Carlow,	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
Cavan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Clare,	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Cork County,	2	1	53	3	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	59	3
„ City,	3	.	50	11	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	53	11
Donegal,	1	.	10	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	1
Down,	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.
Dublin County,	5	.	62	8	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	65	8
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	9	.	287	.	1	.	32	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	322	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	51	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	62
Fermanagh,	1	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	3
Galway County,	1	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	3
„ Town,	1	.	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	.
Kerry,	.	.	33	5	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	5
Kildare,	.	.	18	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	4
Kilkenny, *	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.
Kilkenny, †	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
King's,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Leitrim,	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Limerick County,	.	.	22	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	2
„ City,	.	.	18	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	5
Londonderry,	2	.	24	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	29	1
Longford,	1	1	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	10	3
Louth,	1	.	10	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	1
Drogheda Town,	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
Mayo,	.	.	17	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	1
Meath,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Monaghan,	.	1	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	.
Queen's,	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1
Roscommon,	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Sligo,	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1
„ S. Riding,	.	.	27	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	8
Tyrone,	1	.	13	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	4
Waterford, *	.	.	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2
Waterford, †	1	.	6	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	2
Westmeath,	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Wexford,	.	.	24	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	1
Wicklow,	2	1	11	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	11	3
Total Males,	34	.	949	.	2	.	69	.	1	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	37	.	1,026	.
Total Females,	.	5	.	138	.	1	.	11	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	152
	39		1,087		3		80		1		9		2		.		43		1,178	
	1,126				83				10				2		.		1,221			

* County Prisoners. † City Prisoners.

Summary of Table XVIII.—Number of Juveniles committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1868, by Ages and Classes of Offences.

Ages.	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.				Summary Convictions.						Total Convicted.		Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For further Examination, Discharged, and Remaining for Trial.						Total not Convicted.		General Total.		Included in Foregoing Columns.			
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Misdemeanants, &c.		Vagrants.		Courts Martial and Deserters.				Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Further Examination, Untried, &c.						Workhouse Offenders.		Offenders on leaving Workhouse.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years,	2	.	.	.	22	3	3	.	.	.	27	3	.	2	.	.	14	2	14	4	41	7	.	.	2	.
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	71	14	11	4	793	115	12	14	1	.	888	147	25	2	7	2	190	19	222	23	1110	170	26	.	39	2
Total Males,	73	.	11	.	815	.	15	.	1	.	915	.	25	.	7	.	204	.	236	.	1151	.	26	.	41	.
Total Females,	.	14	.	4	.	118	.	14	.	.	.	150	.	4	.	2	.	21	.	27	.	177	.	.	.	2
Total M. and F.,	87		15		933		29		1				29		9		235						26		43	
	102				963						1,065		263						263		1,328		69			

Summary of Table XIX.—Number of Individual Juveniles committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times and Upwards, *within* the Year 1868, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

Ages.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times.		Five Times and Upwards.		Total No. of Individuals committed in 1868.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years,	34	5	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	37	6
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	949	138	69	11	7	2	1	1	.	.	1,026	152
Total Males,	983	.	71	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	1,063	.
Total Females,	.	143	.	12	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	158
Total Males and Females,	1,126		83		10		2		.		1,221	

TABLE XX.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILES in

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR															
	12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.				1 Month and above 14 Days.			
									Ages.				Ages.			
	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	9	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	9	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	5	.	1	.	14	.
,, City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	1
Down,	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	2
Dublin City:																
Richmond, B.,	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	8	.	2	.	41	.
Grangegorman, P.,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
,, Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	12	.
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Kilkenny, *	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Kilkenny, †	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
,, City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Queen's,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
,, S. Riding,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	2
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	1
Waterford, *	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Waterford, †	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Wicklow,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	.
Total Males,	4	.	1	.	9	.	22	.	1	.	89	.	4	.	182	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	22
Total M. and F.,	4		1		10		26		1		41		4		204	
	41								42				208			

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

the Year 1868, together with the Number Not Convicted, Untried, &c., by Ages and Sex

Imprisonment for																
14 Days and above 7.				7 Days and above 48 Hours.				48 Hours.				24 Hours.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	48	2	.	.	11	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	Antrim.
.	.	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Clare.
1	1	16	.	.	.	17	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Cork County.
2	.	22	3	1	.	9	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	2	„ City.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Down.
.	.	29	4	1	.	12	1	1	.	5	.	3	.	5	1	Dublin County.
2	.	106	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	30	.	1	.	30	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
.	1	.	29	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	1	Grangegorman P.
.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.
.	.	1	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway County.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	3	.	„ Town.
.	.	11	.	.	.	12	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	Kerry.
.	.	3	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	Kildare.
.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	* } Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	† }
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Leitrim.
.	.	7	2	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick County.
.	.	8	3	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	„ City.
1	.	11	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Londonderry.
1	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	Louth.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Drogheda Town.
.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Meath.
.	1	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	Queen's.
.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary, N. Riding
.	.	13	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	„ S. Riding
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.
.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	* } Waterford,
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	3	.	† }
.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westmeath.
.	.	7	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
2	.	.	2	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wicklow.
9	.	325	.	3	.	160	.	1	.	66	.	8	.	71	.	Total Males.
.	3	.	55	.	.	.	33	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	7	Total Females.
12		380		3		193		1		89		8		78		Total M. and F.
392				196				90				86				
1,061																

[continued.

TABLE XX. *concluded.*—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILES in the Year 1868, together with the Number Not Convicted, &c., by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT FOR								Sentence respited and not passed.				Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried.				TOTAL.			
	Unlimited.				Whipping.															
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	28	4	2	.	108	8
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	2
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	1
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	1
Cork County,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	2	1	66	3
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	3	.	56	11
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	12	1
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	21	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	5	.	68	8
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	.	104	.	14	.	360	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	.	3	.	77
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	5	3
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	3
„ Town,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	12	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	5
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	18	4
Kilkenny, *	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	16	.
Kilkenny, †	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	7	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	7	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	22	2
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	5
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	32	2
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	2	1	1	12	3
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	17	1
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	7	1
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	19	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	1
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	11	1
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	1
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	13	1
„ S. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	29	8
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	13	4
Waterford, *	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	2
Waterford, †	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	10	2
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	21	1
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	4	1	11	1
Total Males,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	14	.	222	.	41	.	1110	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	23	.	7	.	170
Total M. and F.,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	18	.	245	.	48	.	1,280	.
	6				.				4				263				1,328			

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

[SUMMARY on page 52.]

TABLE XX.—ADDENDA, showing number of JUVENILES ordered, during 1868, to be sent to REFORMATORIES on expiration of GAOL SENTENCES.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Number.		Sent to Reformatory.		Refused by Reformatory Authorities.		Discharged by order of Executive.		Still in Custody.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	31	1	31	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	3	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	11	2	9	2	1	.	.	.	1	.
„ City,	15	2	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	5	1	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Dublin County,	20	4*	20	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:										
Richmond B.,	83	.	76	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	17†	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	6	1	5	1	1‡	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare,	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny, { §	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Kilkenny, { ‖	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	5	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	6	3	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	1
Londonderry,	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
Tipperary, North Riding,	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ South Riding,	8	1	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County and City,	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	4	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	6	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Wicklow,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	229	.	215	.	2	.	3	.	9	.
Total Females,	.	42	.	38	.	.	.	1	.	1
Total Males & Females,	271		253		2		4		10	

* 1 Female sent to another prison.
† 2 Females certified by Prison Surgeon as unfit for reformatory.
‡ 1 Male; term too short—1 year.
§ County prisoners.
‖ City prisoners.

SUMMARY of TABLE XX.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILE PRISONERS in the Year 1868, together with the Number of those Not Convicted and Untried, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	PENAL SERVITUDE FOR						IMPRISONMENT FOR																				Sentence respited and not passed.		Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried.		TOTAL.		
	10 Years and above 7.		7 Years.		5 Years.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Under 10 years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	9	3	3	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	4	41	7	48
10 and not exceeding 16 Years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	9	1	22	4	89	2	182	22	325	55	160	33	66	23	71	7	6	.	.	.	3	.	222	23	1,110	170	1,280
Total Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	9	.	22	.	40	.	186	.	334	.	163	.	67	.	79	.	6	.	.	.	4	.	236	.	1,151	.	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	2	.	22	.	58	.	33	.	23	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	177	.	
							.		4		1		10		26		42		208		392		196		90		86		6		.							
Total M. & F.	.						1,061																				4		263		.		1,328			

TABLE XXI.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1868, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	BOTH PARENTS LIVING.				BOTH PARENTS DEAD.				FATHER DEAD.				MOTHER DEAD.				COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.				TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Yrs.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Yrs.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	.	61	3	.	.	6	1	.	.	26	3	.	.	15	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	108	8
Armagh,	.	.	14	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	2
Carlow,	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
Cavan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Clare,	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Cork County,	.	.	30	2	1	.	7	.	1	1	14	1	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	69	3
„ City,	2	.	35	7	.	.	6	1	1	.	9	2	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	56	11
Donegal,	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	1
Down,	.	.	11	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.
Dublin County,	3	.	37	7	.	.	10	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	3	.	5	.	68	8
Dublin City:																								
Richmond B.,	9	.	197	.	3	.	49	.	.	.	75	.	2	.	37	.	.	.	2	.	14	.	360	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	3	.	33	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	77
Fermanagh,	1	.	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	3
Galway County,	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	3
„ Town,	1	.	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	.
Kerry,	.	.	35	5	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	5
Kildare,	.	.	4	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	4
Kilkenny, *	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.
Kilkenny, †	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Leitrim,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Limerick County,	.	.	12	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	22	2
„ City,	2	.	14	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	5
Londonderry,	.	.	23	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	32	2
Longford,	.	1	3	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	12	3
Louth,	1	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	17	1
Drogheda Town,	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
Mayo,	.	.	11	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1
Meath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Monaghan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	.
Queen's,	1	.	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1
Roscommon,	.	.	6	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Sligo,	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	8	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1
„ S. Riding,	.	.	15	2	.	.	8	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	8
Tyrone,	1	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	13	4
Waterford, *	.	.	4	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	2
Waterford, †	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	2
Westmeath,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Wexford,	.	.	11	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	1
Wicklow,	4	.	4	2	.	.	3	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	11	4
Total Males,	27	.	619	.	4	.	138	.	7	.	216	.	3	.	132	.	.	.	10	.	41	.	1110	.
Total Females,	.	4	.	90	.	.	.	13	.	3	.	47	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	170
Total M. and F.,	31		709		4		146		10		263		3		152		.		10		48		1,280	
	740				150				273				155				10				1,328			
	1,328																							

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

continued.

TABLE XXI. *concluded.*—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1868, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.																			
	HAVING STEPFATHER.				HAVING STEPMOTHER.				ABANDONED BY PARENTS.				ABSCONDED FROM PARENTS.				ILLEGITIMATE			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	3	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	6	2	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	4	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.	.	.	2	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GrangegormanP.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Kildare,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Kilkenny, *	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny, †	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Longford,	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Meath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Rid.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
„ S. Rid.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Waterford, *	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford, †	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	1
Total Males,	.	.	28	.	.	.	39	.	1	.	38	.	1	.	24	.	1	.	25	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Total M. and F.	1		33		.	.	46		1		40		1		24		3		27	
	34				46				41				25				30			

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

SUMMARY of TABLE XXI.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1868, by Ages.

AGES.	PARENTAGE.													INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.									
	Having both Parents living.		Having both Parents dead.		Having Father dead.		Having Mother dead.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.			Having Stepfather.		Having Stepmother.		Abandoned by Parents.		Absconded from Parents.		Illegitimate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 10 years,	27	4	4	.	7	3	3	.	.	.	41	7	48	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	2
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	619	90	133	13	216	47	132	20	10	.	1,110	170	1,280	28	5	39	7	38	2	24	.	25	2
Total Males,	646	.	137	.	223	.	135	.	10	.	1,151	.		28	.	39	.	39	.	25	.	26	.
Total Females,	.	94	.	13	.	50	.	20	.	.	.	177		.	6	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	4
Total Males & Females,	740		150		273		155		10				1,328	34		46		41		25		30	

TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITMENT, of the JUVENILES committed

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	READ AND WROTE.				READ IMPERFECTLY.				KNEW SPELLING.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	26	1	1	.	20	5	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	4	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	3	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	26	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	12	1
„ City,	.	.	26	4	.	.	18	2	.	.	3	3
Donegal,	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	6	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	.
Dublin County,	1	.	29	1	1	.	12	3	.	.	1	1
Dublin City:												
Richmond B.,	4	.	148	.	2	.	73	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	16	.	1	.	12	.	1	.	17
Fermanagh,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2
Galway County,	.	.	4	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Kerry,	.	.	15	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.
Kildare,	.	.	11	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny, *	.	.	3	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	1	.
Kilkenny, †	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Limerick County,	.	.	11	1	.	.	5	1	.	.	2	.
„ City,	.	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2
Londonderry,	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	10	.
Longford,	.	.	2	1	.	.	7	1	.	.	1	.
Louth,	.	.	10	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Mayo,	.	.	11	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.
Queen's,	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nth. Riding,	.	.	7	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
„ Sth. Riding,	.	.	10	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
Waterford, *	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	1
Waterford, †	.	.	5	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	3	.
Westmeath,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Wexford,	.	.	6	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	7	1
Wicklow,	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	3	1
Total Males,	5	.	423	.	6	.	212	.	7	.	76	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	32	.	1	.	33	.	2	.	30
Total M. and F.,	5		455		7		245		9		106	
	460				252				115			
	1,328											

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1868, by Ages and Sexes.

Knew Alphabet.				Wholly illiterate.				Could not be ascertained.				Total.				County and Borough Gaols.
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				
Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	62	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	108	8	Antrim.
.	.	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	2	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	Clare.
1	.	16	1	1	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	66	3	Cork County.
.	.	1	1	3	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	56	11	„ City.
.	.	.	1	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	1	Donegal.
.	.	3	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	Down.
.	.	2	.	3	.	24	3	.	.	.	.	5	.	68	8	Dublin County.
																Dublin City:
.	.	23	.	8	.	116	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	360	.	Richmond B.
.	.	.	12	.	1	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	77	Grangegorman P.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	3	Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	3	Galway County.
1	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	.	„ Town.
.	.	2	.	.	.	20	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	5	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	4	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	* Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	† Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	King's.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	Leitrim.
.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	2	Limerick County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	5	„ City.
.	.	6	2	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	32	2	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	12	3	Longford.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	17	1	Louth.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	Drogheda Town.
.	.	4	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	Meath.
.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	.	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	Queen's.
.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	Roscommon.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	Tipperary, N. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	.	13	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	8	„ S. Rid.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	13	4	Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	* Waterford.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	2	† Waterford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	Westmeath.
.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	1	Wexford.
.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	11	4	Wicklow.
3	.	78	.	19	.	321	.	1	.	.	.	41	.	1,110	.	Total Males.
.	1	.	23	.	3	.	52	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	170	Total Females.
4		101		22		373		1		.		48		1,280		Total M. and F.
105				395				1								
												1,328				

[Summary p. 60.]

TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1868, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.				In other Localities.				Not Ascertained.		TOTAL.			
	Ages.				Ages.				Ages.		Ages.			
	Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	.	108	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	108	8
Armagh,	.	.	13	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	17	2
Carlow,	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
Cavan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Clare,	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Cork County,	2	1	63	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	1	66	3
„ City,	3	.	54	11	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	56	11
Donegal,	1	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	1
Down,	.	.	17	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	21	.
Dublin County,	5	.	55	7	.	.	13	1	.	.	5	.	68	8
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	13	.	292	.	1	.	68	.	.	.	14	.	360	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	3	.	77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	77
Fermanagh,	1	.	5	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	5	3
Galway County,	1	.	7	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	8	3
„ Town,	1	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	.
Kerry,	.	.	43	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	5
Kildare,	.	.	11	2	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	18	4
Kilkenny, *	.	.	13	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	15	.
Kilkenny, †	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
King's,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Leitrim,	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Limerick County,	.	.	21	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	22	2
„ City,	.	.	17	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	18	5
Londonderry,	2	.	29	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	32	2
Longford,	1	.	11	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	12	3
Louth,	1	.	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	17	1
Drogheda Town,	.	.	5	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
Mayo,	.	.	19	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1
Meath,	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Monaghan,	.	1	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	.
Queen's,	1	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	5	1
Roscommon,	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Sligo,	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1
„ S. Riding,	.	.	25	6	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	29	8
Tyrone,	1	.	13	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	13	4
Waterford, *	.	.	7	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	2
Waterford, †	1	.	9	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	10	2
Westmeath,	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Wexford,	.	.	22	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	24	1
Wicklow,	4	1	8	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	1	11	4
Total Males,	40	.	980	.	1	.	129	.	1	.	41	.	1,110	.
Total Females,	.	6	.	163	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	7	.	170
Total M. and F.,	46		1,143		2		136				48		1,280	
	1,189				138				1		1,328			

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

[SUMMARY, p. 60.]

TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1868, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Established Church. Ages. Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Presbyterian. Ages. Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Roman Catholic. Ages. Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Could not be ascertained. Ages. 10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		TOTAL. Ages. Under 10 Years.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	.	27	2	.	.	14	.	1	.	66	6	1	.	2	.	108	8
Armagh,	.	.	10	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	17	2
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	5	1
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Clare,	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Cork County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	65	3	.	.	2	1	66	3
„ City,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	54	11	.	.	3	.	56	11
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	1	.	.	1	.	12	1
Down,	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	21	.
Dublin County,	.	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	58	8	.	.	5	.	68	8
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	339	.	.	.	14	.	360	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	75	.	.	.	3	.	77
Fermanagh,	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	.	5	3
Galway County,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	2	.	.	1	.	8	3
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	.	.	.	1	.	12	.
Kerry,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	5	.	.	.	.	43	5
Kildare,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	4	.	.	.	.	18	4
Kilkenny, *	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	15	.
Kilkenny, †	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	2	.	.	.	.	22	2
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	5	.	.	.	.	18	5
Londonderry,	.	.	3	.	.	.	8	.	2	.	21	2	.	.	2	.	32	2
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	12	3	.	.	1	1	12	3
Louth,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	1	.	.	1	.	17	1
Drogheda Town,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	7	1
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1	.	.	.	.	19	1
Meath,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Monaghan,	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	1	11	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	6	1
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	8	1
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	4	3
Tipperary, N. Riding,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	13	1
„ S. Riding,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	8	.	.	.	.	29	8
Tyrone,	1	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	1	.	13	4
Waterford, *	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	8	2
Waterford, †	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	2	.	.	1	.	10	2
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	1
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	1	.	.	.	.	24	1
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	10	4	.	.	4	1	11	4
Total Males,	3	.	108	.	.	.	34	.	38	.	967	.	1	.	41	.	1110	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	161	.	.	.	7	.	170
Total M. and F.,	4		116		.		35		44		1,128		1		48		1,280	
	120				35				1,172						1,328			

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

[SUMMARY, p. 60.]

SUMMARY of TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITMENT, of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1868, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.														
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Know Spelling.		Know Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Under 10 years,	5	.	6	1	7	2	3	1	19	3	1	.	41	7	48
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	423	32	212	33	76	30	78	23	321	52	.	.	1,110	170	1,280
Males,	428	.	218	.	83	.	81	.	340	.	1	.	1,151	.	.
Females,	.	32	.	34	.	32	.	24	.	55	.	.	.	177	.
Total Males and Females,	460		252		115		105		395		1		.	.	1,328
	1,328														

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1868, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE.								
	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.		In other Localities.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Under 10 years,	40	6	1	1	.	.	41	7	48
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	980	103	129	7	1	.	1,110	170	1,280
Males,	1,020	.	130	.	1	.	1,151	.	.
Females,	.	109	.	8	.	.	.	177	.
Total Males and Females,	1,089		138		1		.	.	1,328
	1,328								

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1868, by Ages and Sexes.

AGES.	RELIGION.										
	Established Church.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Under 10 years,	3	1	.	.	38	6	.	.	41	7	48
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	108	8	34	1	967	161	1	.	1,110	170	1,280
Males,	111	.	34	.	1,005	.	1	.	1,151	.	.
Females,	.	9	.	1	.	167	.	.	.	177	.
Total Males and Females,	120		35		1,172		1		.	.	1,328
	1,328										

TABLE XXV.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the County and Borough Gaols, on the night of the 31st of December, 1868, by Classes, the Number of them Sick in Hospital, and the Number of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DEBTORS.				CRIMINALS, &c.				Under Rule of Penal Servitude.		Lunatics.		TOTAL.		Of whom Sick in Hospital.		Children of Prisoners.	
	Master and Mistress.		Pauper.		Tried.		Untried.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	8	.	4	.	109	69	11	2	.	.	5	.	137	71	4	2	6	.
Armagh,	3	.	2	.	22	16	2	2	1	.	5	1	35	19	2	.	.	3
Carlow,	1	.	.	.	4	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	9	7	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	13	6	8	4	.	.	2	.	23	10	2	.	.	1
Clare,	.	.	1	.	6	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	10	5	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	5	.	2	1	100	22	22	2	.	.	.	.	129	25	.	.	.	1
„ City,	2	.	3	.	41	37	10	3	.	.	.	.	56	40	.	1	.	3
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	24	4	5	1	.	.	.	.	30	5	1	.	.	.
Down,	1	.	.	.	21	7	6	3	.	.	15	13	43	23	2	.	.	.
Dublin County,	3	.	.	.	35	15	3	1	.	.	.	.	41	16	.	2	2	.
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	108	.	20	.	.	.	1	.	219	.	7	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	88	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	97	.	18	4	8
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	1	13	6	4	1	.	.	.	.	17	8	.	1	1	.
Galway County,	3	.	.	.	19	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	22	10	4	3	.	.
„ Town,	.	1	.	.	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	1	.	.	1	24	8	2	1	1	.	.	.	28	10	3	.	1	2
Kildare,	.	.	1	.	39	16	12	4	.	.	.	.	52	20	1	.	.	.
Kilkenny, *	.	.	.	.	8	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	3	.	.	.
Kilkenny, †	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.
King's,	1	.	.	.	16	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	21	3	2	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	1	.	4	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	6	6	1	1	2	.
Limerick County,	1	.	.	.	29	9	3	3	.	.	.	.	33	12	1	1	2	.
„ City,	.	.	1	1	14	9	6	.	.	.	.	.	21	10	2	2	.	.
Londonderry,	1	1	1	.	29	7	4	5	.	.	.	.	35	13	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	19	3	5	3	.	.	.	.	24	6	.	2	.	.
Louth,	.	.	1	.	9	2	4	4	.	.	.	.	14	6	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	2	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	1	.	.	.	37	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	44	10	1	1	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	23	3	5	1	.	1	.	.	28	5	9	.	.	.
Monaghan,	3	.	.	.	10	5	3	1	.	.	4	6	20	12	1	.	.	.
Queen's,	1	.	.	.	19	3	4	4	.	.	.	.	24	7	1	1	.	.
Roscommon,	1	.	.	.	16	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	2	.	.	.	27	4	12	.	.	.	.	.	41	4	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	1	.	1	.	22	4	5	1	.	.	.	.	29	5	1	.	.	.
„ S. Riding,	.	.	.	.	34	26	6	4	.	.	.	.	40	30	.	4	1	1
Tyrone,	1	.	4	.	26	19	4	5	2	.	.	.	37	24	.	.	2	.
Waterford County and City,	1	1	.	.	28	24	7	3	.	.	.	.	36	28	2	2	.	1
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	17	5	1	3	.	.	.	.	18	8	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	2	.	1	1	29	8	4	5	.	.	.	.	36	14	.	.	1	2
Wicklow,	1	.	.	.	19	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	28	4	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	44	.	24	.	1,113	.	217	.	4	.	32	.	1,434	.	50	.	22	.
Total Females,	.	3	.	5	.	477	.	83	.	1	.	20	.	589	.	41	.	22
Total M. and F., 1868,	47		29		1,590		300											
	76				1,890				5		52		2,023		91		44	

* County prisoners. † City prisoners.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of COMMITMENTS, &c., to each of the undermentioned BRIDEWELLS during the Year ending 31st Dec., 1868.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number in each Bridewell at Unlock on 1st January, 1868.		Number of direct Commitments to each Bridewell, during 1868.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number sent from each Bridewell to County Gaol.		Number of Prisoners admitted to each Bridewell on route from other Bridewells to the County Gaol.		Number in custody in each Bridewell at Lock-up on 31st Dec., 1868.		Number supported at Public Expense during 1868.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Amount of Incidental Expenses.	Amount of Salaries during the Year.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. d.	F. d.
ANTRIM:																						
Antrim, .	1	.	138	28	32	16	22	7	69	13	1	.	180	28	591	6 3 1½	10 12 6	4 8 11	30 0 0	51 4 6½	5	5
Ballymena, .	.	.	185	20	136	13	85	34	16	.	2	.	275	59	1,226	12 15 5	12 5 11	0 6 0½	30 0 0	55 7 4½	5	5
Ballymoney, .	.	1	79	30	28	10	28	13	.	.	1	.	77	30	858	8 18 9	8 5 8	5 8 2	30 0 0	52 12 7	5	5
	1	1	397	78	196	39	135	54	85	13	4	.	482	117	2,675	27 17 3½	31 4 1	10 6 1½	90 0 0	159 4 6	.	.
ARMAGH:																						
Ballybot, .	.	.	87	37	22	23	30	19	.	.	2	.	62	29	566	4 14 6	10 0 0	6 14 3	25 0 0	46 8 9	4	4
Lurgan, .	2	.	200	73	69	19	93	36	.	.	.	2	201	74	1,577	13 2 2	10 0 0	16 0 11	30 0 0	69 3 1	4	4
Markethill, .	2	.	61	10	39	4	8	3	.	.	.	.	54	14	303	2 10 6	8 0 0	9 15 1	20 0 0	40 5 7	4	4
N.T.Hamilton,	.	.	80	26	52	16	12	12	.	.	.	.	85	28	448	3 14 8	8 0 0	12 4 6	20 0 0	43 19 2	4	4
	4	.	428	146	182	62	143	70	.	.	2	2	400	145	2,894	24 1 10	36 0 0	44 14 9	95 0 0	199 16 7	.	.
CAVAN:																						
Ballieborough,	.	.	74	18	22	8	23	3	.	.	.	.	73	18	509	5 4 6½	6 0 0	1 5 4½	30 0 0	42 9 10½	5	5
Ballyconnell,	.	.	26	13	8	3	8	3	.	.	.	.	20	13	129	1 9 1	6 0 0	3 1 8	30 0 0	40 10 9	5·5	5·5
Cootehill, .	.	.	32	36	20	27	6	2	.	.	.	.	31	34	281	2 18 6½	6 0 0	0 17 4	30 0 0	39 15 10½	5	5
	.	.	132	62	50	38	37	8	.	.	.	.	124	60	919	9 12 1¾	18 0 0	5 4 4½	90 0 0	122 16 6¼	.	
CLARE:																						
Ennistimon, .	.	.	30	11	15	2	5	2	.	.	.	.	49	13	479	5 19 9	6 0 0	2 19 5	20 0 0	34 19 2	6	6
Killaloe, .	.	.	20	3	9	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	26	3	129	1 12 3	6 0 0	.	20 0 0	27 12 3	6	6
Kilrush, .	.	.	45	4	21	2	17	7	.	.	.	.	59	11	398	4 2 11	6 0 0	5 10 0	30 0 0	45 12 11	5	5
Sixmilebridge,	1	1	16	6	4	1	5	3	.	.	.	1	14	7	311	3 17 9	6 0 0	0 12 9½	20 0 0	30 10 6½	6	6
Tulla, . .	.	.	26	4	8	1	6	1	8	.	.	.	37	6	304	3 16 0	6 0 0	2 9 0	20 0 0	32 5 0	6	6
	1	1	137	28	57	6	41	13	8	.	.	1	185	40	1,621	19 8 8	30 0 0	11 11 2½	110 0 0	170 19 10½	.	.
CORK:																						
Bandon, .	1	1	108	30	52	12	42	11	86	37	2	1	190	64	987	5 1 11	9 12 0	20 10 1	35 0 0	70 4 0	2·9	.
Bantry, . .	4	1	80	14	33	3	15	7	.	.	2	.	61	10	477	2 17 2	8 10 0	4 4 6	30 0 0	45 11 8	2·9	.
Charleville .	.	.	36	2	26	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	29	1	220	1 10 1	7 19 0	6 19 11	25 0 0	41 9 0	3·2	.

Clonakilty,	.	.	56	9	27	3	17	5	.	.	.	.	54	9	321	2 3 0	9 1 0	7 12 6	30 0 0	48 16 6	3·75	.
Dunmanway,	.	.	37	7	11	2	30	5	18	6	.	.	52	13	235	1 7 3	7 19 0	8 8 6	25 0 0	42 14 9	2·8	.
Fermoy,	2	.	131	33	56	18	30	14	4	1	.	.	114	35	983	4 16 9	11 16 0	9 13 5	35 0 0	61 6 2	2·9	.
Kanturk,	1	1	28	8	7	.	10	7	.	.	3	1	25	7	310	2 5 6	7 19 0	6 6 9	30 0 0	46 11 3	3·5	.
Kinsale,	.	.	66	29	53	26	2	1	.	.	1	.	56	26	361	1 3 4	7 19 0	13 6 8	25 0 0	52 9 0	3·1	.
Macroom,	2	1	95	16	53	.	34	9	.	.	.	.	79	14	408	2 13 10	8 10 0	5 6 3	30 0 0	46 10 1	3·2	.
Mallow,	4	.	111	23	48	2	34	12	.	.	.	.	104	22	955	4 13 10	10 14 0	6 16 1	30 5 1	61 9 0	3·1	.
Middleton,	2	.	67	6	20	2	23	2	4	1	.	.	56	6	516	0 9 4	8 8 4	10 18 0	30 0 0	49 15 8	3·1	.
Mitchelstown,	5	.	72	12	22	3	21	6	.	.	3	.	61	12	440	1 18 8	8 10 0	6 0 1	25 0 0	41 8 9	3	.
Queenstown,	1	.	103	29	9	9	27	11	.	.	1	.	78	26	467	2 12 3	9 14 0	7 8 4	30 0 0	49 14 7	3·7	.
Skibbereen,	1	.	40	7	26	2	10	2	23	6	4	.	52	11	279	2 1 8	8 8¾ 4	5 19 0	30 0 0	46 9 0	3·4	.
Youghal,	.	.	76	27	48	20	9	7	.	.	.	.	67	26	370	2 8 7	7 19 0	9 12 8	25 0 0	45 0 8	3·1	3·1
	23	4	1,106	257	465	103	309	99	135	51	16	2	1,078	282	7,335	38 3 2	132 18 8	134 2 9	444 5 1	749 9 8	.	.
Cork City,	3	3	2,613	1,683	1,598	946	564	770	.	.	7	9	1,121	1,401	5,728	43 4 3	79 17 9	141 15 8	326 12 0	601 9 8	3·75	3 5
Donegal:																						
Buncrana,	.	.	25	4	4	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	32	4	210	2 7 0½	8 7 9	2 17 9½	33 0 0	46 12 7	5·75	5·75
Donegal,	.	1	40	12	22	9	17	1	.	.	1	.	64	16	524	5 8 6	6 7 6	3 4 11	33 0 0	48 0 11	5·19	5·19
Glenties,	.	.	11	3	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	3	326	2 17 8	5 19 2	3 19 1	32 0 0	44 15 11	4·8	4·8
Letterkenny,	.	.	51	12	30	7	5	.	.	.	.	.	64	16	522	4 7 7½	8 19 6	2 8 4	34 0 0	49 15 5½	4·9	4·9
	.	1	127	31	62	17	38	3	.	.	1	.	178	39	1,582	15 0 10	29 13 11	12 10 1½	132 0 0	189 4 10½	.	.
Down:																						
Newry,	4	1	195	139	53	28	66	89	.	.	5	.	220	158	2,248	17 9 3	23 11 2	80 2 0	56 0 0	177 2 5	4	3·5
Newtownards,	.	.	57	21	12	15	35	8	.	.	1	.	79	21	488	3 19 6	13 0 1½	5 3 8½	37 10 0	59 13 3½	4	3·5
	4	1	252	160	65	43	101	97	.	.	6	.	299	179	2,736	21 8 9	36 11 3½	85 5 8½	93 10 0	236 15 8½	.	.
Fermanagh:																						
Newtownbutler,	.	.	7	9	1	2	3	5	.	.	.	.	7	9	81	1 0 3	10 0 1	3 6 0	20 0 0	34 6 4	6	6
Galway:																						
Ballinasloe,	.	.	111	20	40	5	26	7	.	.	.	.	97	18	618	6 11 11½	7 16 10	5 12 8	24 12 0	44 13 5½	5·36	4·96
Clifden,	.	.	42	23	20	1	11	12	.	.	.	.	41	21	365	4 12 2	7 16 8	10 2 6	33 12 0	56 3 4	6·26	5·86
Eyrecourt,	.	.	14	1	3	1	5	.	1	.	1	.	14	1	99	1 3 10	8 7 7	6 14 9	24 12 0	40 18 2	5·97	5·67
Gort,	.	.	42	17	9	3	10	6	.	.	.	.	42	17	364	4 7 5½	12 12 1	12 13 5	32 12 0	62 4 11½	5·96	5·56
Loughrea,	6	.	33	19	25	3	26	7	24	3	.	.	97	18	469	5 0 6	9 11 1	5 8 2	33 12 0	53 11 9	5·34	4·94
Oughterard,	.	.	33	17	1	.	27	16	11	13	.	.	44	30	178	1 12 4	5 15 11	6 18 0	24 12 0	38 18 3	4·55	4·15
Portumna,	.	.	19	13	7	6	3	2	.	.	.	.	18	13	120	1 1 4½	8 11 3	7 11 3	24 12 0	41 15 10½	4·46	4·06
Tuam,	3	.	99	78	24	18	22	25	.	.	.	1	99	78	1,030	7 8 9½	9 0 6	10 16 8	24 12 0	51 17 11½	3·66	3·26
Woodford,	.	.	11	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	5	166	2 1 8	6 0 0	1 17 0	24 12 0	34 10 6	6·2	5·8
	9	.	454	193	130	37	130	75	36	16	1	1	463	201	3,409	38 19 11½	75 11 11	67 14 5	247 8 0	424 14 3½	.	.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of COMMITMENTS, &c., to each of the undermentioned BRIDEWELLS during the Year 1868—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number in each Bridewell at Unlock on 1st January, 1868.		Number of direct Commitments to each Bridewell, during 1868.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number sent from each Bridewell to County Gaol.		Number of Prisoners admitted to each Bridewell on route from other Bridewells to the County Gaol.		Number in custody in each Bridewell at Lock-up on 31st Dec., 1868.		Number supported at Public Expense during 1868.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Amount of Incidental Expenses.	Amount of Salaries during the Year.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. d.	d.
KERRY:																						
Cahersiveen,	.	.	110	12	68	4	24	4	.	.	.	.	113	13	519	5 5 7	6 0 0	6 1 2	10 0 0	27 6 9	5	4·2
Castleisland,	.	.	20	3	5	.	6	1	.	.	1	.	19	3	123	1 5 1	6 0 0	3 16 0	10 0 0	21 1 1	5	4·2
Dingle,	.	.	42	3	30	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	36	3	172	1 13 1	6 0 0	3 0 4	10 0 0	20 13 5	5	4·2
Kenmare,	.	.	43	9	19	4	18	4	.	.	.	.	43	9	253	2 12 1	6 0 0	7 1 9	10 0 0	25 13 10	5	4·2
Killarney,	2	2	160	27	81	12	61	14	18	4	1	.	131	24	680	6 7 9	6 0 0	3 10 8	20 0 0	35 18 5	5	4·2
Listowel,	6	2	449	54	390	25	39	26	2	.	.	.	441	53	1,269	12 18 0	6 0 0	10 3 3	20 0 0	49 1 3	5	4·2
Milltown,	.	.	59	17	7	.	46	12	24	4	.	.	56	17	418	4 1 9	6 0 0	12 6 10	10 0 0	32 8 7	5	4·2
Tarbert,	.	.	16	4	9	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	88	0 16 6	6 0 0	2 18 1	10 0 0	19 14 7	5	4·2
	8	4	899	129	609	47	203	61	44	8	2	.	853	126	3,472	34 19 10	48 0 0	48 18 1	100 0 0	231 17 11	.	.
KILKENNY:																						
Callan,	.	.	58	11	44	7	.	1	.	.	1	.	53	11	189	1 11 6	6 0 0	0 2 6	15 0 0	22 14 0	4	4
Thomastown,	.	.	55	4	45	2	6	4	.	.	.	.	28	6	224	1 17 4	6 0 0	1 3 0	30 0 0	39 0 4	4	4
Urlingford,	1	.	12	4	5	2	6	1	.	.	.	.	16	3	162	1 7 0	6 0 0	0 4 5	15 0 0	22 11 5	4	4
	1	.	125	19	94	11	12	6	.	.	1	.	97	20	575	4 15 10	18 0 0	1 9 11	60 0 0	84 5 9	.	.
KING'S:																						
Parsonstown,	.	1	58	10	54	10	38	15	.	.	.	.	142	38	1,372	11 5 6	29 13 1	24 19 10	40 0 0	105 18 5	4	3·75
LEITRIM:																						
Ballinamore,	.	.	24	10	8	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	14	9	185	1 10 8½	3 13 3	1 13 9	35 0 0	41 17 8½	4·3	3·9
Manorhamilton,	.	.	52	7	20	1	11	1	:	.	.	:	26	6	228	1 15 11	4 1 0	5 17 5	35 0 0	46 14 4	4	3·2
	:	:	76	17	28	1	18	5	:	:	.	.	40	15	413	3 6 7½	7 14 3	7 11 2	70 0 0	88 12 0½	.	.
LIMERICK:																						
Bruff,	.	.	79	6	28	1	5	2	.	.	3	.	72	14	408	3 16 4	15 15 0	6 12 8	30 0 0	56 4 0	4·5	4·5
Croom,	.	.	15	4	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	18	2	208	1 18 10	12 7 11	2 14 8	15 0 0	32 1 5	4·5	4·5
Glin,	1	.	37	11	18	2	8	4	.	.	.	.	38	13	347	3 5 0	11 11 9	4 19 7	15 0 0	34 16 4	4·5	4·5
Kilfinane,	3	.	39	3	25	11	2	1	.	.	2	.	34	3	140	1 6 2	14 16 6	2 18 2	15 0 0	34 0 10	4·5	4·5

Newcastle,	4	1	64	17	23	3	41	16	.	.	2	.	76	25	686	6 8 6	15 4 9	5 8 0	30 0 0	57 1 3	4·5	4·5
Rathkeale,	.	.	46	11	18	6	41	19	.	.	.	.	85	30	570	5 4 8	12 18 3	3 10 3	35 0 0	56 8 2	4·5	4·5
	8	1	280	52	112	23	108	43	.	.	7	.	323	87	2,359	21 19 6	82 9 2	26 3 4	140 0 0	270 12 0	.	.
Londonderry:																						
Coleraine,	.	.	82	29	35	16	26	10	.	.	1	.	81	29	402	4 3 9	8 0 0	24 17 3	25 0 0	62 1 0	5	5
Magherafelt,	.	.	46	31	20	20	5	2	.	.	.	.	40	30	589	6 2 8½	8 0 0	8 3 8	25 0 0	47 6 4½	5	5
Newtownlimavady,	.	.	38	11	12	2	18	1	.	.	.	.	35	11	253	2 12 8½	8 0 0	3 6 10	25 0 0	38 19 6½	5	5
	.	.	166	71	67	38	44	13	.	.	1	.	156	70	1,244	12 19 2	24 0 0	36 7 9	75 0 0	148 6 11	.	.
Louth:																						
Ardee,	.	.	255	85	224	26	19	5	.	.	.	1	267	36	972	9 5 10	6 0 0	11 17 0	54 11 6	81 14 4	4·5	4
Mayo:																						
Ballina,	.	.	46	31	16	2	30	29	.	.	.	.	103	39	490	5 2 1	6 0 0	1 13 7	15 0 0	27 15 8	5	5
Ballinrobe,	.	.	51	7	15	3	24	4	.	.	.	.	51	7	234	2 8 9	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	23 8 9	5	5
Belmullet,	.	.	22	4	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	14	4	76	0 15 10	6 0 0	0 2 6	15 0 0	21 18 4	5	5
Swineford,	1	.	48	16	5	7	42	7	.	.	.	.	79	22	1,147	11 18 11	6 0 0	2 6 2	15 0 0	35 5 1	5	5
Westport,	.	.	17	11	5	.	12	11	.	.	.	.	13	12	58	0 9 8	6 0 0	0 7 6	15 0 0	21 17 2	4	4
	1	.	184	69	41	12	119	53	.	.	.	.	260	84	2,005	20 15 3	30 0 0	4 9 9	75 0 0	130 5 0	.	.
Meath:																						
Kells,	1	1	74	15	46	2	32	10	4	.	.	1	99	24	636	7 14 3½	12 1 10	3 1 4	40 0 0	62 17 5½	6	5·5
Navan,	1	.	114	7	99	2	.	..	.	.	.	.	100	7	478	4 17 5	10 6 6	1 17 10	40 0 0	57 1 9	5	4·4
	2	1	188	22	145	4	32	10	4	.	.	1	199	31	1,114	12 11 8½	22 8 4	4 19 2	80 0 0	119 19 2½	.	.
Monaghan:																						
Carrickmacross,	.	.	58	20	21	15	21	4	.	.	.	.	57	20	490	4 1 8	6 0 0	5 17 5	35 0 0	50 19 1	4	4
Castleblayney,	1	.	75	14	38	8	29	6	20	3	.	.	111	20	607	5 1 2	6 0 0	5 7 4	40 0 0	56 8 6	4	4
Clones,	1	.	28	36	22	27	6	15	.	.	.	.	23	35	229	1 18 2	6 0 0	5 16 0	35 0 0	48 14 2	4	4
	2	.	161	70	81	50	56	25	20	3	.	.	191	75	1,326	11 1 0	18 0 0	17 0 9	110 0 0	156 1 9	.	.
Queen's:																						
Abbeyleix,	.	.	14	.	3	.	8	4	4	3	.	.	14	.	102	1 5 10	6 0 0	—	25 0 0	32 5 10	6	5·5 4·5
Borris-in-Ossory,	1	.	5	3	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	6	3	49	0 10 8½	6 0 0	—	25 0 0	31 10 8½	5	
Stradbally,	.	.	16	1	16	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	16	1	43	0 10 6	6 0 0	—	25 0 0	31 10 6	6	6
	1	.	35	4	20	1	5	6	5	3	.	.	36	4	193	2 6 7½	18 0 0	—	75 0 0	95 6 7½	.	.

TABLE XXVI.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of COMMITMENTS, &c., to each of the undermentioned BRIDEWELLS during the Year 1868—*con.*

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number in each Bridewell at Unlock on 1st January, 1868.		Number of direct Commitments to each Bridewell, during 1868.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number sent from each Bridewell to County Gaol.		Number of Prisoners admitted to each Bridewell on route from other Bridewells to the County Gaol.		Number in custody in each Bridewell at Lock-up on 31st Dec., 1868.		Number supported at Public Expense during 1868.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Amount of Incidental Expenses.	Amount of Salaries during the Year.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M. d.	F. d.
ROSCOMMON:																						
Athlone,	.	1	51	13	3	4	13	9	.	.	5	1	49	13	593	7 12 5	6 0 0	1 10 0	15 0 0	30 2 5	6·5	6
Boyle,	.	.	93	25	7	5	20	8	.	.	.	.	40	11	624	6 15 4	6 0 0	0 18 0	15 0 0	28 13 4	6·5	6·5
Castlerea,	.	.	110	32	60	7	16	9	.	.	.	.	110	32	902	9 11 3½	6 0 0	4 3 8	15 0 0	34 14 11½	7	7
Strokestown,	.	.	44	14	7	11	19	2	.	.	1	.	51	13	765	7 18 1½	6 0 0	2 7 7	15 0 0	31 0 8½	6·5	6·5
	.	1	298	84	79	27	68	28	.	.	6	1	250	69	2,884	31 12 2½	24 0 0	8 19 3	60 0 0	124 11 5½	.	.
SLIGO:																						
Ballymote,	1	.	49	9	4	2	21	8	.	.	.	.	52	13	295	3 4 8½	6 0 0	6 4 11	40 0 0	55 9 7½	5·2	5·2
TIPPERARY, NORTH RIDING:																						
Borrisokane,	1	.	12	3	3	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	13	4	187	0 19 8½	5 10 8	3 2 10	35 0 0	44 12 9½	3·6	3·2
Newport,	.	.	38	2	18	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	.	72	0 12 0½	4 18 1½	10 0 2	35 0 0	50 10 4	4	3·5
Roscrea,	1	.	72	19	40	12	9	4	.	.	1	.	60	19	269	2 3 1	11 1 1	9 6 2	35 0 0	57 10 4	3·5	3·2
Templemore,	2	.	179	18	116	9	31	3	.	.	5	1	168	22	894	8 5 3½	12 0 2½	11 19 9½	32 10 0	64 15 3½	4·5	4
Thurles,	1	.	125	33	65	6	28	7	.	.	2	.	114	33	901	7 1 6	23 1 2½	6 3 11½	55 0 0	91 6 8	5·7	5
	5	.	426	75	242	28	70	16	.	.	9	1	357	78	2,273	19 1 2½	56 11 3½	40 12 11	192 10 0	308 15 5	.	.
TIPPERARY, SOUTH RIDING:																						
Caher,	1	.	212	91	103	28	77	53	57	36	5	.	192	90	1,243	13 15 9	21 2 1	29 17 1	41 10 0	106 4 11	5·6	5·6
Carrick-on-Suir,	.	.	63	37	18	17	21	23	.	.	.	.	57	37	577	6 3 7	16 6 0	54 0 2	41 10 0	117 19 9	6	5·7
Cashel,	4	.	201	54	125	25	41	20	.	.	4	.	239	74	1,342	14 8 1	39 4 0	40 5 5	45 13 4	139 10 10	7·2	6·2
Clogheen,	3	.	32	7	20	5	9	2	.	.	.	.	40	9	454	4 1 4	16 13 8	29 7 0	41 10 0	91 11 7	4·6	4·6
Newbirmingham,	.	.	18	2	11	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	85	0 18 2	5 12 7	8 3 2	20 0 0	34 13 11	6	6
Tipperary,	1	.	279	84	178	48	68	36	.	.	2	1	339	107	2,305	25 0 2	27 8 0	74 12 6	45 19 7	173 0 3	5·2	5·2
	9	.	800	275	455	123	218	134	57	36	11	1	879	319	6,006	64 7 1	126 5 11	236 5 4	236 2 11	663 1 3	.	.

TYRONE:																						
Clogher,	1	.	54	16	13	4	19	8	.	.	1	.	44	16	274	2 11 4½	12 5 4½	18 8 5½	60 0 0	93 5 2½	4·5	4·5
Dungannon,	1	.	139	57	63	18	24	26	.	.	3	1	131	56	1,017	9 2 2	25 15 2	68 18 6	85 0 0	188 15 10	4	4
Strabane,	.	.	33	10	20	6	6	1	.	.	.	.	29	8	107	1 2 0¾	11 16 2	8 11 11	60 0 0	81 10 1¾	4·5	4·5
	2	.	226	83	96	28	49	35	.	.	4	1	204	80	1,398	12 15 7¼	46 16 8½	95 18 10½	205 0 0	368 11 2¼	.	.
WATERFORD:																						
Dungarvan,	1	1	122	31	41	3	39	14	7	2	1	.	161	53	1,358	11 9 7½	8 0 0	32 5 1	55 0 0	106 14 8½	4·1	3·6
Lismore,	.	.	48	9	26	2	7	2	.	.	.	.	50	12	320	2 12 5	6 0 0	17 19 5	25 0 0	51 11 10	4·1	3·6
	1	1	170	40	67	5	46	16	7	2	1	.	211	65	1,678	14 2 0½	14 0 0	50 4 6	80 0 0	158 6 6½	.	.
WESTMEATH:																						
Moate,	.	1	48	16	10	.	62	35	48	32	.	.	102	54	855	7 17 2	9 9 3	12 5 0	46 0 0	75 11 5	4	4
WEXFORD:																						
Enniscorthy,	.	.	67	18	10	1	29	10	.	.	1	.	63	16	479	5 19 9	4 0 0	4 8 8½	35 0 0	49 8 5½	6	6
Gorey,	.	.	32	11	4	3	13	5	.	.	1	.	52	20	490	5 8 7½	4 8 10	5 2 9½	35 0 0	50 0 3	5	5
New Ross,	.	1	82	15	29	2	33	12	.	.	.	1	73	16	604	6 17 10¼	1 7 0	1 11 11	35 0 0	44 16 9½	5·5	5
	.	1	181	44	43	6	75	27	.	.	2	1	188	52	1,623	18 6 2¾	9 15 10	11 3 5	165 0 0	144 5 5½	.	
WICKLOW:																						
Baltinglass,	3	.	52	11	19	2	18	27	.	.	.	.	52	11	1,099	11 3 9½	34 10 0	45 17 0	95 0 0	186 10 9½	.	5
Tinahely,	1	.	15	10	1	.	9	7	1	.	.	.	22	9	341	3 17 1¾	6 0 0	1 13 1	30 0 0	41 10 2¾	7·2	6
	4	.	67	21	20	2	27	9	1	.	.	.	74	20	1,440	15 0 11¼	40 10 0	47 10 1	125 0 0	228 1 0½	.	.
	76	.	10,845	.	5,297	.	2,294	.	450	.	81	.	9,218	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	.	.
	.	22	.	3,792	.	1,787	.	1,744	.	164	.	22	.	3,809	.	—	—	—	—	—	.	.
Total, 1868,	98		14,137		7,084		4,588		614		108		13,027		62,477	565 11 2	1,120 11 6½	1,200 9 2	3,087 10 6	6,523 11 4½	.	.
	.	.	12,191	4,778	5,477	2,047	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,887	4,536	70,556	612 5 6½	1,153 10 7	1,176 3 9½	3,579 9 0	6,521 8 11½	.	.
Total, 1867,			16,964		7,524								14,423			—	—	—	—	—	.	.
Increase in 1868,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	33 5 4½	48 10 6	2 2 5	.	.
Decrease in 1868,	.	.	2,827		490		.	.	.	.	.	.	1,396		8,079	46 14 4½	33 9 0¾	—	—	—	.	.

Addenda to Table XXVI.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1867 and 1868.

Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses *Increased* in 1868.

Counties, &c.	Expenses. 1867.	Expenses. 1868.	Increase in 1868.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	189 19 2	199 16 7	9 17 5
Cork County,	676 9 7	749 9 8	73 0 1
Cork City,	594 4 3	601 9 8	7 5 5
Down,	218 15 9	236 15 3½	17 19 11½
Galway County,	366 16 7	424 14 3¼	57 17 8½
King's,	104 9 6½	105 18 5	1 8 10½
Leitrim,	85 13 3½	86 12 0½	2 18 9
Londonderry,	135 6 2½	148 6 11	13 0 8½
Mayo,	128 11 1	130 5 0	1 13 11
Roscommon,	121 19 6½	124 11 5½	2 11 10¾
Tyrone,	295 10 11¾	363 11 2¾	68 0 2½
Westmeath,	75 6 6	75 11 5	0 4 11
1867,	2,993 2 5¾	—	—
1868,	—	3,249 2 3¾	—
Increase, 1868,	—	—	255 19 10
Decrease, 1868,	—	—	253 17 5
Total Increase, 1868,	—	—	2 2 5

Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses *Decreased* in 1868.

Counties, &c.	Expenses. 1867.	Expenses. 1868.	Decrease in 1868.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	161 5 3½	159 4 6	2 0 9½
Cavan,	125 18 11	122 16 6½	3 2 4½
Clare,	179 7 7½	170 19 10½	8 7 9½
Donegal,	193 7 9½	189 4 10½	4 2 11½
Fermanagh,	35 7 9½	34 6 4	1 1 5½
Kerry,	247 14 10	231 17 11	15 16 11
Kilkenny,	159 12 4	84 5 9	75 6 7
Limerick County,	291 7 10	270 12 0	20 15 10
Louth,	96 16 1	81 14 4	15 1 9
Meath,	121 14 4	119 19 2¾	1 15 1¼
Monaghan,	159 19 6½	156 1 9	3 17 9½
Queen's,	100 9 11	95 6 7½	5 3 3½
Sligo,	58 13 2½	55 9 7½	3 3 7
Tipperary, N. Riding,	393 17 5	308 15 5	85 2 0
Tipperary, S. Riding,	663 2 6	663 1 3	0 1 3
Waterford County,	162 15 3½	158 6 6¼	4 8 9
Wexford,	147 6 0½	144 5 5¾	3 0 6¾
Wicklow,	229 9 8	228 1 0¼	1 8 7¾
1867,	3,528 6 5½	—	—
1868,	—	3,274 9 0½	—
Decrease, 1868,	—	—	253 17 5

Table XXVII.—List of Prisons.

County, &c.	Site.	Class of Prison.
	NORTH DISTRICT.	
Antrim,	Belfast,	County Gaol & House of Correction.
	*Antrim,	Bridewell.
	Ballymena,	ditto.
	Ballymoney,	ditto.
Armagh,	Armagh,	County Gaol.
	Ballybot,	Bridewell.
	Lurgan,	ditto.
	Markethill,	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton,	ditto.
Cavan,	Cavan,	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough,	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell,	ditto.
	Cootehill,	ditto.
Donegal,	Lifford,	County Gaol.
	Buncrana,	Bridewell.
	Donegal,	ditto.
	Glenties,	ditto.
	Letterkenny,	ditto.
Down,	Downpatrick,	County Gaol.
	Newry,	Bridewell.
	Newtownards,	ditto.
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler,	Bridewell.
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shan.,	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore,	Bridewell.
	Manorhamilton,	ditto.
Londonderry,	Londonderry,	County & City Gaol.
	Coleraine,	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt,	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady,	ditto.
Longford,	Longford,	County Gaol.
Louth,	Dundalk,	County Gaol.
	Ardee,	Bridewell.
Drogheda,	Drogheda,	Borough Gaol.
Mayo,	Castlebar,	County Gaol.
	Ballina,	Bridewell.
	Ballinrobe,	ditto.
	Belmullet,	ditto.
	Swineford,	ditto.
	Westport,	ditto.
Meath,	Trim,	County Gaol.
	Kells,	Bridewell.
	Navan,	ditto.
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	County Gaol.
	Carrickmacross,	Bridewell.
	Castleblayney,	ditto.
	Clones,	ditto.
Roscommon,	Roscommon,	County Gaol.
	Athlone,	Bridewell.
	Boyle,	ditto.
	Castlereagh,	ditto.
	Strokestown,	ditto.
Sligo,	Sligo,	County Gaol.
	Ballymote,	Bridewell.

[*Continued.*

TABLE XXVII. *continued.*—LIST of PRISONS.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT—*continued.*		
Tyrone,	Omagh,	County Gaol.
	*Clogher,	Bridewell.
	*Dungannon,	ditto.
	Strabane,	ditto.
Westmeath,	Mullingar,	County Gaol.
	Moate,	Bridewell.
SOUTH DISTRICT.		
Carlow,	Carlow,	County Gaol.
Clare,	Ennis,	County Gaol.
	Ennistimon,	Bridewell.
	Killaloe,	ditto.
	Kilrush,	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge,	ditto.
	Tulla,	ditto.
Cork,	Cork,	County Gaol.
	Bandon,	Bridewell.
	Bantry,	ditto.
	Charleville,	ditto.
	Clonakilty,	ditto.
	Dunmanway,	ditto.
	Fermoy,	ditto.
	Kanturk,	ditto.
	Kinsale,	ditto.
	Macroom,	ditto.
	Mallow,	ditto.
	Middleton,	ditto.
	Mitchelstown,	ditto.
	Queenstown,	ditto.
	Skibbereen,	ditto.
	Youghal,	ditto.
	Cork,	City Gaol.
	Cork,	Bridewell.
Galway,	Galway,	County Gaol.
	Ballinasloe,	Bridewell.
	Clifden,	ditto.
	Eyrecourt,	ditto.
	Gort,	ditto.
	Loughrea,	ditto.
	Oughterard,	ditto.
	Portumna,	ditto.
	Tuam,	ditto.
	Woodford,	ditto.
	Galway,	Town Gaol.
Kerry,	Tralee,	County Gaol.
	Cahersiveen,	Bridewell.
	Castleisland,	ditto.
	Dingle,	ditto.
	Kenmare,	ditto.
	Killarney,	ditto.
	Listowel,	ditto.
	Miltown,	ditto.
	Tarbert,	ditto.
Kildare,	Naas,	County Gaol.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	County and City Gaol.
	Callan,	Bridewell.
	Thomastown,	ditto.
	Urlingford,	ditto.
King's,	Tullamore,	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown,	District Bridewell.
Limerick,	Limerick,	County Gaol.
	Bruff,	Bridewell.
	Croom,	ditto.
	Glin,	ditto.
	Kilfinane,	ditto.
	Newcastle,	ditto.
	Rathkeale,	ditto.
	Limerick,	City Gaol.
Queen's,	Maryborough,	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix,	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory,	ditto.
	Stradbally,	ditto.
Tipperary, North Riding.	Nenagh,	County Gaol.
	Borrisokane,	Bridewell.
	Newport,	ditto.
	Roscrea,	ditto.
	Templemore,	ditto.
	Thurles,	ditto.
Tipperary, South Riding.	Clonmel,	County Gaol.
	Caher,	Bridewell.
	Carrick-on-Suir,	ditto.
	Cashel,	ditto.
	Clogheen,	ditto.
	†New Bermingham	ditto.
	Tipperary,	ditto.
Waterford,	Waterford,	County and City Gaol.
	*Dungarvan,	Bridewell.
	Lismore,	ditto.
Wexford,	Wexford,	County Gaol.
	Enniscorthy,	Bridewell.
	Gorey,	ditto.
	New Ross,	ditto.
Wicklow,	Wicklow,	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass,	District Bridewell.
	Tinaholy,	Bridewell.
DUBLIN DISTRICT.		
Dublin,	Kilmainham,	County Gaol.
Dublin City,	Richmond Bridewell, South Circular-road.	City Gaol and House of Correction for males.
	Grangegorman-lane.	ditto for females.
	Marshal-lane,	Four Courts Marshalsea.

* Bridewells marked thus * have been certified under the xxvi. sect. of the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.
† Now Bermingham bridewell closed 1st July, 1868.

APPENDIX—PART II.

SEPARATE REPORTS ON PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM GAOL, AT BELFAST.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 7TH AND 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1868.

County of Antrim Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	6	1	7	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	9	5	14	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	7	2	9	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	9	4	13	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	23	1	24	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	14	19	33	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	17	9	26	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	38	52	90	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	25	19	44	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	5	–	5	1	–	1
Total in Custody,	160	115	275	1	–	1

Juveniles in custody on day of Inspection.

		M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Felon,	1	–
	,, Summarily—Larceny,	1	–
	Committed for Trial—Misdemeanants,	1	–
	Total,	3	–

One of these had been 5 times previously convicted.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868 (including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	1	3	1	2	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	4	1	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	2	–	1	1	1	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	5	–	3	–	2	–	–	–
Bigamy,	2	–	1	–	2	–	1	–
Common assaults,	177	64	166	85	240	84	11	7
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	7	–	4	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	130	32	216	51	149	57	38	14
Other assaults (aggravated),	1	–	1	–	5	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	17	2	13	2	18	–	8	–
Robbery,	–	–	3	1	7	3	3	1
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	–	4	–	5	–	1	–
Larceny,	88	65	151	107	118	74	17	24
Receiving stolen goods,	2	3	6	4	8	4	2	3
Embezzlement,	8	–	13	4	10	4	2	1
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	–	9	2	4	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	17	2	25	6	15	–	3	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	12	3	19	8	12	6	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	3	–	3	1	4	1
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	3	–	9	–	–	–
Military offences,	25	–	28	–	25	–	–	–
Naval offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	7	–	7	–	7	1	–	–
Revenue offences,	9	8	1	6	10	2	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person (attempting suicide),	1	1	3	3	1	4	–	3
Affecting the public peace,	960	965	822	1,013	553	784	42	55
Having weapons in a proclaimed district,	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal procession,	6	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Under Lord Lieutenant's warrant,	136	–	14	–	2	–	–	–
Contempt of court,	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–
Misconduct in service,	26	–	26	2	15	2	–	–
Illegal pawning,	6	9	4	9	5	9	–	–
Illegal fishing,	2	–	–	–	6	–	1	–
Absconding from Reformatory,	5	–	–	–	4	–	1	–
Treason and Treason Felony,	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	1,654	1,157	1,577	1,307	1,248	1,039	136	109
Vagrancy,	30	19	15	12	43	28	–	1
Drunkenness,	337	383	369	355	193	238	–	2
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic. c. 27),	22	4	18	6	–	–	5	–
Debt,	71	4	84	12	89	4	12	1
Remanded for further examination,	234	95	203	47	132	49	7	2
Total,	2,348	1,662	2,266	1,739	1,705	1,358	160	115

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865, ...	198	65	1867, ...	149	81
1866, ...	139	69	1868 (day of inspection),	160	115

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865, ...	14	4	1868 (up to and including day of inspection), .	4	4
1866, ...	5	1	Day of inspection, .	2	2
1867, ...	11	6			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors, ...	84	12	Debtors, ...	89	4
Criminals, . . .	1,766	1,354	Criminals, . . .	1,378	1,088
Vagrants, . . .	15	12	Vagrants, . . .	43	28
Drunkards, . . .	369	355	Drunkards, . . .	193	238
Dangerous Lunatics, .	18	6	Dangerous Lunatics, .	–	–
Lord Lieut.'s Warrant, .	14	–	Lord Lieut.'s Warrant, .	2	–
Total, . .	2,266	1,739	Total, . .	1,705	1,358

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.		M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year, .	1,256	414	Committed	Once within the year, .	971	360
	Twice ,, .	208	114		Twice ,, .	167	94
	Thrice ,, .	70	48		Thrice ,, .	48	46
	Four times ,, .	26	30		Four times ,, .	25	24
	Five times ,, .	13	19		Five times ,, .	4	26
	Six times ,, .	5	13		Six times ,, .	2	11
	Seven times ,, .	3	8		Seven times ,, .	1	12
	Eight times ,, .	4	14		Eight times ,, .	1	10
	Nine times ,, .	3	3		Nine times ,, .	1	8
	Ten times ,, .	1	5		Ten times ,, .	–	2
	Eleven times ,, .	1	9		Eleven times ,, .	1	2
	Twelve times ,, .	–	2		Twelve times ,, .	–	2
	Thirteen times ,, .	–	2		Thirteen times ,, .	–	1
	Fourteen times ,, .	–	5		Fourteen times ,, .	–	2
	Fifteen times ,, .	–	–		Fifteen times ,, .	–	1
	Sixteen times, ,, .	–	2		Sixteen times ,, .	–	–
	Seventeen times ,, .	–	1		Seventeen times ,, .	–	–
	Eighteen times ,, .	–	4		Eighteen times ,, .	–	1
	Nineteen times ,, .	–	1		Nineteen times ,, .	–	–
	Twenty times ,, .	–	1		Twenty times ,, .	–	–
	Twenty-four times,, .	–	1		Twenty-four times,, .	–	–
	Total, .	1,590	696		Total, . .	1,221	602

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868 :—

7th April, 1861, . .	224	19th July, 1865, . .	337
12th October, 1862, . .	212	22nd July, 1866, . . .	310
16th July, 1863, . .	241	25th September, 1867, .	273
21st August, 1864, . .	354	26th May, 1868, . .	301

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	149·69	77·46	—	154·64	83·9	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	273		25th Sept.	301		26th May.
Lowest ditto,	191		10th Jan.	183		20th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	181		23rd July.	203		17th June.
Ditto, of females,	108		7th July.	129		6th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	126		2nd Dec.	119		18th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	51		7th Oct.	55		10th Feb.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions,	79	129	81	74	142	78	123
Acquittals,	58	125	62	57	109	97	66
Total number sent for trial,	137	254	143	131	251	175	189

Proportion of males and females sent for trial each year during the above period :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Males,	109	195	108	106	211	156	148
Females,	28	59	35	25	40	19	41
Total sent for trial,	137	254	143	131	251	175	189

Committals of drunkards :—

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (8 months.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol,	205	319	235	355	321	382	385	449	337	383	369	355	193	238
To the Bridewells of the County,	163	54	83	37	98	40	98	39	188	41	201	51	–	–
Total,	368	373	318	392	419	422	483	488	525	424	570	406		
	741		710		841		971		949		976			

Daily average number of prisoners in custody last seven years (fractions not included) :—

1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
111	62	121	63	156	66	173	65	173	55	149	77	154	83

Population (including the town of Belfast), 378,588 inhabitants; area, 745,177 acres.

By the preceding tables it is shown that the daily average number of females in custody in this gaol has exceeded, during 1868, that at any period for a series of years. At one time during the year, 129

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

females were in custody, without any apparent cause for so large an increase in the number of inmates of that sex.

Whatever may be the cause of the great increase of female inmates of this gaol, it is a subject of grave consideration which should be inquired into, and it is to be observed that with the exception of the city of Dublin gaol, at Grangegorman, the average number of females in this prison far exceeds that in any other of the kingdom, amounting (fractions omitted) in 1867 to 77 daily, and during the eight months of present year to 83, while in thirty of the gaols of Ireland, the numbers of females in custody averaged under 20; in seventeen they did not exceed 10 daily in 1867, and in seven the numbers averaged under 5 during the year.

The daily average number of males for 1868 is also greater than for 1867, although less than the averages of either of the three preceding years. (In 1866, however, the average of male inmates of the gaol was largely increased by a number of Fenian prisoners, having been drafted into it under warrant of the Lord Lieutenant). Again I find that the committals of the criminal classes, especially of females, during the eight months which have preceded my inspection, in 1868, were more numerous than during the corresponding period of 1867, and committals of female prisoners also (the numbers of which were not disturbed by the transfer of prisoners from other districts) have increased from 938 in 1864 to 1,093 in 1865, 1,157 in 1866, 1,307 in 1867, and 1,039 during the first eight months of 1868.

This increase both in the daily average numbers of females in the gaol, and in the numbers of committals of persons of that sex would seem to point to an increase of crime in the district, yet such is not the opinion of persons best conversant with Belfast and the county Antrim, and the governor of the gaol states it as his opinion "That the increase of committals is to be ascribed not to a proportionate increase of crime but to the increase in the population of the town of Belfast, and because persons are now sentenced to imprisonment for trifling offences, such as the use of party expressions, which formerly were not so severely punished." I find, also, that the presiding judge at the assizes, anterior to my inspection, with all the facts and the reports of the police and other officials before him, in his charge to the Grand Jury, congratulated the county and town on the state of their district, adding "that he had much satisfaction in observing that the cases in the calendar were neither numerous nor serious in character, and considering the large extent and great population of the county, he considered the freedom from crime as very remarkable." It likewise appears that the immense majority of the convictions were summarily adjudicated on by magistrates in the police courts of Belfast, and were not of a character to require committal for trial by jury.

From an examination of the following table of offences of the prisoners in custody, on the day of my inspection, it will be seen how few were of a grave description. Ninety-one of the inmates of the gaol on that occasion had been convicted of being drunk and disorderly, using party expressions, and cock-fighting. 111 were under sentences, in no case exceeding one month, and of the entire number of 257 prisoners in the gaol, only 20 had been sentenced for periods each exceeding 6 months.

[TABLE.

North District.
County of Antrim. Gaol.

Table, showing Ages and Periods of Sentence of Prisoners in custody on morning of Inspection, 7th September, 1868.

Class of Offences.	Age.				Sentence.														
	20 years, and under.		Above 20 years.		1 month, and under.		2, 3, and 4 months.		6 months.		9 months, & above 6.		12 months.		For trial, and on remand.		Total.		Of whom are Prostitutes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Assault,	14	1	39	21	9	11	32	9	7	1	1	–	–	–	4	1	53	22	15
Assault and robbery,	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	1
Housebreaking,	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	9	–	–
Larceny,	6	2	13	23	1	1	5	7	6	10	3	1	–	–	4	6	19	25	13
Uttering base coin, receiving stolen goods, fraud, embezzlement, &c.,	3	1	7	4	3	–	–	1	–	2	3	1	4	1	–	–	10	5	2
Bigamy,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Attempting suicide,	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	3
Found under suspicious circumstances, vagrancy, &c.,	2	1	4	2	–	1	1	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	3	1
Absconding from reformatory,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Fraudulent enlistment,	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Illegal fishing,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Drunk, disorderly, using party expressions, &c.,	1	10	33	45	33	49	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	55	51
Cock-fighting,	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Total,	31	15	112	99	49	62	42	29	19	13	9	2	8	1	16	7	143	114	86

In this gaol separation is strictly enforced, and in no prison in Ireland is more care taken to afford useful employment for female prisoners, yet the results show how perfectly inadequate for repression is a strictly penal prison, no matter how well managed, and the necessity for the establishment of other means for reformation in connexion with all such institutions. In my last reports on the city of Dublin female prison, and on other gaols during the past year, I referred to this subject, and I called attention to some letters of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, and other persons conversant with the subject. My experience in each succeeding year shows the necessity for the institutions which I advocate.

Juveniles.

Three juveniles (males) were inmates of the gaol when I made my inspection, 2 committed for assaults and 1 for larceny.

Eighty-eight juveniles, of whom 7 were females, were in custody during the eight months anterior to my visit, in 1868; of these 26 including one female, were sent to reformatories at the expiration of their punishments in the gaol. One boy, under ten years of age was sentenced to be whipped, and imprisoned for 14 days, for larceny.

In 1867 102 males under 18 years of age, and 8 females were in charge; 11 males and 2 females were twice committed. Forty, including 4 females were sent to reformatories. Of the 100 juveniles committed in 1867, 5 (males) were sent for trial by jury either at Assizes or Quarter Sessions. All the remainder were summarily tried by the magistrates either at Petty Sessions or in the Police Courts of Belfast, 1 male and 1 female was three times convicted during the year.

Debtors.

Eighty-four male and 12 female debtors were committed to this gaol in 1867, 37 of whom were supported as paupers, at the cost of the rates. Eighty-nine males and 4 females were in charge for debt previously to inspection, in 1868, and on the day of my visit 1 female and 12 male debtors were inmates of the gaol.

In former reports the Inspectors-General have dwelt on the defects of this strictly penal prison, for the accommodation of persons imprisoned for debt, more especially of females, who are lodged in the cells of the criminal prison, in contravention of the Prisons Act.

The male debtors, also, who are lodged in D wing of the gaol cause much inconvenience from the position which they occupy.

Revenue Prisoners.

Seven prisoners were committed in 1868, for breaches of the Excise Laws—selling spirits without a licence. One was in custody at the time of my visit.

Lunatics.

Notwithstanding that the Act 30 & 31 Vict., cap. 118, enacts that no insane person shall be committed as dangerous to a prison, after the 1st January, 1868, lunatics are still so committed by magistrates to this gaol. I find that on the 6th April, 1868, A. W. "charged with being a dangerous lunatic" was committed on remand, and on the 18th April R. B., "charged with temporary insanity" was similarly in custody. Other insane prisoners, admittedly insane, have also been committed

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

for assault, or for want of bail to keep the peace, and remanded from Petty Sessions to Petty Sessions, in consequence of two magistrates not being present to sign the committal to the lunatic asylum. I have consulted with some magistrates on this subject, and they are of opinion that an amendment in the Act would be desirable to enable one magistrate to commit to the district asylum, an arrangement, which could be productive of no inconvenience, as under the 11th section of the Act, the Resident Medical Superintendent of the Asylum and the Visiting Physician have power to discharge persons so placed in their custody, without an order from the Lord Lieutenant, as is the case with other lunatic poor.

I find also in the journal of the Medical Officer reference made to the committal of lunatics to the gaol, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act above-mentioned. He states in that journal, on the 20th August, 1868,—"We have now five certified lunatics in the house and three for further examination." And later in the month he adds—"R. G., a lunatic, very violent, when being restrained, as he attempted to burst through the glass door, had his left arm fractured above the elbow joint." It is unnecessary for me to dwell further on this subject, as I trust that arrangements will be made that the prison should not continue to be used as an infirmary for prisoners suffering under diseases of the mind.*

Twelve insane persons, committed as dangerous, were in custody on the 1st January, 1867, and 24 were committed during the year. Of these, three died in the gaol before the close of that year. In January, 1868, one lunatic (male) died of epilepsy.

* Since this report was published the Inspectors-General have been compelled to call the attention of the executive to the frequent committals of the insane to this gaol, and I now stop press to again refer to the subject in consequence of the death of a female (Julia Clare), committed on the 16th March, "*as of unsound mind and unfit to be at large*," who died in the gaol on the second day following of starvation, she having obstinately refused to take food during the time she was in custody. I annex the following extract from the journal of the medical officer on the subject:—"March 17.—Came up to-day in consequence of the husband of Julia Clare having called on me to say his wife, yesterday committed as a lunatic, had not eaten since Sunday. She is as troublesome a patient as I have had for a length of time. I was obliged to use the stomach pump as she refused to take food. Another female lunatic in the same wing keeps the warders awake all night with her incessant noise and singing. The debtors also complain of the same." He adds at the close of his report: "Again I must complain of the opposition to the law by magistrates who send lunatics into the gaol. We have no means of managing them—no appliances, or regular nurses—we must upset the rules of the prison. A case like this would require a resident medical man."

Several cases of complaint, including that of Julia Clare, having come under the notice of the Inspectors-General of Prisons since the commencement of 1869, of insane persons being committed under the Act 14 & 15 Vict., cap. 95, "*on remand*," to the custody of the Governor of Belfast Gaol, "*for being of unsound mind and unfit to be at large*," and the death of this woman having occurred, it was considered advisable that the opinions of the law adviser and of the law officers of the Crown should be taken; and the Inspectors-General were informed that the committal of Julia Clare was illegal and unjustifiable. There was no necessity in the case for the adjournment. The magistrates saw that the woman was insane, and the husband (though not a pauper), unable to take care of her; that being so, it appears to have been a case which would have been received at the District Lunatic Asylum.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	23	15	Store Rooms,	3	2
Day Rooms,	4	1	Laundries,	–	2
Solitary Cells,	8	8	Drying Rooms,	–	2
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, = 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Lavatories,	2	1
			Baths,	1	1
			Privies,	8	1
Single Cells of larger size,	269	163	Water-closets,	215	163
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Fumigating rooms,	1	–
Chapel, one.			Reception Rooms,	4	3
School-room—Stalls in Chapel used for this purpose.			Pump,	1	–
			Wells,	2	–
Workshop, Carpenter's,	1	–	Crank Pump,	1	–
Worksheds,	107	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	347	55
Sheets, pairs of,	786	50
Rugs,	347	32
Hammocks or Cots,	355	–
Bed-ticks,	402	63
Bedsteads,	61	–

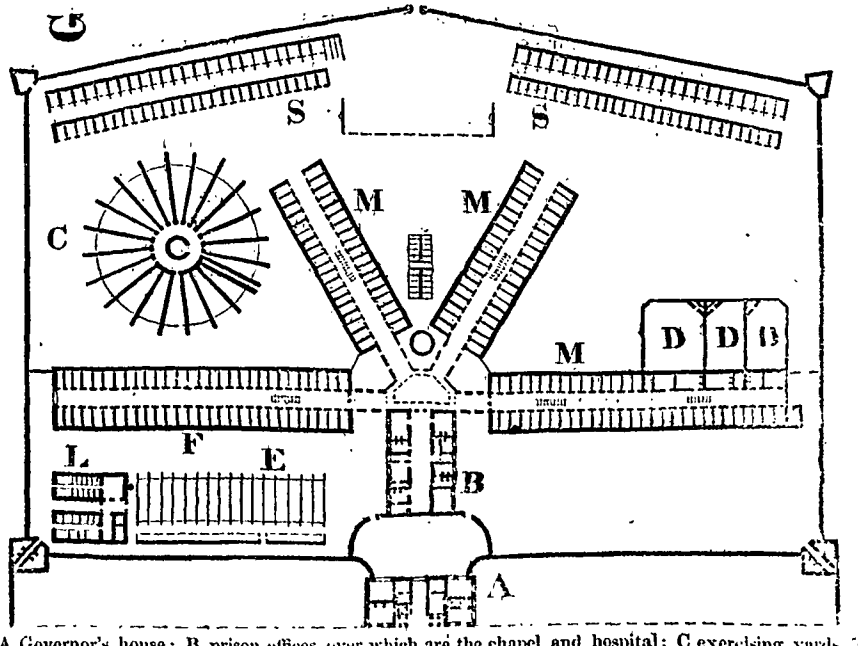
Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	538	40
Jackets,	269	92
Vests,	269	86
Trowsers,	269	98
Caps,	269	11
Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	538	60
Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	553	42

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	286	55
Jackets,	230	26
Gowns,	265	42
Petticoats,	228	32
Aprons,	200	50
Neckerchiefs,	215	25
Caps,	241	16
Stockings, pairs of,	326	28
Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	160	30

Plan of Gaol.



A Governor's house; B prison offices, over which are the chapel and hospital; C exercising yards for males; D debtors and male lunatics; E exercising yards for females; M M male prison; F female prison; I inspection hall; G gas works; L laundry; S S stone-breakers' sheds.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

I found the gaol when I made my inspection, in a very satisfactory condition of order and discipline, clean and well kept. The buildings appear in sound repair, except where in some spots marks of damp show from the roof in the female prison, and on the ceiling of the Chapel, under the water cistern. During the present year iron bars have been put to four of the windows of the hospital, and barred iron gates have been erected at the entrances to the basement, from the front hall. Portions of the boundary wall have also been rendered more secure, and the rustications which projected and afforded facilities for escape, have been removed. Some other improvements to strengthen the boundary walls are also projected, but as I have observed in a former report on this gaol, I do not consider the prison secure for the custody of prisoners, unless great attention to their duties is bestowed by the staff of the prison.

The laundry at present is in excellent working order, and one of the best in the kingdom. Improvements have been made in it by the putting up of a steam boiler and pipes for heating the drying loft, which is now effective.

I have already, in former reports on this gaol, called attention to the faulty construction of the sittings in the chapel, which are after a model condemned by persons best conversant with this subject, and in many country gaols, as well as the Goverment prison at Mountjoy, have been superseded, and with beneficial results. I also wish specially to call attention to the unfitness, for school teaching, of the boxes in the chapel, and to the necessity for having a proper school-room in the gaol. The 6th section of the Act, 7 Geo. 4, cap. 74 directs that "*one or more chapel or chapels shall be provided in every prison which shall be strictly set apart for religious worship or the occasional religious and moral instruction of the prisoners, and shall never be appropriated to, or employed for any other purpose whatsoever.*" It is, therefore, manifestly illegal to use the chapel for secular teaching in contravention of the Act.

The bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing in this gaol are sufficient for the requirements, but, as I observed in a former report in 1866, it is objectionable to keep the bedding wrapped up in the cots when not in use. The blankets and sheets should, on the contrary, be exposed to the air, and ventilated as much as possible during the day, as is done in most other prisons where they are folded up and laid on the cot in the cell. Another objection to the present system is that it affords great facilities for prisoners to hide prohibited articles in their cots without detection, as the bedding is not sufficiently open to inspection. I observed that some of the prison clothing in use was thin and much worn, but it was intended to cast all such before winter, and a better description will then be supplied. A few prisoners from the country had not shoes, which they object to wear.

Gas is manufactured within the grounds, but outside the boundary wall, and found to be remunerative. The court-house is lighted from the prison gasometer. Gas is kept lighting in the cells until 8 o'clock, P.M. At 9 P.M., a superior officer makes a final round of the cells. Two warders patrol the interior of the prison building during the night, from 6 P.M., to 6 A.M., dividing the period into two watches of six hours for each. A guard of six men patrol outside the boundary wall at night, but no watch is held round the exterior of the prison building within the circuit wall.

The tell-tale clocks are placed, one in the central hall, the other in a corridor at the extremity of B wing of the prison, and are directed to be marked every alternate quarter of an hour during the night watches.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

The markings of the clocks are entered in the "State of the Prison at Lockings Book."

The discipline of the prison appears satisfactory, and some suggestions made by my colleague have been adopted.

Water for prison use is obtained from a deep well on the premises, now principally worked by the crank pump, which should be discontinued until altered, more especially as the power of the steam-engine used for cooking can also be applied to work the pump. The sewerage is stated to be effective.

Photography is in use in this gaol. The Deputy-Governor executes the photographs with much skill, and it has been found a useful adjunct in the detection of crime.

Number of Prisoners in custody sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping, by Judge.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	–	–	Solitary confinement,	–	–
Whipping,	–	–	Whipping,	1	–
Total,	–	–	Total,	1	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	100	9	Dark or Refractory Cells,	29	9
Stoppage of Diet,	440	10	Stoppage of Diet,	404	11
By Magisterial authority,	–	–	By Magisterial authority,	2	–
Other Punishments,	42	–	Other Punishments,	56	–
Total,	582	19	Total,	491	20

These punishments were inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor, and are duly entered in the book kept for the purpose, which, at each meeting of the Board, was signed by the chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Labourers,	9	–	Smoothing,	–	4
Cook-house,	7	–	Veining,	–	17
Shoemaking,	1	–	Knitting,	–	2
Weaving,	1	–	Sewing,	–	14
Carpentering,	2	–	Flowering,	–	1
Matmaking,	1	–	Quilting,	–	1
Tailoring,	4	–	Cleaning,	–	3
Orderlies,	11	6	Mangling,	–	3
Pumping water,	75	–			
Breaking freestone,	7	–	Total,	118	75
Washing,	–	24			

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	118	57
Sick,	1	2
Unemployed,	17	25
Discharged (before labour hours),	3	6
Debtors (unemployed),	12	1
Lunatics,	5	–
Attending lunatics,	4	–
Nursing,	–	6
Total in custody,	160	115

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1865, . £867 19*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £910 19*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £84[illegible] 12*s.* 10*d.*

The preceding schedule fairly represents the general employment of the prisoners in the gaol. An immense heap of broken stones having accumulated in front of the stone-sheds, the Governor conceived it would be unsafe to continue breaking more stones until the heap was removed or considerably reduced in bulk, he has therefore more constantly employed the prisoners at the crank-pump, but the crank being continuous, and the prisoners who work it in stalls, not seeing each other, an accident occurred in July, 1868, to one of those at work, which was attended with fatal consequences. The man appears to have been lifted over the shaft by the crank handle and to have fallen on his head on the other side and never to have spoken afterwards. The medical officer, having made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, states as his opinion "that the man died from the shock, *i.e.* concussion, and suddenly." A like accident occurred some years since to a prisoner working this crank, which is extremely dangerous, and I would urge the Board of Superintendence to have it altered so as to prevent the possibility of more lives being lost by its use. I annex a plan of a crank in use in several gaols, which is found safe and inexpensive. I would further add that the lives of two prisoners were lost in a Dublin prison by the use of a crank similar to that now in this gaol.*

The laundry connected with the female prison, which is a source of considerable profit, has latterly been much improved, and is now the most perfect in any county or borough gaol in the kingdom. In it many females have been made good laundresses and competent to earn their bread by honest industry, yet I understand that they constantly return to prison recommitted for like offences to those of which they were originally convicted.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan. 1868 to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	381	167	305	112
Average daily number of pupils, . . .	10	5·29	9·11	5·33
Number of days on which school was held, .	248	262	187	166

School-hours.—Males—10 to 1 o'clock. Females—12 to 1½ o'clock.

The school teacher, although untrained, is stated to be quite competent to discharge the duties of his office; but, as I have already observed, the arrangement of the seats in the chapel, which is used as a school-room, is most unsuited for an improved system of educational teaching, and I would wish to call attention to the plan of the apartment used as a school in the gaol of the neighbouring county of Derry, in which the seats are arranged after a proper model, and well suited for the circumstances of a prison. In my report on this gaol for 1864, pages 72 and 75, I entered into details on this subject, and it is unnecessary for me to repeat them here.

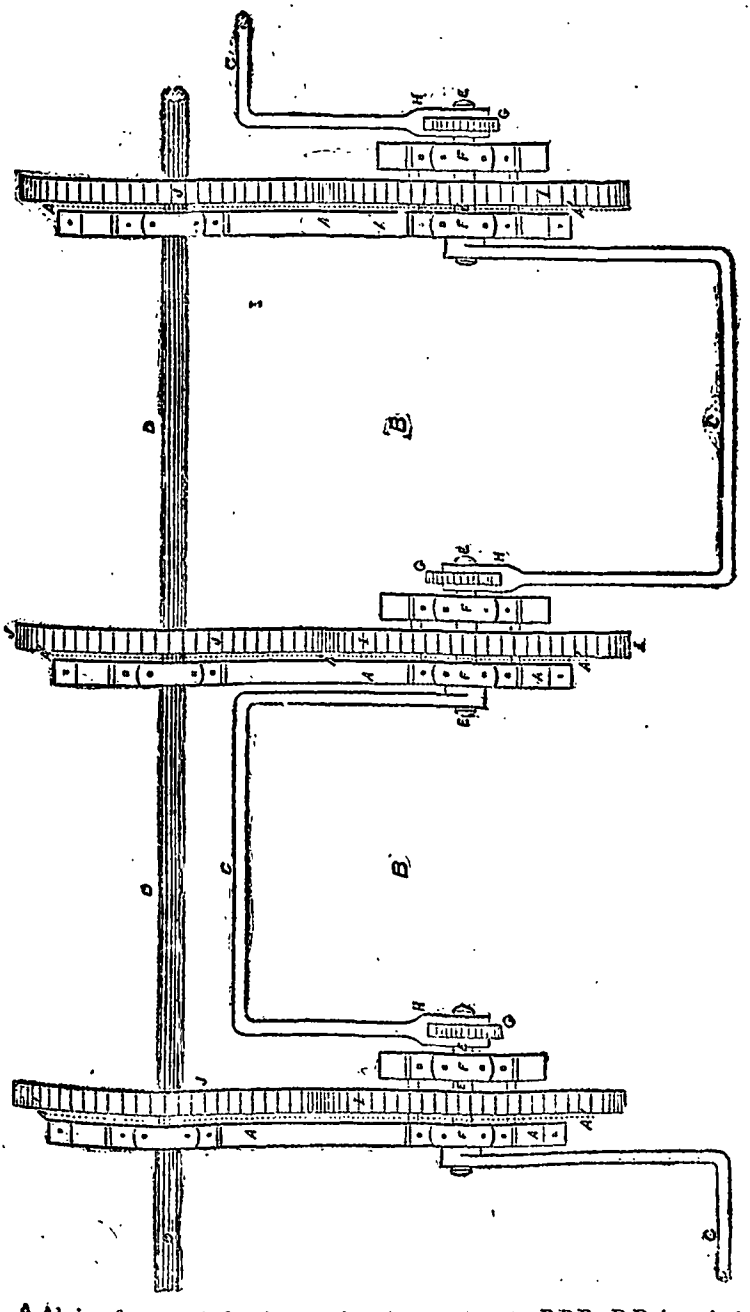
The chaplains visit the school, and enter their observations in a book kept for the purpose. The approved form of registry is kept. No prisoner under a sentence of less than two months is admitted to school.

* Since this report was in type a communication has been received from the Local Inspector, stating that the use of this crank pump has been discontinued until alterations are made in it according to the plan suggested at page 14 of this report.

Diagram of Crank.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.



A A, is a framework forming a series of compartments, B B B; D D, is a shaft extending the entire length of the apparatus, and receiving motion from cranks C C C, which motion it transmits to the machine to be driven; each crank, C, has at one end, H, a pall which works opposite a ratchet wheel, G, fixed at the end of

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

short shaft, E E, passing through the framework of the partition, A, of the compartment B, in which the prisoner is placed. The crank, C, is separate, and the pall at its end (which is kept in its place by a spring) drives the ratchet, and so transmits its motion through the shaft, E, and wheels, I J, to the main shaft, D; but should the prisoner in the compartment cease to work, although the action of the machine will not be interrupted, the ratchet travelling over the inactive pall will produce a clattering noise, which, with the increased labour on the remaining prisoners, must at once notify to the warder in charge when any one man stops work. The main shaft has also a registering apparatus which strikes a bell when a certain quantity of work has been performed, so that each relay of prisoners must accomplish an equal and known amount of labour.

The shaft runs at the back; the crank-handles are independent of each other, with a tell-tale rack connected with each; the movement is continuous; and a bell attached gives notice when the specified amount of labour has been accomplished, and the men are to cease work.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Males and females under 15 years—5 oz. meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—Class 1—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Class 2—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Females—Class 1—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk. Class 2—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint vegetable soup. Males and females under 15 years—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Supper.—Males—Class 1.—6 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk. Females—Class 1—5 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk. Males and females under 15 years—5 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Class 1.—Males and females get vegetable soup twice a week in lieu of new milk.

Contracts.—White bread, per cwt., 17*s.* 1*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 10½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; coal, per ton, 10*s.* 9*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865,	2·7*d.*	1866,	3·2*d.*	1867,	3·03*d.*

I found the food for the use of the inmates, which I tasted when I visited the prison, to be of good quality. The chaplains regularly examine the provisions supplied, and enter their observations in the book kept for the purpose. The bread, milk, and stirabout are generally stated to be of good quality, but exceptions are sometimes taken to the buttermilk as being sour.

I questioned the different prisoners in custody. One male lodged a complaint against a warder for having assaulted him. I inquired into the case, but from the evidence of another warder who was present, it would appear that the prisoner was only pushed aside when he could not open a door as he was directed. A female complained to me that she had been ill-treated by the police when being brought to the gaol, but the woman was very drunk and violent at the time of the occurrence; she is therefore unable to give a satisfactory account of the circumstance, and there is no evidence how the hurts which she received were inflicted.

Books and Accounts.

All the superior officers, with the exception of the Local Inspector, have journals. Those of the Governor and medical officer are carefully kept, the latter records in his journal *post-mortem* examinations and other valuable information with regard to prisoners who have been under his charge.

A new form of daily employment book has been adopted, by which the entire time of each prisoner during the day is accounted for. It answers also as a work-ledger and time-table. It is kept under separate heads for males and females. There are good alphabetical indexes for male and female prisoners, and the various registries of discipline and

NORTH DISTRICT.

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finance directed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspector-General, are in use. A record with proper checks is kept of all money and property found with prisoners on committal. The warder in charge and also the prisoner sign the docket, and afterwards the particulars are entered in a book kept by the Governor. The neglect of proper checks with regard to prisoners' property has been attended with loss in some gaols. All the extern officers enter the length of their visits in the Morning State Book and the clerk copies the memoranda into another book kept for the purpose.

I consider that this department of the prison is well and carefully attended to.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £2,572 2*s.* 3½*d.* | 1866, . £3,012 5*s.* 0½*d.* | 1867, . £3,858 7*s.* 6*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £10 7*s.* 6·84*d.* | 1866, . £15 3*s.* 3·17*d.* | 1867, . £16 8*s.* 7·48*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . £12 8*s.* | 1866, . £20 12*s.* | 1867, . £19 11*s.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . — | 1866, . — | 1867, . £1 3*s.* 9*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . — | 1866, . — | 1867, . £40 15*s.* 10*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £458 14*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £368 11*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £555 2*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-resident.			
Rev. Richard Oulton, Local Inspector,	130	0	0
Thomas H. Purdon, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Rev. Chas. Allen, Episcopal Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. Geo. Shaw, Presbyterian Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. Edw. Watterson, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
James Moore, Apothecary,	—		
Resident.			
Captain Thomas M. Keogh, Governor,	300	0	0
Henry Dunfoy, Deputy-Governor,	82	10	0
Thomas Andrews, Clerk,	65	0	0
Robert Auld, Schoolmaster,	46	10	0
John M'Aninch, Turnkey,	52	0	0
Jas. Gorman, do., *Shoemaker*,	52	0	0

		£	s.	d.
Turnkeys.	David Beattie,	52	0	0
	John Martin,	46	10	0
	Geo. Handcock, *Matmaker*,	46	10	0
	Wm. Gorman, *Shoemaker*,	46	10	0
	Robert Dick,	46	10	0
	Arch. Thompson, *Tailor*,	38	10	0
	William M'Callan,	38	10	0
	Samuel Blair,	38	10	0
	John Bole,	38	10	0
	James Dawson,	38	10	0
	Ralph Elliott,	38	10	0
George Campbell, *Gas man*,		51	2	0
Sarah Bramble, Matron,		49	10	0
Margaret Holmes, Assistant-Matron,		33	0	0
Jane Nelson, do.,		33	0	0
Matilda Pollock, *Laundress*,		38	0	0
Margaret Thompson, do.,		23	7	0
Eliza Standfield, Nurse,		28	0	0
John Fowler, Messenger,		26	0	0
Bessy Boyle, Servant,		12	0	0

The turnkeys in this gaol dine together at a long table, but each have a separate mess. Food rations are not supplied to them, but uniforms and fire-arms are given.

One servant employed in cleaning entrance hall, board room, and offices, gets gaol allowance.

Resigned.

Rev. Peter M'Kenna, Roman Catholic chaplain; Mary Orr, laundress; John O'Hara, warder; Charles Rivers, warder.

NORTH. DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Appointed.

Rev. Edward Watterson, Roman Catholic chaplain; Margaret Thompson, laundress; James Dawson, warder; Ralph Elliott, warder; Jane Nelson, assistant matron (addition to staff.)

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	209	92
Chaplain, Established Church,	157	111
Presbyterian Chaplain,	154	100
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	165	115
Surgeon,	239	151

Hospitals.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	13	13	13	10	17	15	7	8
No. of days therein,	730	547	693	700	999	811	376	329
Average daily number,	2	1·5	1·9	1·92	2·73	2·22	1·49	1·31
Number of deaths,	1	–	8	1	3	1	2	–
Cost of medicine,	£31 4*s.* 4*d.*		£39 9*s.* 6*d.*		£14 15*s.* 6*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's Inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to day of inspection in 1868, and at what dates:—

19th February, 22nd March, 10th September, 16th October, 1867; 23rd January and 27th July, 1868.

The hospital in this gaol, is cellular, but as has been observed in former reports it is badly placed, and unsuited for a prison. A good prison hospital should be cellular, but differently constructed. The windows, which formerly were insecure, have now been barred and rendered more safe. Very few prisoners, however, are sent to hospital. Both male and female hospitals were unoccupied at the time of my visit, except that a lunatic slept in one of the cells at night. Prisoners under long sentences are weighed on admission, when discharged, and every six months during the period of their sentence, or oftener if necessary.

Board of Superintendence.

Ths. Montgomery, esq., J.P.	John Young, esq., J.P., D.L.	Hon. Edward O'Neill, J.P., D.L., M.P.
Rev. R. W. Bland, J.P.	Sir Charles Lanyon, J.P., M.P.	Lieut.-General Viscount Templetown, C.B., D.L., J.P.
Charles O'Hara, esq., J.P.	W. T. B. Lyons, esq., J.P.	Capt. Robert C. Thomson.
George J. Clarke, esq., J.P.	James Owens, esq., J.P.	
Henry H. M'Neile, esq., J.P.		

The Board meets regularly on the first Friday of each month for the discharge of business, when accounts which have been examined by the Local Inspector and found correct, are paid by separate drafts drawn in favour of each individual creditor. The superior officers are paid half-yearly by presentment at assizes; the subordinates monthly by the Board.

An anonymous letter, purporting to be written by a Mr. Moore, was forwarded to me, making charges against persons connected with this gaol, but, having ascertained that no such person as Mr. Moore was known at the address given in the communication, no further notice could be taken of the document, further than to forward it to the local authorities for report, which was accordingly done.

Bridewells.

Each Bridewell within the district was visited by the Local Inspector at least once in every three months during 1868, with one exception, in consequence of the illness of that officer.

A male prisoner (a juvenile) escaped in the beginning of September, 1868, from the bridewell at Antrim, and was not retaken.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim.

Bridewells.

——	Antrim.		Ballymena.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	45	25	257	52
Of whom were Drunkards,	18	16	141	22
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	43	8	84	16
Of whom were Drunkards,	4	5	35	8
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Monthly and bi-monthly in different parts of the district.		Held every second and third week in different parts of the district.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair. A bell for outside gate is much required.		In fair repair.	
Security,	Sufficient with care, except that a down-pipe from roof into yard for males affords facilities of escape.		Yards very insecure; walls too low.	
Accommodation,	A day-room, exercising yard, and 4 cells, including one for drunkards, for each sex.		Day-room, exercising yard, and two sleeping-cells for each sex; also cells for drunkards, with guard-beds.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient; pillows and rugs are provided. Gas in day-rooms and passages.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	By pump in each yard; that in yard for males out of order.		A pump in each yard, with well-hole under dividing-wall, but only ten or eleven feet from privies.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean, and well kept.		Clean, and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.				
Salary of Keeper,	Keeper, £20; his mother as matron, £10.		Keeper, £20; wife as matron, £10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £10; weighmaster, and clerk of the markets.		Court-keeper; salary, £10.	
Official Inspection,	5th September, 1868.		5th September, 1868.	
Remarks,	Two female prisoners in custody for drunkenness. A few days before my visit a juvenile escaped from this bridewell, and has not since been retaken. It is stated that he climbed to the roof by the down-pipe from the roof.		No prisoner in custody. The keeper was absent when I visited; the matron was in charge.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

——	Ballymoney.	
	M.	F.
Number of Committals in past year,	88	32
Of whom were Drunkards,	42	13
Number of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	22	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Held every second and third week in the different parts of the district.	
Committals,	I find by the Registry that lunatics are still committed to this bridewell for one or two days before being sent to the asylum. Three have been so committed in 1868, previously to inspection.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair, except the outer wooden doors of day-rooms, especially that for males, which are not in a good state; they should be repaired and painted. The yard walls badly built, and so rough as to afford facilities for escape.	
Security,	Yards insecure; walls too low and rough.	
Accommodation,	Males' day-room, and three cells with one bed in each; a cell for drunkards with guard-bed, but no bedding; females' day-room and two cells.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	Two good metal pumps, one in each yard; there is plenty of water, but too hard for washing purposes.	
Sewerage,	Still imperfect; cleanable through house.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,		
Salary of Keeper,	Keeper £20; wife as matron, £10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment.	Court-keeper, salary £10.	
Official Inspection,	5th September, 1868.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF ARMAGH GAOL, AT ARMAGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 25TH AUGUST, 1868.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	11	–	11	2	–	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	3	9	1	–	1
In default of Bail,	–	7	7	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	8	2	10	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	–	1	1	–	1	1
Drunkards,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	40	18	58	4	1	5

Juveniles in custody on the day of inspection. Three males over 10 and under 16 years of age, one on his second conviction.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	55	23	1867,	48	24
1866,	35	28	1868 (day of Inspection),	40	18

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	1	1	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	3
1866,	–	1	Day of Inspection,	–	1
1867,	3	–			

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868: (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	–	2	5	2	–	1
Manslaughter,	–	–	2	1	2	1	1	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–
Common assaults,	76	18	87	20	40	13	2	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	12	–	11	1	8	–	4	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	2	–	7	1	2	–	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	5	–	2	–	3	–
Larceny,	35	32	44	35	28	15	9	3
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	10	4	21	3	14	1	2	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Forfeiture of Recognizance,	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–
Perjury & subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	10	1	6	1	1	–	–	–
Military offences,	3	–	3	–	4	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	–	5	1	5	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	1
Other offences—								
Against the person,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	3	1	9	–	5	1	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	20	30	16	25	15	25	3	7
Offences against Fishery Laws,	–	–	2	–	1	2	1	–
Leaving employment,	7	1	11	1	2	–	–	–
Having arms and ammunition,	9	–	13	–	2	–	–	–
Fenianism,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	198	94	257	93	142	66	30	14
Vagrancy,	5	4	5	4	6	4	–	–
Drunkenness,	88	112	109	88	75	51	1	2
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	12	14	10	6	–	–	5	1
Debt,	31	1	25	3	26	3	4	1
Remanded for further examination,	27	4	34	19	21	7	–	–
Total,	361	229	440	213	270	131	40	18

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	25	3	Debtors,	26	3
Criminals,	291	112	Criminals,	163	73
Vagrants,	5	4	Vagrants,	6	4
Drunkards,	109	88	Drunkards,	75	51
Dangerous Lunatics,	10	6	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	440	213	Total,	270	131

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	324	126	Once within the year,	192	82
	Twice ,,	26	23	Twice ,,	10	6
	Thrice ,,	5	7	Thrice ,,	5	3
	Four times ,,	–	3	Four times ,,	2	5
	Five times ,,	–	1	Five times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	1	–	Six times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	1	–	Seven times ,,	–	–
	Nine times ,,	–	–	Nine times ,,	1	–
	Eleven times ,,	1	–	Eleven times ,,	–	–
	Total,	358	160	Total,	210	97

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	40·345	21·65	—	44·595	17·911	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	87		25th June.	76		6th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	36		18th Feb.	41		1 July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	58		25th June.	53		7th Feb.
Do. of females,	31		27th June.	29		21st Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	17		20th Feb.	28		11th May.
Do. of females,	15		25th Jan.	10		1st May.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868 :—

1st September, 1861,	100	5th January, 1865,	88
6th June, 1862,	99	25th February, 1866,	71
28th June, 1863,	96	25th June, 1867,	87
7th October, 1864,	97	6th February, 1868,	76

Population, 190,080 inhabitants; area, 378,076 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions last seven years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions,	115	112	111	120	83	106	103
Acquittals,	44	79	88	32	76	93	84
Totals,	159	191	199	172	159	199	187

Comparative table showing the proportion of the sexes of prisoners sent for trial by jury during the above period :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total number of persons of both sexes sent for trial during the last seven years.
Males,	144	140	144	133	124	174	159	1,018
Females,	15	51	55	39	35	25	28	248
Total,	159	191	199	172	159	199	187	1,266

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Committals of drunkards:—

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (nearly 8 mths.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol,	48	50	42	41	61	90	103	81	88	112	109	88	75	51
To the Bridewells of the county,	193	66	124	57	130	43	151	49	227	58	151	59	–	–
	241	116	166	98	191	133	254	130	315	170	260	147	–	–
	357		264		324		384		485		407			

358 males and 160 females individual prisoners were committed to this gaol in the course of the past year, 1867, of whom 27 males (no females) were juveniles under 16 years of age; 75 males and 65 females of these prisoners were recommitted more or less frequently—the males 132 times, and the females 115 times—making altogether 415 committals of males, and 210 of females, during the year, and from reference to the prison registries it is shown that these 75 males and 65 females have—the males 390, and the females 412, imprisonments in this gaol recorded against them.

I found when I made my inspection, forty male and eighteen female prisoners, of all classes in custody, of whom four males (paupers supported by the rates) and one female were debtors—one female was for trial—accused of being accessory of a murder.

Five males and one female were insane persons, committed as dangerous lunatics, one male and one female were drunkards, and one female had been convicted under the revenue laws.

On analysing the offences and sentences of the prisoners, inmates of the gaol on the day of my visit, it appears that fourteen males (no females) had been tried by juries before the Judge of Assize, or the Chairman at Quarter Sessions, and 16 males and 15 females, including drunkards, had been summarily convicted before magistrates sitting at Petty Sessions. The following were the offences and sentences:—

Males.

3 prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for two years in the gaol for cattle-stealing, forgery, and assault.
4 prisoners sentenced for twelve months; three for larceny, one for assault.
4 prisoners sentenced for six months, for larceny and sheep-stealing.
7 prisoners sentenced for three and four months; two for larceny, the others for assaults, and like offences against the person.
11 prisoners sentenced for short terms of one and two months, and fourteen days, for assaults, illegal fishing, embezzlement of yarn, &c., and disorderly conduct.

Total, 29 males under sentence.

The female convicted of an offence against the revenue laws, had been sentenced to imprisonment for 4 months. Two others convicted of larceny had been sentenced for 3 and one for 1 month each. All the other convicted females in the gaol had been found guilty before magistrates at Petty Sessions, or the Town Commissioners, of disorderly conduct or assaults, and sentenced for 1 and 2 months, and one for 7 days. These women were, with two or three exceptions, street prostitutes, a class who are constant recurrents to the gaol, re-committed for loitering for prostitution, drunkenness, and disorder.

Some of the prisoners in charge are old offenders; seven belong to a class who, under the Prison Bill, brought into the House in the last Session of Parliament, would be transferred to a central depot, as in Scotland, and no means could be devised more effectual for the reduction of crime in large towns, than the removal from the district of those

offenders who traffic in the violation of the law, such as receivers of stolen goods, brothel keepers, and persons of that class, who often manage to carry on their trade, even when in the gaol.

Juveniles.

I found one juvenile aged 15 years, in the gaol, when I visited it, now on his second conviction, and under a sentence of imprisonment for 6 months for horse stealing, although deaf and dumb; he is, I understand, an inveterate thief, and is destined apparently to be long a burden on the rates of this district. Another boy, also 15 years of age, convicted of sheep stealing, was in custody, under a like sentence. Altogether 9 males and 2 females were committed previously to my inspection in 1868; 26 males (no females) were committed in 1867, one male was twice committed, six were sent to reformatories, at the end of their punishment of imprisonment in the gaol in 1867, and 1 female in 1868; 13 of those committed in 1867, had lost one or both parents, 10 were wholly illiterate, and only seven could read and write.

Lunatics.

I regretted to find, notwithstanding the Act 30 & 31 Vict., cap. 118, passed last session, six lunatics still in the gaol when I visited, and they cannot be removed from it until the new asylum at Monaghan is completed. Lunatics sleep in cells in the criminal prison. One, a female, died in 1867.

Debtors.

The 4 male debtors in the gaol, when I inspected, were paupers, costing the ratepayers for their maintenance an average sum of £25 10*s.* 11*d.* yearly for each. One had already been ten months in custody, and I am informed that there is no prospect of his discharge. 25 male and 3 female debtors were committed in 1867, of whom 17 were paupers.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	2	School Room,	1	–
Yards,	15	1	Worksheds,	10	–
Day Rooms,	2	–	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Store Rooms,	4	–
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	2
Single Cells of larger size,	61	38	Baths,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	11	–	Privies,	4	–
Sleeping Rooms,	5	–	Water-closets,	66	5
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	10	–	Fumigating Room—(bath used).		
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Pump,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	123	8
Sheets, pairs of,	197	58
Rugs,	120	15
Hammocks or Cots,	61	–
Bed-ticks,	118	7
Bedsteads,	–	33

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	73	22
Jackets,	56	6
Vests,	59	15
Trowsers,	50	1
Caps,	46	2
Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	22	22
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	36	14

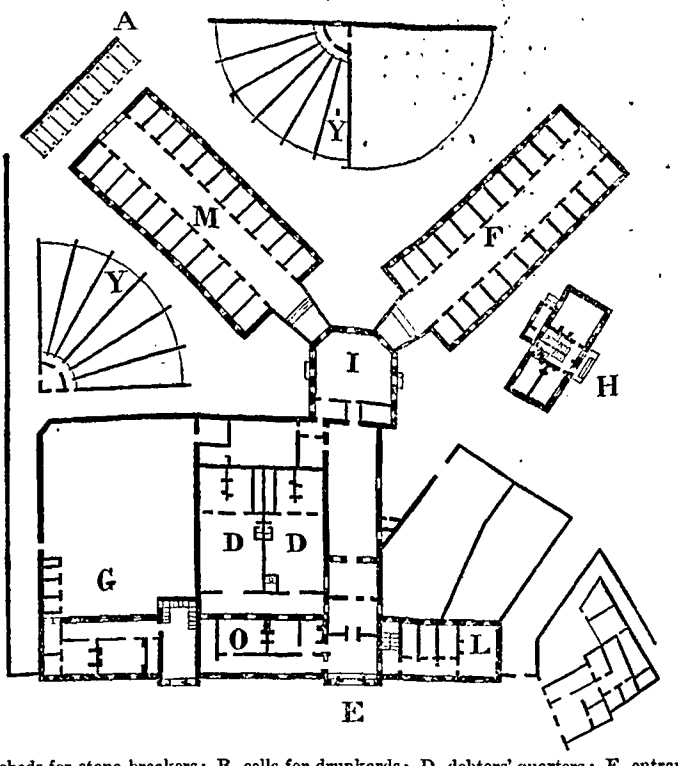
Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	38	32
Gowns,	47	16
Petticoats,	56	21
Aprons,	36	42
Caps,	36	101
Stockings, pairs of,	6	16
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	5	20

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Plan.



A, sheds for stone-breakers; B, cells for drunkards; D, debtors' quarters; E, entrance; F, female prison; G, Governor's house; H, hospital; I, hall of the prison, chapel overhead; M, male prison; O, office; Y Y, exercising yards.

When I made my inspection of the gaol, the buildings were in sound repair, properly ventilated, very clean, orderly, and well kept. I observed some marks of damp from leakages in the roof over the chapel and in the female prison under the cistern, but they had been stanched and a contract had been entered into for painting the rails in front of the gaol and a large gate, which required it.

The gaol is supplied with water from the town reservoir, on a high level, which commands all the buildings, at about a quarter of a mile distant, for which a rent of £5 a year is paid. The water flows into the cells from that reservoir, and the supply is abundant. There is, besides, a good spring well, within the prison grounds, and the pumps are in proper working order. A metal tank has lately been put up over the hospital, at a cost of £14, in place of the old lead and wooden cistern, the woodwork of which was decayed.

There are water closets in every cell of the male prison. These and all the other plumbers' work of the gaol, the pumps, gas-pipes, cocks, bells, and fittings are kept in excellent repair, by an extensive manufacturer in the city of Armagh, by contract for £18 a year. The gaol authorities have the greatest satisfaction from this arrangement, which should be adopted elsewhere. The sewerage is stated to be effective, and the stock of bedding and prison clothing in the prison quite sufficient for the requirements, and some in store; pillows, not

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

always given to prisoners, are here supplied. A good fumigating apparatus has now been put up, as suggested in my last report.

This gaol appears to be satisfactorily managed by the Governor, who is an attentive officer, and the prisoners are amenable to discipline.

In the present uncertain state of the law as regards prison management in Ireland, I do not suggest any alteration which would be attended with expense; but one infraction of the Prisons Act in this gaol is unnecessary, and should not be continued. I refer to the school, which is held at desks placed in the chapel, incumbering the apartment, and in direct contravention of the 7th section of the Act 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, which enacts: "*One or more chapel or chapels shall be provided in every prison, and shall be strictly set apart for religious worship or the occasional religious and moral instruction of the prisoners, and shall never be appropriated to or employed for any other purpose whatsoever.*" The room adjoining the chapel, now never used, would make a good school-room, and I would suggest that it be used in future for the purpose. A few maps might be hung up in it, which could be obtained at a very trifling cost.

The laundry is not partitioned, and additional sheds for stone-breaking are required.

Gas is kept lighting in the general prison during the night, and after lock-up, until 8 P.M., in the cells in which such prisoners as are engaged at trades are confined. The locks are reported to be, generally, of a good description.

The Governor, accompanied by the head warder and turnkey in charge of the male side of the gaol, and the matron on the female side attends lock-up, which is held at 6 P.M. in both summer and winter. The prisoners are unlocked at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter. At a quarter past 9 o'clock, P.M., the Governor, with two warders, inspects each cell in the male prison, and sees that each prisoner has lain down in his cot. The locks are then ascertained to be secure.

The prison keys are kept after lock-up in a box in the bed-room of the Governor, to which no other person has access. A second lock and bolt has been put on the outside of the female prison, the Governor is thus enabled to lock the outer door of that prison at night, the matron keeping the key of the inside lock. Four alarm bells, rung by the vibration of the air, are placed at the entrance to the central hall; they can be heard all over the prison at night, and are used to call the night watchman, if necessary. When the locks require repair they are taken home by a locksmith, who is trustworthy, and are returned by him, without passing through the hands of a third person.

One night watchman (a turnkey), comes on duty at 10, P.M., but he patrols the exterior of the prison only. Two turnkeys sleep in the interior of the male prison, an objectionable practice, which, as my late colleague observed in his last report, has led to grave infractions of discipline elsewhere. The sleeping apartments of officers should not be within the building in which the prisoners are confined, but a turnkey should remain in it at night as a policeman on duty to attend to the safety of the gaol, and to the prisoners, should they require assistance.

There is only one tell-tale clock in the gaol, but an entry is made of the state of the markings on the clock, in the morning.

No escape was attempted from this gaol, or any of the bridewells of the county, in 1867 or 1868.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells, .	18	5	Dark or refractory cells, .	11	2

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

These were all inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor, who duly submits the Punishment Book at each meeting of the Board. The prisoners punished were few in number; two were twice punished.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving,	3	Sewing,	7
Winding,	2	Knitting,	4
Tailoring,	1	Mangling,	2
Shoemaking,	1	Prison duties,	2
Matmaking,	2		
Stone-breaking,	14		
Prison duties,	4		
Total,	27	Total,	15

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	27	15
Sick,	4	1
Debtors (unemployed),	4	1
Lunatics,	4	1
Total in custody,	40	18

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years:—

1865, . £39 7*s.* 7*d.* | 1866, . £48 10*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £45 19*s.* 3*d.*

Profit from work done by Male Prisoners in 1867.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cash received for stone-breaking,	33	8	10½
Cash received for weaving,	19	13	0
Cash received for matmaking,	5	13	3
	£58	15	1½

Expenses attending work done by Male Prisoners in 1867.

	£	*s.*	*d*
Cash paid for stones for breaking,	6	7	2½
Cash expended by weaving,	3	9	11
Cash expended for material for matmaking,	5	11	6
	£15	8	7½
Balance (profit)	43	6	6
	£58	15	1½

Profit from work done by Female Prisoners in 1867.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cash received for sewing,	3	14	3
	£3	14	3

Expenses attending work done by Female Prisoners in 1867.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cash paid for sewing,	0	1	6
Balance (profit)	3	12	9
	£3	14	3

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Profit from male prisoners' work,	43	6	6
Profit from female prisoners' work,	3	12	9
Gross profit,	£46	19	3

The preceding schedule shows that remunerative employment is successfully carried on in this gaol; some very fine cambric handkerchiefs were being manufactured when I visited, and they bring a high price in the market. The account of the work is carefully kept in a business-like manner. Tailoring, shoemaking, matmaking, and other industrial works occupy the prisoners. They also break hard whinstone, by which £33 8*s.* 10*d.* was realized during the past year.

The females sprig muslin, sew, knit, and wash. All the clothing of the prisoners including shoes, are made within the prison by the inmates.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	118	58	83	37
Average daily number of pupils,	10·6	6·12	8·6	5·83
Number of days on which school was held,	267	243	203	165

School-hours.—Males—4 to 6, P.M. Females—1 to 3, P.M.

As I have already observed, school is now held at open desks in the chapel, and I would suggest that stalls be fitted up in a proper school-room instead; a few books, maps, and a black-board are much required.

The Presbyterian Chaplain is very regular in his attendance at the school, and he enters his observations in the book kept for the purpose. The Chaplain of the Established Church sometimes visits; but I did not observe any entries by the Roman Catholic Chaplain in the school registry during the past year. The registry is kept in the approved form. The school is not in connexion with any educational body, or inspected by their officers. The male teacher, who is also storekeeper, was, I understand, regularly trained in the schools of the Commissioners of National Education. The schoolmistress is untrained; she is also assistant matron in the gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Not exceeding one week—Class 1. Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint newmilk. Dinner, 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Class 2. Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint newmilk. Dinner, 12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint vegetable soup. Class 3. Males and Females under 15 years—Breakfast, 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint newmilk. Dinner, 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper, 4 oz. brown bread.

Exceeding one week.—Class 1. Males—Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint newmilk. Dinner, 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint newmilk. Supper, 6 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint newmilk. Class 2. Females—Breakfast, 7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint newmilk. Dinner, 12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint newmilk. Supper, 5 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint newmilk. Class 3. Males and Females under 15 years—Breakfast, 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint newmilk. Dinner, 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper, 5 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint newmilk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 2¼*d.*; ditto, brown, per lb., 1¼¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 9*d.*; meat, per lb., 5*d.*; newmilk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coal, per ton, 15*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.* 9*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* 5*d.*; candles, per lb., 5*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.* 9*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·6*d.* | 1866, . 2·73*d.* | 1867, . 3·2*d.*

I tasted the food provided for the prisoners on the day of my visit and found it of good quality, but I observe that the Chaplains who report in the tabular form intended for their use occasionally object to the bread and milk supplied. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and no complaint was made to me by any.

Books and Accounts.

I found on the present inspection, as on former occasions, the books and registries of the gaol kept with much care and attention. The checks on expenditure are excellent, and calculated to prevent irregularities.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Every creditor is paid his account, if beyond a few shillings, by cheque signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Local Inspector; and as each turnkey gets a separate cheque for the amount of his salary, it passes as money in the city, and if lost is recoverable as it can be traced through the bank. Separate accounts are opened for each bridewell and for the gaol, so that the balances can always be at once seen and must correspond. The bank-book is produced at every meeting of the Board. The approved forms for journals and statistical registers have been adopted; but the Officers' Conduct Book, although provided, is not yet in use. When properly kept it will be a valuable record of the good conduct as well as the faults of the subordinates, and a guide to the Board when making selections for promotion.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £1,556 15*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £1,471 10*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £1,651 9*s.* 11*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £21 0*s.* 2*d.* | 1866, . £25 12*s.* 5·76*d.* | 1867, . £25 10*s.* 11·76*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . £2 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £1 15*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £33 17*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . £2 15*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . — | 1867, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £231 17*s.* 11*d.* | 1866, . £224 0*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £196 16*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
John M'Kinstry, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Robert J. Shaw, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Jackson Smyth, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. John Rafferty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
Alexander Robinson, esq., Surgeon,	—		
James Armstrong, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0

	Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
	John M'Cutcheon, Governor,	200	0	0
	Alex. Briens, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Turnkeys.	John Armstrong,	50	0	0
	Henry Jenkinson, *Weaver*,	40	0	0
	Robert Coulter,	35	0	0
	John M'Coy,	35	0	0
	Samuel M'Arthur, *Tailor*,	35	0	0
	Thomas Stringer,	35	0	0
	Margaret Pain, Matron,	40	0	0
	Eliza Jane Lester, Sub-Matron,	30	0	0
	Mary A. Agnew, Hospital Nurse,	25	0	0

Vacancies.

Rev. William G. Murphy, Protestant Chaplain, resigned; Rev. William Henderson, Presbyterian Chaplain, died; Maria Craig, Sub-Matron, resigned; and the vacancies have been filled by the appointment of Rev. Robert J. Shaw, Rev. Jackson Smyth, and Eliza Jane Lester.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	160	106
Chaplain, Established Church,	166	108
Presbyterian Chaplain,	162	114
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	168	97
Surgeon,	134	93
Apothecary,	148	71

Two of the turnkeys take their meals in the male prison, their apartment being therein, adjoining the cells of the criminals; this objectionable practice was strongly condemned by my colleague, in his report on this gaol in 1867, and I again call attention to the matter. There is ample accommodation for officers in the front building.

Hospital.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	60	48	42	21	57	16	54	13
Number of days therein,	645	541	418	157	492	181	489	69
Average daily number, .	1·76	1·48	1·14	·43	1·35	·50	1·34	·19
Number of deaths in gaol,	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–
Cost of medicine, .	£38 6*s.* 4*d.*		£40 9*s.* 9*d.*		£31 5*s.* 4*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's Inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to day of inspection in 1868, and at what dates:—

Three Inquests, viz.:—14th May, 1867, 25th November, 1867, and 13th February, 1868.

Few prisoners are placed in the hospital here, no female was an inmate of it from December, 1867, up to August, 1868, when I visited. The hospital accommodation consists of one ward for each sex, which is found to be quite sufficient as they are so seldom occupied.

The Medical Officer treats all ordinary cases of indisposition of prisoners in the cells of the gaol, and only contagious diseases are removed to the hospital wards. When the five insane prisoners now in custody are removed to the asylum, an hospital nurse will scarcely be required in the gaol; and, should a vacancy occur, that appointment need not be filled up, as monthly nurses can always be procured at a small cost, by the week or day, to attend any casual patient who may be treated in hospital.

The Medical Officer of this gaol, who is likewise Surgeon of the County Infirmary, is at present obliged to give his attendance and professional assistance under the 86th section of the Act 6 & 7 Geo. IV., cap. 116, without fee or reward, to the prisoners and others in the gaol; I trust, however, that in future legislation this section will be repealed, and that the skill and high professional attainments of Dr. Robinson, who holds both appointments, and who now devotes so much time gratuitously to this institution, will be adequately remunerated. In 1866, Dr. Robinson addressed a letter to me as Inspector-General of the northern district, which I published in my report on this prison for that year, and to which I would refer, as the circumstances still hold good. See Appendix, page 89, of that Report.

The hospital wards are well ventilated and with water-closets attached, but the bath is out of order and useless. There is, however, in the basement of the female prison, adjoining the laundry, an excellent bath and shower-bath, with hot water always ready, for prisoners of that sex. Convalescent patients have no exercising yards—a great defect considering the importance of open air exercise, with sun and light, in many diseases to which prisoners are subject.

Two deaths occurred in the gaol in 1867, one of an aged lunatic; the other was of a female committed as a prostitute, who died of bowel complaint; one, a male, committed for debt, died in 1868.

NORTH DISTRICT

Board of Superintendence.

County of Armagh Gaol.	Right Hon. Lord Lurgan.	Henry L. Prentice, esq.	Joseph Atkinson, esq.
	Sir James M. Stronge.	Thomas Dobbin, esq.	Hugh Boyle, esq.
	Sir Capel Molyneux.	Thomas A. Prentice, esq.	St. John T. Blacker, esq.
	William Paton, esq.	John Hancock, esq.	Maxwell C. Close, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of business, when the various journals and other books are examined, accounts checked, and liabilities discharged.

Bridewells.

I wish to call attention to the want of sufficient sheets in some of the bridewells of this county, the bed-ticks and bedding are likewise not always of a good description.

The Bridewell at Ballybot, in the town of Newry, in this county, is quite unsuited for the purposes of a prison. There is an excellent bridewell in that part of the town which is in the county Down. It is sufficient to contain all the prisoners committed from the Ballybot and Newry districts, and I trust that in future legislation arrangements will be made to prevent the necessity of having two bridewells in the same town.

The Bridewell at Newtown-Hamilton is dark, damp, and in bad repair, without sufficient bedding, and very insecure. On the day of my visit all the glass in the sash of the cell for drunkards was broken, and prisoners are compelled to lie on damp straw on the flags in it, and without bedding.

All the bridewells in the county were visited by the Local Inspector once in each quarter of the year 1868, with the exception of that at Newtown-Hamilton, which was only visited twice during the year, in consequence of the Local Inspector having been obliged to go to England owing to the illness of his wife.

The keeper of Newtown-Hamilton Bridewell holds a small farm, and the keeper of that at Markethill works occasionally as a tailor.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh.

Bridewells.

	Ballybot.		Lurgan.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	104	61	247	81
Of whom were Drunkards,	27	22	67	19
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	44	15	57	13
Of whom were Drunkards,	4	4	16	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Weekly in Newry: Fortnightly in some other parts of the district. Transmittals regular.		Bi-monthly in Lurgan; in some parts of the district, monthly. Transmittals regular.	
Committals,	Regularly drawn, but some illegal.		Regularly drawn.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	The building in fair repair, but very damp, and the woodwork requires to be painted.		In fair repair.	
Security,	Insecure; a shed in yard affords facilities for escape, and some of the locks are of an inferior description.		Insufficient: walls of exercising yards too low.	
Accommodation,	*Males:* day-room, and two cells, each with two beds; these cells are dark and damp, the floors should be boarded. *Females:* day-room, with one cell off it, with three beds. Good exercising yards for each sex. Check-gates have been put up in the day-room and cells for males.		*Males:* day-room and three cells. *Females:* day-room and two cells, one with three beds. A cell for drunkards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Tables for day-rooms and bedding required. One sheet only on some beds; bed-ticks very bad. Sufficient bedding should be provided.		Bedding sufficient; gas is supplied to kitchen of keeper and lobby, but not to day-rooms of prisoners.	
Water,	A good pump in the yard for males.		A pump on premises, in good order.	
Sewerage,	The cesspool in the yard for males was offensive when I inspected. The cesspools should be cleaned oftener during the summer months, or some disinfectant used.		Fair.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but damp and dark.		Clean, and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.				
Salary of Keeper,	£25.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is Court-keeper, salary, £5.		None.	
Date of inspection,	24th August, 1868.		28th August, 1868.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody at the time of inspection.		Two juveniles (males) in custody for Petty Sessions, charged with larceny.	

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NORTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

County of Armagh.

Bridewells.

	Newtown-Hamilton.		Markethill.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	68	20	44	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	45	15	12	3
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	17	3	13	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	10	3	2	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Held on the last Monday of each month. Committals regular.		Held on the last Monday of each month.	
Committals,	Regularly drawn.		Regularly drawn.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In bad repair; all the glass in the sash of the window in cell for drunkards was broken when I visited. No door to privy. The improvements suggested by my colleague in his last report have not been carried out.		In fair repair, except a few slates off the roof. Walls require to be rough cast.	
Security,	Very insecure.		Secure, with care.	
Accommodation,	Day-room and one cell for each sex; two beds in one, and three in the other. One drunkards' cell with straw for bedding. Yards very small and insecure. One privy adjoining pump-hole cannot be used.		Day-room and three cells for each sex; one for drunkards, with guard-bed.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Bedding insufficient; only one single and two double blankets in the bridewell; but three rugs, for four beds; one sheet only on beds for females. Rugs, blankets, and sheets, should be provided, and a guard-bed put up in the cell for drunkards, where there is at present only some damp straw on the flags. The Keeper should have a barrow to remove the nuisance from the privies.		Sufficient, but some of the sheets old and worn. A few new ones should be provided.	
Water,	A pump on premises.		An abundant supply from a good pump in exercising yard for females.	
Sewerage,	None but cesspool.		Sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Dark, damp, and badly ventilated, but orderly.		Clean, and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.				
Salary of Keeper,	£20.		£20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Holds a small farm.		Court-keeper, salary £5.	
Date of inspection,	17th February, 1868.		17th February, 1868.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

COUNTY OF CAVAN GAOL, AT CAVAN.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 4TH JULY, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, further examination,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	–	1	–	–	
,, Imprisonment,	4	5	9	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	12	–	12	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	28	8	36	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	51	14	1867,	57	9
1866,	51	10	1868 (day of inspection),	28	8

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	3	3	1868 (up to and including day of inspection),	–	2
1866,	2	1	Day of inspection,	–	1
1867,	2	–			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	18	1	Debtors,	9	–
Criminals,	162	50	Criminals,	85	23
Vagrants,	1	1	Vagrants,	–	1
Drunkards,	49	41	Drunkards,	35	36
Dangerous Lunatics,	22	8	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	252	101	Total,	129	60

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–
Manslaughter,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	63	7	71	11	39	5	8	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	–	2	–	6	–	6	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	12	19	25	17	10	8	6	4
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Having unregistered arms,	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	4	–	–	1	–	–	–
Military offences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fenianism,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	1	1	1	3	–	–
Revenue offences,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–
Against property with violence,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	3	–	7	5	4	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of Game and Fishery Laws,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving service, and refusing to work,	1	1	5	2	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	106	39	121	41	74	17	23	7
Vagrancy,	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	48	50	49	41	35	36	–	1
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	20	6	22	8	–	–	3	–
Debt,	11	1	18	1	9	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	44	8	41	9	11	6	2	–
Total,	230	105	252	101	129	60	28	8

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868:—

23rd January, 1861,	61	17th May, 1865,	75
14th May, 1862,	93	29th July, 1866,	60
5th July, 1863,	110	8th November, 1867,	71
20th June, 1864,	98	3rd January, 1868,	49

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	210	60	Once within the year,	114	43
	Twice ,,	9	4	Twice ,,	3	–
	Thrice ,,	2	1	Thrice ,,	–	2
	Four times ,,	–	–	Four times ,,	–	–
	Five times ,,	–	1	Five times ,,	–	–
	Eleven times ,,	–	–	Eleven times ,,	–	1
	Twenty-four times ,,	–	1	Twenty-four times ,,	–	–
	Total,	221	67	Total,	117	46

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	42·87	10·63	—	30·43	6·61	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	71		8th Nov.	49		3rd Jan.
Lowest ditto,	41		20th July.	28		6th June.
Highest number of males at any one time,	57		8th Nov.	42		10th Jan.
Ditto of females,	16		14th Jan.	12		11th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	34		24th April.	21		6th June.
Ditto of females,	5		20th July.	3		4th March.

Proportion of males and females sent for trial each year during the above period:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Males,	109	147	137	109	144	62	74
Females,	30	31	44	38	30	16	24
Total sent for trial,	139	178	181	147	174	78	98

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions last seven years:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions,	51	86	93	72	77	35	69
Acquittals,	88	99	88	75	97	43	29
Total,	139	178	181	147	174	78	98

Committals of drunkards—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (Six Months.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the county gaol,	61	48	44	23	64	31	48	50	49	41	35	36
To the bridewells of the county,	40	30	68	27	60	29	78	27	44	27	—	
	101	78	112	50	124	60	126	77	93	68		
	179		162		184		203		161			

Population in 1861, 153,906 inhabitants. Area, 477,360 acres.

I found on the day which I selected for my inspection of this gaol 28 males of all classes and 8 females in custody. Many were grave offenders under long sentences; 3 had been convicted at assizes, and 19 at quarter sessions; 8 had been summarily convicted; 4 (3 males and 1 female) had received sentences of imprisonment for two years, and 10 (8 males and 2 females) for one year; 4 males and 2 females

NORTH DISTRICT — *County of Cavan Gaol.*

for six and nine months respectively; and 1 male sentenced to penal servitude for seven years was, at the time of my visit, waiting for removal to the Convict Depot. Seven prisoners (5 males and 2 females) summarily convicted before magistrates at petty sessions had been sentenced for one month, and 1 (a female) for four days for drunkenness. There were likewise in custody 3 males on remand or for trial, and 3 lunatics committed as dangerous.

Several of the prisoners under long sentences in charge, especially females, were old offenders, professional thieves who live at the expense of the public in or out of gaol.

As has already been observed, 14 of the criminal population of the gaol, nearly one-half of the entire number of convicted prisoners in charge, were under sentences of twelve months' imprisonment and upwards. In former reports the evils which result from the association of offenders under such circumstances have been enumerated, and it is to be hoped that in future legislation on prisons all criminals so circumstanced will be removed to a central depot, as in Scotland, where an equal punishment will be dealt to all offenders, and contamination prevented from the indiscriminate association of prisoners, as in this gaol.

Two of the untried prisoners in charge are known to be professional thieves; one of whom had already undergone an imprisonment of two years in this gaol for larceny.

On looking at the classes of offences of the prisoners in custody on the day of inspection, I find, besides 2 males untried, 5 males and 4 females convicted and under sentence for offences against property. All the females are old offenders. One has already suffered penal servitude, having been convicted and sentenced in the county Monaghan; she also was imprisoned for two years, as I am informed, in a Dublin gaol, and is now under a like sentence of two years in this gaol, where she will have an opportunity to corrupt during that period any female less guilty than herself who may be placed in association with her. Another female in custody, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, has been eight times convicted and imprisoned here; and two women comrades, one an aged person sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, the other who is young and stated to be her pupil has been sentenced for six months; both are professional shoplifters.

The males in charge on the day of my visit were, one a returned convict sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, another a stranger from Wexford sentenced to imprisonment for two years, two others for twelve months each for larceny, and a third for three months for robbery.

Offenders against the person are frequently inmates of this gaol. At the time of my inspection 11 males were in custody tried at assizes and quarter sessions for assaults and stabbing, besides 5 summarily convicted before magistrates at petty sessions. These men for the most part belonged to the farming classes, and their offences appeared to have resulted from drunkenness and faction feuds. It is unnecessary to dwell on the evils which result from the association of such prisoners with the professional and habitual criminals already enumerated.

I found, also, in the gaol, a man for taking forcible possession, another for deserting his wife, besides one woman for perjury, and two for drunkenness and using threatening language.

Juveniles.

No juvenile was in custody when I inspected. Only 2 males had been committed prior to my visit in 1868, and both had been sent to reformatories; 2 (a male and a female) had likewise been sent to

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

reformatories in 1867, each after undergoing an imprisonment of one month in punishment of their offences, one of the age of ten, the other of twelve years. They are stated to have been without parents, and illiterate.

Lunatics.

I find that on the 7th February, 1868, an insane person was committed to the bridewell at Bailieborough, contrary to the provisions of the Act of last session, and he remained in that prison until the 19th February, when he was removed to the asylum. I wish specially to call attention to the illegality of this committal, and it is to be hoped that it will not again occur. There is, I am aware, occasionally experienced a difficulty in obtaining the signature of a second magistrate under the present system, and it has been suggested that the signature of one magistrate might be sufficient for committal to an asylum, as the authorities in the lunatic asylum are empowered under the Act to discharge persons so committed when cured, without warrant from the Lord Lieutenant, as in the case of other lunatic poor.

I found three insane males in custody at the time of my visit. They had been committed as dangerous previously to the year 1868.

On the day of inspection no debtors were in charge, but 9 had been previously committed in 1868, and 18 males and 1 female in 1867. There is no marshalsea for females in this gaol.

No escape from the gaol or any bridewell in the county was attempted in 1867, or previously to inspection in 1868.

Photography has been adopted in this gaol for the detection of offenders from other districts who are committed here. When a stranger who appears to belong to the criminal class is placed in custody the Governor has the man's photograph transmitted to the different gaols throughout the country in order that his antecedents may be ascertained.

NOTE.—As this report was passing through press, a prisoner escaped from Cavan Gaol on Sunday, the 6th December, 1868, at two or three o'clock in the afternoon, under circumstances denoting the grossest neglect by the prison officials, as well as a very lax discipline in the management of the gaol. The prisoner who effected his escape was under sentence of imprisonment for "assault with intent to rob." Influenced by his orderly conduct in the gaol, the Governor appointed him "wardsman," and as such he was employed to assist in serving the dinner to the other prisoners who were locked up in their cells, at the same time that he was allowed to have his meals in the kitchen of the gaol without supervision. In consequence of this privilege the prisoner had access to the room of a turnkey, absent on leave for the day, who kept his firearms in that room, and had the keys of the large back gate of the gaol locked up in a chest in it. The prisoner is stated to have forced the lock of this chest, and with the keys he found in it to have let himself out of the gaol through the gate unnoticed in open day. He appears to have escaped to Clones, in the county of Monaghan, which is ten miles distant, to which town he was followed by the Governor, and retaken in a few hours. A special meeting of the Board of Superintendence was held on the 15th of the month, to inquire into the matter, when they came to the following resolution:—"We are of opinion that the custom which allowed the wardsman to dine in the kitchen, after serving dinner to the other prisoners, is most objectionable, and in future he should be locked up, and eat his meals separately in his cell in the same way as other prisoners. In respect to the turnkey, G. R., we consider that he was guilty of gross negligence, in not giving up his keys to the first turnkey before going out on leave of absence for the day, in consequence of which neglect the prisoner escaped, and for which we reprimand him accordingly; as it appears that the firearms of each turnkey are kept in his private room; we consider the locks on their doors at present are not sufficiently secure, and that proper locks be provided, and that a strict order be given to each turnkey that, before going out on leave, he should give up his keys to the Governor or first turnkey."

It is scarcely necessary to point out the utter insecurity of a prison in which such an occurrence could have happened, yet the only punishment inflicted on the officials was a reprimand by the Board to a turnkey, and an expression of opinion that gross neglect had been proved in the management of the gaol. It, therefore, became the duty of my colleague and myself to address a letter to the Board of Superintendence, in which we called attention to the gravity of the case, and the necessity for visiting on the superior

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

officers of the gaol, who appear most in fault, the strongest censure for their culpable remissness, and want of the most ordinary precautions for the safe custody of the prisoners confided to their keeping. The keys of the prison, even of the outer gate, remained in charge of a common turnkey, who was allowed to go out on leave for the day without giving up his charge to a superior officer. A man, under sentence for highway robbery, was permitted to remain at large without supervision, so that he had access to the private room of a turnkey, absent on leave, in which firearms were kept, and the keys of the prison locked up in a chest which he could force open, and with the keys unlock the gate and let himself out of the gaol. It appears that the key of the outer gate has hitherto been left in charge of the turnkey during the day to admit milk and other articles, and at night-lockings is given up to the Governor, there is thus no check on the officers to prevent the introduction of prohibited articles into the gaol, and the turnkey having the key, can pass persons, or things, in or out of the gaol without the knowledge of the gate porter, so that the books and checks established at the gate are thus rendered of no avail, and useless. Again, having firearms within the blocks of buildings where the prisoners are confined, is never permitted in a well regulated gaol; the armoury *should* always be at the gate of the gaol, and under proper protection.

Accommodation.

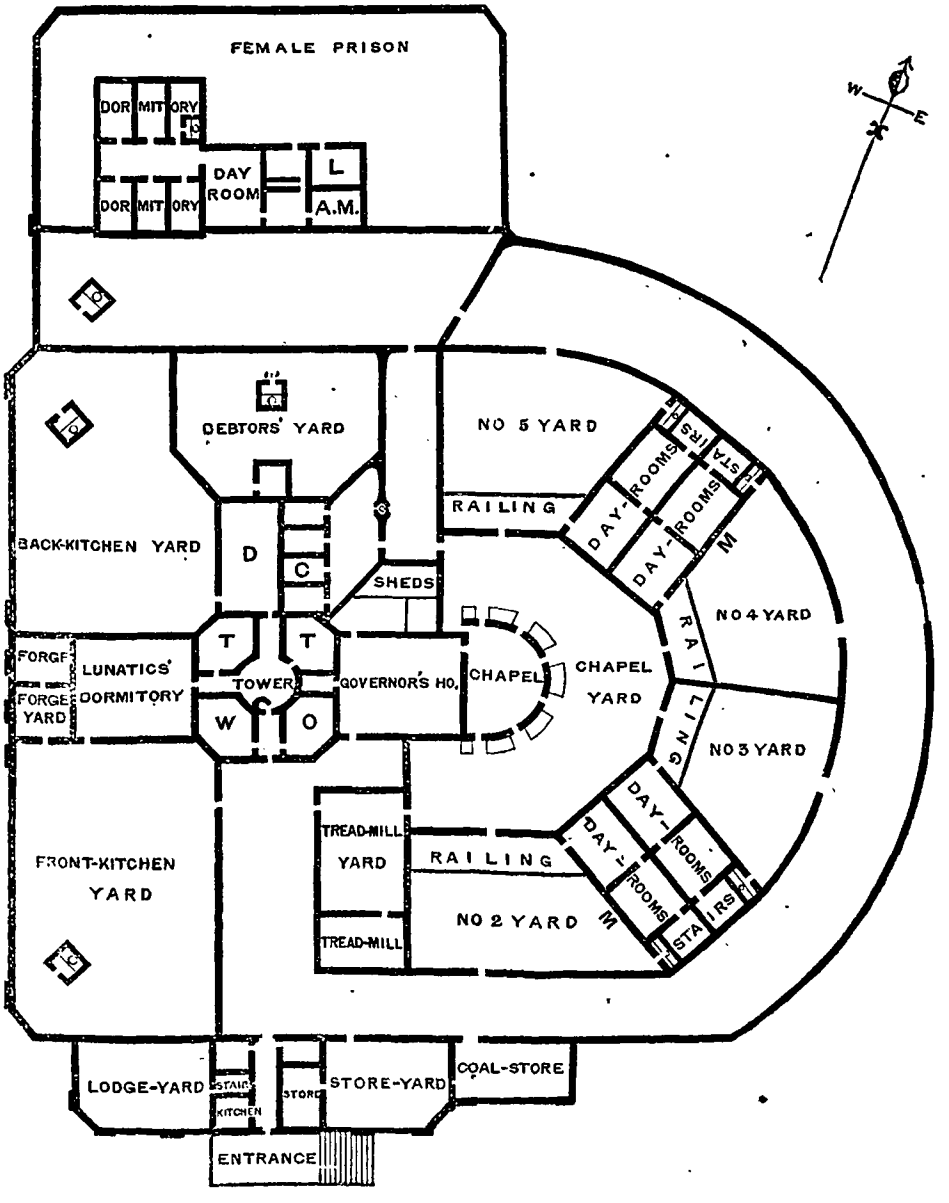
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	8	2	Workshops,	2	–
Day Rooms,	9	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Store Rooms,	4	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	70	–	Bath,	1	–
			Privies,	8	–
			Water-closets,	1	3
Cells to contain three persons,	–	18	Reception Room,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms,	5	1	Pumps,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	22	3	Wells,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Treadwheel,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–			

In my report for 1866 I pointed out the arrangements which were adopted in that year by the Board of Superintendence and the Grand Jury of the county to have plans and estimates prepared for remodelling the old buildings of this gaol to suit the separate system of prison management. I here subjoin the plans then prepared by Mr. Hague, the Architect of the Board, and believe that they are fully adequate to meet the requirements of the most improved form of discipline, but the cost of the works would be about £5,000, and I was not at that time, nor am I now, prepared to recommend this, or, indeed, any large sum to be expended, in the present uncertain state of legislation with regard to prisons in Ireland. The Grand Jury, acting on the suggestion of the Inspector-General, then approved and adopted the plans, but postponed taking any further action in the matter until the wishes of the Legislature are ascertained.

The female prison would contain 18, the male 42 cells. The general entrance would be through the central tower, the present chapel forming an inspection hall, the sunk story under it, coal vaults, and space for heating apparatus. The chapel would be in the building now occupied by the Governor's apartments, and approached by a separate staircase for females. The infirmary for males would be in the same building, but altogether cut off from the rest of the block, with a staircase leading into the infirmary exercising-ground. The Governor's house would be so placed, that although separate, and his family and servants altogether apart, he could have immediate supervision over every branch of the establishment, the quarters, also, of male and female criminal prisoners, of warders, and debtors, would be separate and distinct.

I annex the plan of the buildings of this gaol as they at present exist, taken from my reports in 1864 and 1866.

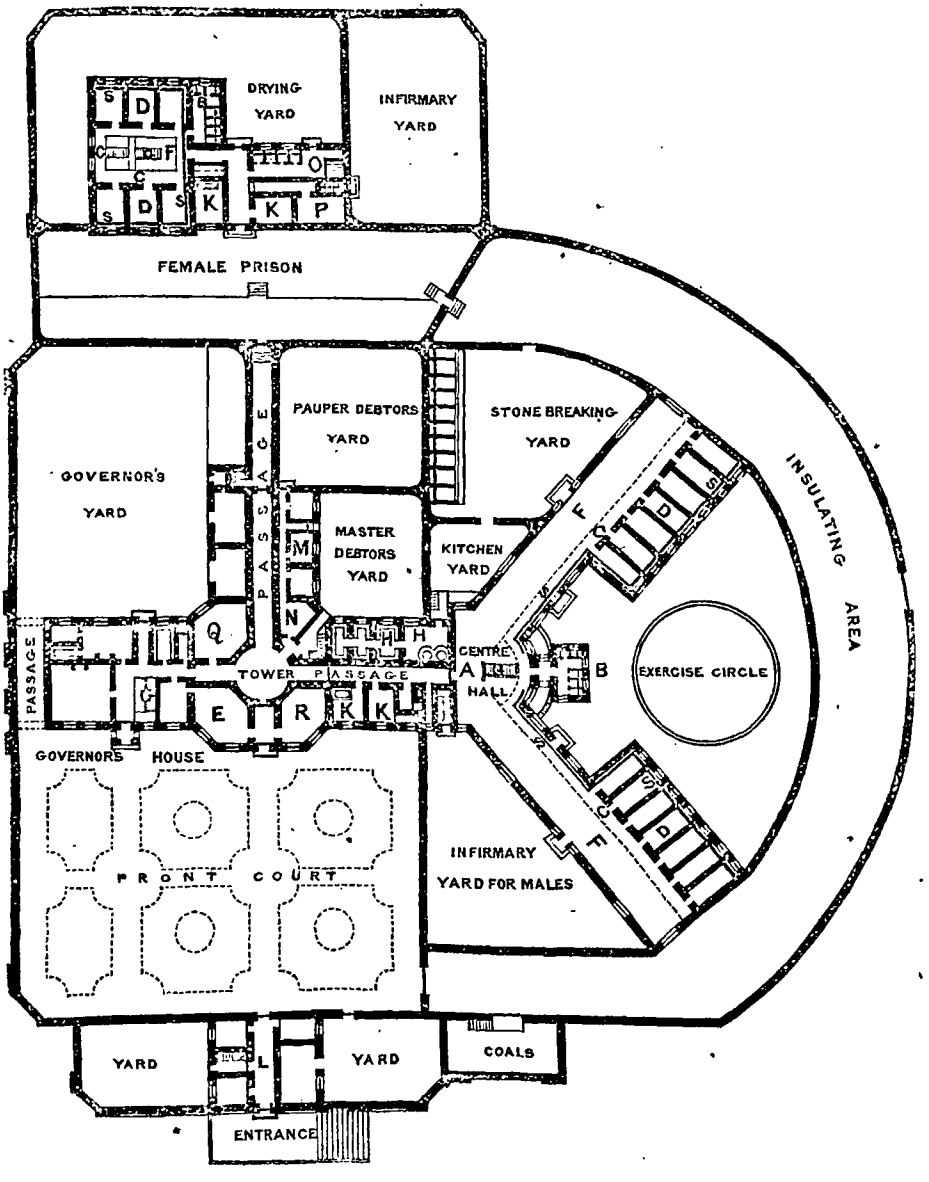
Ground Plan of Cavan Gaol.



MM, male prisons; O, office; W, workshop; TT, turnkeys' rooms; D, day-room for the lunatic class; C, punishment cells; AM, Assistant Matron's room; L, laundry. The marshalsea for males, and the hospital for both sexes, are situate in the upper part of the central building, marked "Tower," T, W, O, C, and D, on the plan.

The following is Mr. Hague's plan :—

Plan.



A, centre hall, with heating apparatus, and coal stores under; B, lavatories; C, galleries; D, separate cells; E, office; F, corridors; G, stairs; H, kitchen, with store in connexion; K, reception-rooms and clothes stores; L, front entrance lodge; M, pauper debtors; N, entrance to marshalsea; O, laundry and drying apparatus; P, assistant matron; Q, workshop; R, head warder; S, heating pipes.

The door marked as leading from the corridor of the prison into the infirmary yard to be closed.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	93	24
Sheets, pairs of,	107	30
Rugs,	99	30
Bedticks,	99	26
Bedsteads,	99	10

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	56	27
Jackets,	27	25
Vests,	27	20
Trowsers,	27	20
Caps,	27	20
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	6	10
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	26	16

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	18	29
Jackets,	18	24
Gowns,	–	6
Petticoats,	26	26
Aprons,	18	24
Neckerchiefs,	9	50
Caps,	18	24
Stockings, pairs of,	9	24
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	9	10

I found this gaol, when I made my inspection, in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness. The prisoners appear properly cared but an effective discipline is impossible in a gaol wanting in all the requirements of a proper prison system. The buildings, with the exception of the tower and back wing of the old gaol, are in fair repair. The bedding, blankets, and sheets are sufficient for present requirements, and of excellent quality. The prison clothing is rather scanty; but I found materials in store to be made up when tradesmen are committed to the prison. Water for prisoners' use is taken from two pump holes, about 70 feet deep, which could afford an abundant supply of excellent water, but the pumping apparatus is defective, and the tread-wheel perfectly useless, causing a deficiency of water to the establishment. Some arrangement should be made to have this defect remedied. I believe the tread-wheel should be altogether removed and a sufficient pumping apparatus substituted. The laundry is in a bad state, very small, and unsuitable, and there is no drying-room. The sewerage is stated to be sufficient and flushable.

The classification of males is according to the provisions of the Prisons Act, but that for females is almost a nullity from the circumstances of the prison. As regards prisoners of this sex, it is most desirable that known prostitutes should be employed by themselves in the laundry and at other work, and females not belonging to this category should be kept distinct as much as possible, and have no communication with them.

There is no marshalsea for females; no lavatories or working sheds, and the hospital is very defective. Gas has been introduced into the officers' apartments, but not into the cells or day-rooms of the prison, which is not artificially lighted at night.

Unlock is held at 6 A.M. in summer, and at daylight in winter, and the prisoners are locked up for the night at 6 P.M. in summer, and at dusk in winter.

The Governor reports that he ascertains that all prisoners are in their cells after lock-up; and makes, occasionally, further inspections at uncertain hours during the night. Four turnkeys patrol in rotation after lock-up, until morning, but their vigilance is not tested by even one tell-tale clock. There is no patrol of the exterior of the prison at night. The outer keys are stated to be kept by the Governor in his bed-room after lock-up.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.

	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	1	–
Other Punishments,	–	–
Total,	1	–

From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	–	–
Other Punishments,	–	–
Total,	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking Stones,	21	Sewing,	6
Cooking,	2	Washing,	2
Minding Lunatics,	1		
Total,	24	Total,	8

Summary.

	Males.	Females.
Industrial Labour,	24	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	–
Lunatics,	3	–
Total in custody,	28	–

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1865, £4 12*s.* 6*d.* | 1866, — | 1867, —

Male prisoners sentenced to hard labour work for seven hours in summer and four in winter; those not so sentenced work for one hour less daily. The females knit, sew, and wash for the prison.

The tread-wheel being broken down and decayed, two hand-pumps are used for pumping water, but they are not sufficient.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	155	–	104	–
Average daily number of pupils,	14·36	–	12·55	–
Number of days on which school was held,	312	–	160	–

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12 o'clock.

The female prisoners have not received educational instruction in this gaol for many years.

School for males is held in the chapel in direct contravention of the 6th sec. of the Act, 7 Geo. 4, cap. 74, which directs "that one or more chapel or chapels shall be provided in every prison, and they shall be strictly set apart for religious worship, or for the occasional religious and moral instruction of the prisoners, and shall never be appropriated to or employed for any other purpose whatsoever."

One of the turnkeys, who is a carpenter, might be usefully employed in putting up inexpensive stalls in one of the day-rooms, similar to those at Mullingar, and in other gaols, where prisoners could be taught in separation. This would afford facilities for the teacher when giving instruction, and would conduce to order and regularity in the school.

The teacher performs the duties of clerk, and assists the Governor to keep the books and registries of the prison. He is untrained as a teacher, and acts also as turnkey. The school is not in connexion with any public educational body.

Dietary and Contracts.

I.—*Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment does not exceed One Week.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint of vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

II.—*Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread and ½ pint of new milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ½ pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint of new milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal and ½ pint of buttermilk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint of new milk.

Lunatics.—Males, in addition to the above, get 2 oz. meal for breakfast, and 4 oz. bread for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., white, 1¼*d.*, brown, 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt. 16*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.* 4*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 3*s.* 5*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., white, £1 7*s.*; brown, £1.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·43*d.* | 1866, . 2·78*d.* | 1867, . 2·79*d.*

I found the provisions provided for prisoners, on the day of my visit, of excellent quality, and the chaplains generally report favourably of the supply furnished by the contractors. On looking over the dietary report book I find two or three exceptions were taken to the milk in the early part of the year. I questioned all the prisoners in custody—no complaint was made to me by any.

Books and Accounts.

The Governor deserves credit for the labour he bestows on this branch of his duties, in which he is assisted by the school teacher, merely as a writing clerk. He keeps all the various books and registries of discipline and finance of the establishment, and they appear satisfactory. The general conduct book for subaltern officers has been established. The Governor enters in his journal the principal occurrences in the gaol. The journals of the other officers contain little more than a record of their visits.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £1,574 9*s.* 3*d.* | 1866,. £1,587 4*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £1,547 15*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £25 5*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £30 7*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £27 16*s.* 2·88*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . £3 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . — | 1867, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865. . £12 7*s.* 7*d.* | 1866, . £3 10*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £157 6*s.* 11*d.* | 1866, . £117 5*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £120 12*s.* 3*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

Theophilus Thompson, esq., Local Inspector,	£100
Andrew Mease, Physician,	74
Rev. J. C. Moore, Protestant Chaplain,	30
Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30
Rev. Patk. E. Smyth, R. C. Chaplain,	30
William M. Brice, Apothecary,	—

Resident.

George R. Gallogly, Governor,	200
Charles Clandening, 1st Turnkey,	£60
Thomas M'Dowell, Schoolmaster and Turnkey,	40
Turnkeys. George Reilly,	30
Turnkeys. Robert West, *Carpenter*,	30
Turnkeys. Thomas Simons,	30
George M'Call, Warder, in charge of Lunatics,	30
Margaret M. Sturdy, Matron,	40
Jane Simons, Assistant-Matron,	16
Mary Mackay, Hospital Nurse,	10

All the intern officers receive 2 lbs. of white bread and 1 quart of sweet milk daily, with the exception of the Governor and Matron.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	225	105
Chaplain, Established Church,	197	95
Presbyterian Chaplain,	168	80
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	160	97
Physician,	186	68

The extern officers, and the Governor, receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes. The subordinates monthly, from the Board. The turnkeys wear a proper uniform. All the officers take their meals in the gaol, but not in that part which the prisoners occupy.

Hospital.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	21	4	24	5	23	3	6	–
Number of days therein,	955	209	705	237	447	89	194	–
Average daily number,	2·61	0·57	1·93	0·64	1·22	0·24	1·04	–
Number of deaths,	—		3	1	1	–	—	
Cost of medicine,	£23 4s. 2d.		£24 0s. 3d.		£12 1s. 7d.		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to day of inspection in 1868:—

One on the 11th May, 1867. None up to day of inspection, 1868.

The hospital apartments which are situated at the top of the old tower, are, as has been pointed out in former reports, in every way unsuitable, and destitute of all appliances for the sick. Males and females are in different wards, but there is but one water-closet common to prisoners of both sexes.

There is no place for the exercise of invalids.

The hospital was empty at the time of my visit.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Farnham, K.P.	Joseph Story, esq., J.P.	Nathaniel Montgomery, esq., J.P.
Lord Bishop of Kilmore.	William A. Moore, esq.	George De la Poer Beresford, esq., J.P.
Robert Burrowes, esq., J.P., D.L.	Robert Erskine, esq., J.P.	LlewellanSaunderson, esq., J.P.
William Humphreys, esq., J.P., D.L.	Michael Phillips, esq., J.P.	
	David F. Jones, esq., J.P.	

The Board meets monthly on the first Tuesday in each month for the discharge of business, when the salaries of inferior officers, and other incidental expenses, are paid. The form of payment in this prison is by cheque, as far as possible drawn in favour of each creditor.

Bridewells.

The Local Inspector reports that he regularly inspected all the bridewells in the district once at least in each quarter of the year 1868.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan.

Bridewells

	Ballyconnell.		Bailieborough.		Cootehill.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	20	4	93	22	21	29
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	–	33	8	9	19
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	12	4	17	2	8	14
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	–	5	2	6	10
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly in this district.		Fortnightly in this district.		Fortnightly in this district.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular, except that a lunatic was committed here as dangerous, 7th February, 1868, and remained in custody until 19th of the month when sent to Armagh asylum.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Roof and chimneys require repair, the chimneys smoke; the wall of one of the cells shows marks of damp; the look of the entrance gate is bad; painting is required.		In good repair.		In good repair and order.	
Security,	This bridewell is very insecure—the walls of the yards are too low, and the ground on the outside reaches in some places to within a few feet of the top of the wall. The privies also afford an easy means of escape.		Yard insecure; walls too low, and windowstools afford facilities of escape.		Yards very insecure.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and two cells, one with two beds. Females, day-room and one cell, one with one bed. The accommodation for the keeper is quite insufficient, consisting of but one room; he is, however, permitted to use the court-house when the court is not sitting.		Males, day-room and three cells; females, day-room and two cells. The keeper's apartment has been enlarged and improved.		Males, day-room and two cells, with two beds in each; females, day-room, and one cell with two beds; some cells in the yard which are unfit for human habitation, are not used.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient and good, except one pair of blankets which are much worn, and seats are required for female day-room.		Good and sufficient.		Sufficient, and of good quality.	
Water, how supplied,	A good pump on premises in front yard.		A good pump on premises.		A forcing pump in yard of court-house. The rain water from the roof is saved.	
Sewerage,	None; a cesspool.		Stated to be sufficient.		Stated to be sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but one of the cells on the male side very damp.		Very clean and orderly; doors fresh painted.		Clean, and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	5½*d.*		4⅞*d.*		5*d.* per day for prisoners of both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20.		£30.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is court-keeper, with salary of £10.		Is court-keeper without salary, has a pension of £22 15*s.* per annum.		Court-keeper, but without salary.	
Date of Inspection,	19th June, 1868.		1st June, 1868.		3rd July, 1868.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		An idiot boy, without shoes or stockings, in custody for eloping from the workhouse with clothes.		Two female prisoners in custody, one for drunkenness, the other a workhouse offender, with infant child.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL GAOL, AT LIFFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 20TH OF JULY, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	7	1	8	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	4	1	5	1	–	1
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total,	35	5	40	1	–	1

Juvenile in Custody on the day of Inspection.

One male, aged fourteen years, summarily convicted of having illegally killed a salmon, and sentenced to an imprisonment of one month. This is his first committal to a gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	79	16	1867,	30	9
1866,	36	13	1868 (day of Inspection),	35	5

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	1	1867,	2	–
1866,	–	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	1	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

	M.	F.		M.	F
1865,	1	–	1868 (up to and including		
1866,	3	1	day of Inspection),	2	2
1867,	2	2	Day of Inspection,	1	2

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Offences.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	1	–	2	1	2	1
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Sending letters, threatening life, property, &c.,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Common assaults,	91	11	103	11	52	6	9	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	16	3	16	1	14	2	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	10	3	10	–	7	1	4	–
Other assaults,	3	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	5	3	2	3	1	–	2	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	2	–	2	4	–	1	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny,	16	16	14	5	10	5	4	–
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	5	1	5	–	2	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	6	1	4	1	4	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–
Offences against the currency,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	6	–	8	4	5	–	–	–
Military offences,	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	24	6	23	4	15	3	4	1
Other offences—								
Against the person,	7	3	13	1	4	–	1	–
Against property, with violence,	6	–	8	4	3	2	1	–
Against property, without violence,	4	–	7	–	3	2	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	12	1	9	1	4	2	–	–
Illegal fishing,	1	–	4	–	4	–	1	–
Detaining muslin,	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	–	–	1	4	1	2	–	–
Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	229	58	248	45	143	26	34	4
Vagrancy,	8	8	10	3	5	4	1	–
Drunkenness,	18	19	14	29	11	13	–	1
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	25	16	15	8	–	–	–	–
Debt,	18	2	8	–	7	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	14	2	7	–	6	3	–	–
Total,	312	105	302	85	172	46	35	5

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	–	Debtors,	7	–
Criminals,	255	45	Criminals,	149	29
Vagrants,	10	3	Vagrants,	5	4
Drunkards,	14	29	Drunkards,	11	13
Dangerous Lunatics,	15	8	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	302	85	Total,	172	46

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors.)

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.		M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	247	52	Committed	Once within the year,	123	32
	Twice, ,,	22	4		Twice, ,,	14	2
	Thrice, ,,	1	1		Thrice, ,,	2	–
	Four times, ,,	–	–		Four times, ,,	2	1
	Five times, ,,	–	1		Five times, ,,	–	–
	Six times, ,,	–	1		Six times, ,,	–	1
	Eleven times, ,,	–	1		Eleven times, ,,	–	–
Total,		270	60	Total,		141	36

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	34·33	7·01	—	36	8·17	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	60		15th June.	58		27th June.
Lowest ditto,	27		30th March.	34		6th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	52		30th June.	48		27th June.
Ditto, of females,	14		6th Jan.	13		21st March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	22		30th March.	29		5th May.
Ditto, of females,	3		17th Dec.	4		22nd May.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol (exclusive of Debtors) during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1868:—

29th June, 1861,	102	18th January, 1865,	127
14th December, 1862,	132	18th February, 1866,	119
17th May, 1863,	135	15th June, 1867,	60
3rd July, 1864,	147	27th June, 1868,	58

Population, 237,393 inhabitants; area, 1,193,443 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions,	146	127	107	125	89	82	92
Acquittals,	71	98	94	70	71	56	87
Total,	217	225	201	195	160	138	179

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Comparative table showing proportion of males and females committed for trial during the last seven years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total number of each sex sent for trial during last seven years.
Males, .	189	195	169	166	141	107	142	1,109
Females, .	28	30	32	29	19	31	37	206
Total, .	217	225	201	195	160	138	179	1,315

Committals of drunkards :—

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (7 Months.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol, .	25	21	16	25	36	12	32	8	18	19	14	29	11	13
To the bridewells of the county,	108	30	126	21	71	15	101	13	86	23	56	25	—	
	133	51	142	46	107	27	133	21	104	42	70	54		
Total, .	184		188		134		154		146		124			

Two hundred and seventy individual males and 60 females were committed to this gaol in 1867, of whom 15 males and 8 females were lunatics, committed as dangerous, and 14 males and 1 female were juveniles; 23 males and 8 females were re-committed during the year, from two to five times and upwards; the number of committals during the year being 294 of males and 85 of females; 216 of the males and 36 of the females had never previously been committed to gaol, and 67 males and 25 females were old offenders, who had been in charge—the males, 171 times, and the females, 165 times.

I found, when I made my inspection, 35 males, of all classes, and 5 females, in custody; 11 males had been tried by jury at assizes or quarter sessions; all the remaining inmates of the gaol were either "for trial" or had been summarily convicted before magistrates at petty sessions. Five males were under sentence for offences against property, viz., picking pockets, larceny, and forgery; all the other convicted prisoners in the gaol had been found guilty of assaults, drunkenness, and vagrancy, and offences against the excise and laws for the protection of game.

Nine prisoners, 8 males and 1 female, were for trial or on remand; the woman and one man were charged with administering poison to the husband of the former; 2 males for firing at the person; 1 for rape; 1 for taking forcible possession of land, and 3 for robbery, larceny, and passing a forged cheque.

The following were the sentences of the convicted prisoners in custody :—

	Males.	Females.
Sentence for 2 years, ...	1	–
,, 1 year, ...	3	–
,, 9 months, ...	2	–
,, 6 months, ...	2	–
,, 3 months, ...	4	2
,, 1 month, 2 months, and 7 days,	15	2
Total, . . .	27	4

The relative number of convicted prisoners were, as has already been stated, 5 for offences against property; 5 for breaches of the excise and fishery laws, 1 for vagrancy, and 16 for assaults and threats. Besides the female committed on a charge of poisoning her husband, and another for an offence against the revenue laws, 3 prostitutes for "being drunk and disorderly" were the only females in the gaol on the day of my visit. Formerly the number of lunatics, committed as dangerous, swelled the averages of inmates of both sexes, but especially of females in the gaol; this cause of disturbance has now happily ceased by the passing of

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

the Act, 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 18; hence the averages have been considerably reduced, as will be seen from the following, the daily average numbers, fractions omitted, of inmates of the gaol, exclusive of debtors, last seven years:—

1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (6¼ Months.)	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
76	19	84	21	90	18	76	16	50	14	34	7	36	8

Here, as in other parts of the kingdom, the large number of prostitutes committed for loitering, for prostitution, drunkenness, and disorder, constitute the principal female population of the prison, and in an associated gaol, such as this is, their presence is productive of much evil. It is a subject of regret when chaste females, committed for offences such as breaches of the excise and fishery laws, leaving service, and similar offences, are placed in association with the degraded class to whom I refer.

Juveniles.

One juvenile, male, fourteen years of age, was in custody at the time of my visit, convicted of illegal fishing. Eight males and 1 female had previously been in charge—1 twice, 2 had received sentences of imprisonment for two and 4 for one month each, two others had been committed for seven days; none of them were ordered to be sent to reformatories at the end of their gaol punishments. In 1867, 15 were committed, of whom 1 was a female, 1 (male) was twice committed, 1 was acquitted, the others were summarily adjudicated on by the magistrates at petty sessions; 1 (male) received a sentence of imprisonment for six months, and 5 of one month, the rest were for short periods; 5 had lost one or both parents; 1 male was sent to reformatory.

Fifteen males and 3 females were committed for offences against the revenue laws previously to inspection in 1868. I found 5 in custody; 1 an old man, stated to be eighty-eight years of age, who was the only inmate of the hospital at the time of my visit.

One juvenile was sentenced to whipping in the gaol as part of his sentence, in 1867.

Photography, first introduced into this gaol in 1865, is still in use for the purpose of ascertaining the antecedents of old offenders, strangers to the district, who may be committed to the prison. In my report on this gaol in 1866 I enumerated the cases of some offenders, who would otherwise have escaped the full penalty, which the law awards for repeated convictions, but for the exertions of the Governor, by the aid of photography, in tracing their former crimes.

The following are some of those who have been so convicted since March, 1867, and previously to inspection in the present year.

1. *C. M'M.* (female), convicted of fowl stealing, in April, 1867, was identified by the officers of Derry and Omagh Gaols, and sentenced to seven years penal servitude.

2. *A. G.* (female), convicted of larceny from the person, in July, 1867, was identified also by the officers of Omagh and Derry Gaols, and received sentence of seven years penal servitude.

3. *M. M'M.* (female), convicted of larceny from a dwelling-house, in October, 1867, identified by the officers of Omagh Gaol and got seven years penal servitude.

4. *H. G.* (female), convicted of larceny from the person, in October, 1867, identified by the officers of Derry Gaol, and received sentence of seven years penal servitude.

5. *F. M.* (male), aged thirty-two, and twice a returned convict, was convicted of burglary, in January, 1868, and got ten years penal servitude; he was, in 1851, sentenced to eighteen calendar months imprisonment in Omagh Gaol; he was known in Derry Gaol as having, in 1856, got

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

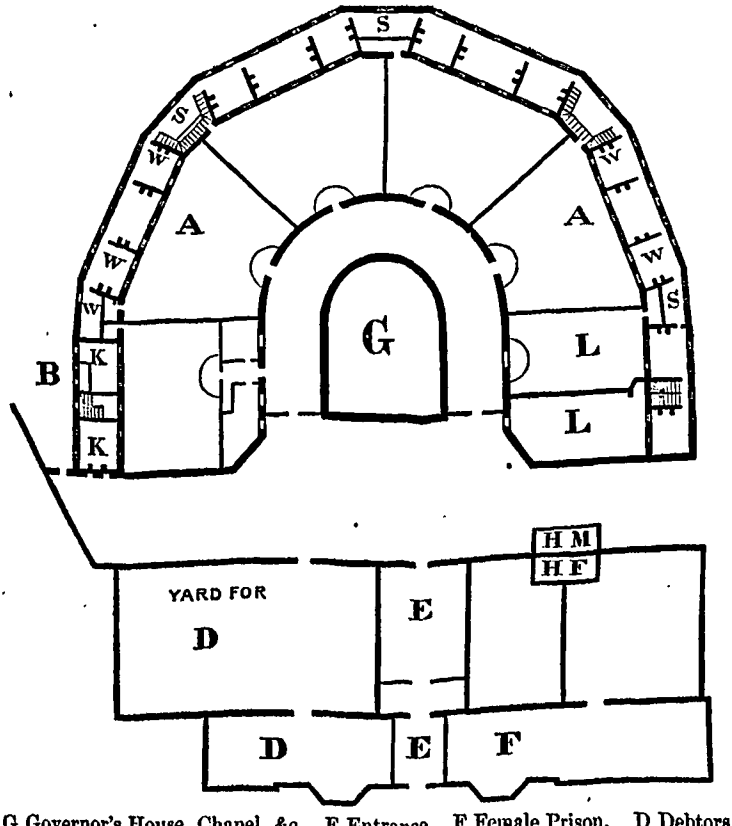
four years penal servitude.; between 1850 and 1856 he was three times convicted of larceny in county Donegal, for which he received sentences of three, twelve, and six months imprisonment; and at Lifford, in 1860, he was sentenced to seven years penal servitude for larceny; this man commenced crime in 1850 at fourteen years of age, since which time he has put up in confinement a period of fourteen years and three months; and is now for the third time under sentence of penal servitude.

6. *O. M'C.* (male), alias Dolan, convicted of burglary, in March, 1868, and sentenced to imprisonment for twelve calendar months, is known as an old offender by the officers of Derry Gaol.

7. *T. M'N.*, with other aliases (male), aged twenty-seven, a pickpocket, with great pretension of innocence and simplicity, was convicted in March, 1868, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour; his photograph having been sent to the different gaols, he was found to have been six times in Belfast Gaol, three times in Armagh, three times in Omagh, and twice in Derry Gaol; this man, like No. 5, commenced his career of crime at fourteen years of age; his first committal to Tyrone Gaol being in February, 1855.

8. *P. D.* (male), a pickpocket, convicted of an attempt to rob, in June, 1868, got one calendar month, was known to be twice in Belfast Gaol and once in Armagh Gaol.

Plan.



G Governor's House, Chapel, &c. E Entrance. F Female Prison. D Debtors and Board-room. K Kitchen. SS Solitary Cells. WW Workshops. B Baths. LL Reception Ward, Cook-house, &c HH Hospitals.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	3	Workshops,	4	1
Yards,	8	2	Worksheds,	4	–
Day Rooms,	10	3	Kitchens,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	4	3	Store Rooms,	4	2
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	11	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	64	19	Baths,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Privies,	10	2
Sleeping Rooms,	5	3	Waterclosets,	3	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	14	12	Fumigating boxes,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pump,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1			

Stock.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	100	20
Sheets, pairs of,	100	57
Rugs,	100	53
Bed-ticks,	100	57
Bedsteads,	100	34

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	70	57
Jackets,	30	159
Vests,	30	133
Trowsers,	30	124
Caps,	30	66
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	25	20

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	10	33
Jackets,	10	30
Petticoats,	10	67
Aprons,	10	70
Neckerchiefs,	10	75
Caps,	10	70
Stockings, pairs of,	10	9
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	5	23

I found this gaol when I made my inspection in July of the present year in the same satisfactory condition of order and cleanliness as when I visited it at former periods; the buildings were all in sound repair, and particularly well cared, the ventilation properly attended to, and the prisoners under as effective a discipline as the structural defects of the buildings, and the classification under the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, will permit.

There is an ample stock of prison clothing and bedding, with some in store; the beds have pillows and rugs of a superior description, but some of the blankets are thin and worn. The supply of water to the gaol, from a reservoir at a distance from the prison grounds, is abundant, and is distributed by pipes directly into every yard, and section of the prison, without passing through the tank within the gaol into which it formerly flowed. The solitary cells are now properly heated, and are boarded and fitted up with means of communication with an officer of the prison, as the law directs. No gas is made in the town of Lifford, and the prison is lighted at night by paraffin lamps.

The locks are of a good description, but the security of the prison is impaired by buildings over which persons could climb, but as the necessary alterations for security would be attended with an outlay of about £19, and as the Board has perfect confidence in the watchfulness and vigilance of the Governor of the gaol, the consideration of this and other alterations has been deferred until the wishes of Parliament respecting a new Prison Bill are known.

In my Report on this gaol for 1866 I made some remarks on the sewerage of the prison, and as it is a subject which should not be lost sight of should future improvements be carried out, I repeat them here as they still hold good:—

"There is no sewerage except from the female prison, which latter discharges itself into a foul and stagnant ditch in a field behind the gaol, where, from the want of fall in the drain, the sewage matter lies at the bottom until washed by floods into the river. The Governor pointed out to me six cesspools round the main building, into which the gutter drainage from the roof discharges itself; a useless expedient, for, as the Sanitary Commissioners remark,

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

water tanks above ground are far preferable for many reasons to those placed close to and under the foundations of the buildings. No sewerage exists from the male prison, and the latrine arrangements are very imperfect, being only open wooden boxes of a most clumsy construction, which I understand are emptied every morning by a labourer employed for the purpose. The system as now carried out requires amendment; under any circumstances these boxes should be improved, or at least charcoal or bog mould applied as a deodorizer in them. I understand that roche-lime is now used for the purpose; which is a mistake, as it tends rather to increase the evil which it is designed to prevent. I am unwilling to ask the Board to incur expense at present, while there is a prospect of prisoners under long sentences being removed to a central depot; but should it be decided to alter the buildings to suit an improved system of discipline, the field at the back of the gaol appears to me well adapted for carrying into effect the method for the disposal of latrine sewage suggested by the Royal Commissioners appointed to report on the sanitary condition of barracks and hospitals in 1861. The position of the ground affords facilities for the adoption of either of the plans they propose, pages 85-91, and therefore under no circumstances should the drainage from the latrines of this prison be permitted to flow into the river."

Mould's earth-closets are in use in some gaols in England; the authorities of Derby Gaol have found them effective; and although not generally suited for Irish gaols, I do not know any prison in this kingdom in which they could be so successfully tried as here.

The Governor of this gaol pays much attention to the classification of prisoners as far as the limited means at his disposal will permit, a matter frequently neglected in other gaols, where the less guilty are sometimes permitted to be in association with professional criminals and old offenders. The classification is as far as possible in accordance with the Prisons Act. The males are classified as master and pauper debtors, tried and untried felons and misdemeanants. There are only two female discipline officers, consequently the classification in the prison for that sex is very imperfect; the number of female prisoners are, however, few; the average in 1867, was 7, and in 1868, 8, during the year.

The various defects of this gaol have been pointed out in former reports, but I do not suggest that any outlay be incurred in alterations of the buildings in the present uncertain state of the law with regard to prisons.

Unlocking is held at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter; and the prisoners are locked in their cells at night at 6, P.M., in summer, and at dusk in winter. The system adopted in lock-up and unlock appears satisfactory, and the Governor exercises due caution, and an effective supervision during the night, except that there is no tell-tale clock on the premises to test the vigilance of the night guard, which consists of one turnkey only. The Governor makes occasional visits to the prison after lock-up; he did so on twenty-six occasions during the past year. All the keys of the gaol remain in the custody of the Governor during the night.

No escape was attempted from this prison or the bridewell of the county during the past or the present year.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	14	2	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	11	1
Other Punishments, . .	8	1	Other Punishments, . .	2	–
Total, . .	22	3	Total, .	13	1

All these punishments were inflicted by the order of the Governor, but the book in which they are recorded was always duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence at the meetings and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour.		
Breaking stones, ...	19	–
Industrial Labour.		
Breaking stones, ...	13	–
Sewing, &c., ...	–	4
Total, ...	13	4

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	19	–
Industrial labour,	13	4
Sick,	1	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	–	1
Cooks,	2	–
Total in custody,	35	5

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1865, . £16 0*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £0 11*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £0 10*s.* 8*d.*

Very little industrial employment is carried on in this gaol, hence the profits from the labours of the prisoners are insignificant. The males are, for the most part, occupied in breaking stones. The females sew and wash. The male prisoners, when breaking stones, work in separate sheds, but the work is little remunerative, bringing only a profit of about three pence per ton. No trades are taught in the gaol; but twenty-four skilled artisans were in custody during the past year. Under the 107th section of the Prisons Act, £3 4*s.* 6*d.*, and under the 111th section, £6 3*s.* 6*d.*, were awarded to prisoners by the Board of Superintendence during the past year, 1867.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	261	68	138	45
Average daily number of pupils,	19·44	4·60	17·71	6·15
Number of days on which school was held,	228	248	101	144

School-hours.—Males—10 to 2.30; Females—12 to 1.

The schools are not inspected by or in connexion with any public educational body. The male teacher acts as turnkey; the female as assistant matron, neither have been trained under any Board, but the male teacher taught for three years in a parochial school, and the female teacher was formerly employed in the school of the workhouse. Chaplains are the inspectors of the schools, and they enter their observations on each visit in the book kept for the purpose. The school-room in the gaol is furnished with one map and tablets. The approved form of registry is in use; one for each school.

Dietary and Contracts.

Prisoners whose time exceeds one week.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Class 3, Children under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner 8 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Prisoners of 1st and 2nd classes, whose time does not exceed one week, do not receive supper, and get vegetable soup for dinner in lieu of new milk. The 3rd class prisoners of same term of imprisonment get 4 oz. of bread for supper, without milk.

The meal for breakfast is of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal.

When potatoes can be procured they are substituted for bread for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 2*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 8*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.* 10*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 10*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 5½*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 10½*d*; candles, per lb., 5¼*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . . 2·85*d.* | 1866, . . 3·27*d.* | 1867, . . 3·37*d.*

The Chaplains regularly report on the quality of the food provided for the inmates, and they almost always express their approval of the provisions supplied; their reports are made in the tabular form recommended for the purpose. I tasted the food for the use of the prisoners on the day of my visit and found it excellent. One prisoner complained to me of the bread which he had received a few days before, but, as far as I could ascertain, without reason.

Since the introduction of the present improved dietary it has not been found necessary in any instance to order extra diet to an adult not in hospital.

Books and Accounts.

I found the various books and registries of discipline and finance in this gaol kept with commendable attention. The Local Inspector and the Governor are most careful in testing the accuracy of the issue and consumption of provisions used in the gaol, and they regularly initial the abstract of Daily Consumption Book after it has been properly checked—the Governor daily, and the Local Inspector weekly. All the superior officers have journals. The Chaplains enter their visits; and the Local Inspector and Governor take more than ordinary care to enter the different occurrences in the gaol. Each turnkey, when on duty, makes reports. The report of the night guard is entered in the state of the prison at Locking Book.

The various forms ordered by the Judges of the Queen's Bench and recommended by the Inspectors-General are in use. I have made some suggestion in the Visitors' Book, which I trust will be carried out.

Prisoners are permitted to see their friends once in three months.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £2,265 18*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £2,179 12*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £2,127 8*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £22 11*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £31 11*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £48 13*s.* 2*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . £3 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £3 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £1 14*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . £75 1*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £49 13*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, . £32 0*s.* 10*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £182 8*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £132 13*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £88 17*s.* 1*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Samuel John Crookshank, esq., Local Inspector,	150	0	0
Rev. John Saml. M'Clintock, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. William M'Crea, Presbyterian Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. Philip Devlin, D.D., Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Robert Little, esq., M.B., Physician and Surgeon,	—		
James Gillespie, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Resident.			
Samuel Searle, Governor,	220	0	0
John Browne, Clerk & Storekeeper, and *superintends trades*,	60	0	0
George Ewing, Schoolmaster and Turnkey,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. James Baird,	50	0	0
Turnkeys. George Walker,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. John Vance, *Shoemaker*,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. John Scott,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. William Neely,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert Keatley,	30	0	0
Jane Ashe, Matron,	40	0	0
Mary Anne Browne, Assistant-matron and Schoolmistress,	25	0	0
Eliza Baird, Nursetender,	15	0	0

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	227	148
Chaplain, Established Church,	208	113
Presbyterian Chaplain,	180	103
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	189	100
Physician and Surgeon,	156	82
Apothecary,	403	207

The preceding schedule of attendance shows that all the extern officers have been very regular in their attendance at the gaol for the discharge of their duties. The Local Inspector, who is a careful officer, superintends the working of the establishment. The turnkeys mess together in a room under the hospital.

The intern officers have an allowance of money for rations. On the recommendation of my late colleague the Grand Jury have now increased the salary of the Governor, which I believe is a well merited tribute to a deserving officer.

Hospital.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	23	2	25	5	17	4	7	0
No. of days therein,	272	21	379	60	352	49	144	0
Average daily number,	·74	·05	1·63	·16	·96	·13	·71	·0
No. of deaths,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£25 9s. 11d.		£38 7s. 6d.		£27 4s. 2d.		—	

The hospital wards are commodious and properly ventilated, they have water-closets attached, with tank supplied by a force-pump when the water is low in the reservoir. No exercising grounds for invalids are attached to the hospital. It has a slipper-bath for use when required.

A very old man, an excise prisoner, was the only patient in the hospital on the day of inspection.

The Medical Officer receives no remuneration for his services in the gaol, being also Surgeon to the County Infirmary, he is compelled, under the 86th section of the Act, 5 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 116, to give his attendance and professional services gratuitously to prisoners and others in the gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir James Stewart, bart.	T. W. D. Humphreys, esq.	Geo. Spence Fenton, esq.
Francis Mansfield, esq.	Rev. Wm. Edwards, A.M.	James Grove Grove, esq.
William Fenwick, esq.	Wm. H. M. Style, esq.	John Cochrane, esq.
William Sinclair, esq.	Robt. G. Montgomery, esq.	William Young, esq.

The Board meets on the third Thursday of each month for the discharge of business. Liabilities are discharged by a separate cheque to each individual creditor, unless the accounts are small, when they are included in one draft in favour of the Local Inspector of the Gaol.

Bridewells.

The Bridewells within this district were personally visited by the Local Inspector during each of the first three quarters of 1868; but in consequence of illness he was unable to perform that duty in the last quarter of the year, when the inspection was made for him by deputy, and the reports of the Local Boards laid before the Board of Superintendence.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal.

Bridewells.

	Buncrana.		Donegal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	41	5	55	33
Of whom were Drunkards,	4	–	22	25
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	9	1	9	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–	3	4
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly at Buncrana, but monthly in some other parts of the district.		Every third week in Donegal; in other parts of the district monthly and fortnightly.	
Committals,	Committals regularly drawn.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and order,	In good repair and order.		The Bridewell is in fair repair, but the woodwork requires to be painted.	
Security,	Security improved, the privies having been built to the height of the outside wall; but a down-pipe in exercising yard for males still affords facilities for prisoners to climb to roof, and so escape.		The exercising yards are very insecure.	
Accommodation,	Two cells and a day-room for prisoners of each sex. The exercising yards very small.		Two small day-rooms, in one of which is a bed. Three sleeping cells, one with two beds. Two very small exercising yards.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding good and sufficient.		Good, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	None, except from roof.		No good water on premises. The water in the well-hole is brackish.	
Sewerage,	Sewers discharge into cess-pools outside.		The sewer from the premises offensive in hot weather.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and well kept, but dark.		Clean, and well kept, but dark, damp, and ill-ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6*d.* for prisoners of both sexes.		5¾*d.* for prisoners of both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30. Matron, £3.		£30. Matron, £3.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Is Court-keeper; salary, £4 per annum; is also Petty Sessions Clerk.		Is Court-keeper, with salary of £4	
Official Inspection,	9th July, 1868.		11th July, 1868.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody at time of inspection. A gate to prevent persons outside from communicating with the prisoners in the cells is much required at a place pointed out by the County Surveyor.		No prisoner was in custody at the time of my visit.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Letterkenny.		Glenties.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	89	11	14	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	23	–	7	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	11	8	4	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	4	3	1	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly at Letterkenny, and in some parts of the district; bimonthly at Newtowncunningham.		Monthly in Glenties, and some other parts of the district; bimonthly in others.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and order,	In good repair, but painting required, and walls of yard to be dashed.		In good repair, but painting is required.	
Security,	Sufficient with care.		The only exercising yard is very insecure.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and two sleeping cells, with four beds in each; females, day-room and two cells, with two beds in each. There are two large exercising yards, with pump in that for females.		Two small day-rooms and three sleeping cells. There is but one yard for all prisoners.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, and generally good.		Good, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	By pump in female yard, which supplies water to both yards.		None. The water of the well-hole is chalybeate, and unfit for drinking purposes, and the pump is out of order.	
Sewerage,	Stated to be sufficient.		There is a sewer from the privies, which were rebuilt about three years ago.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, and well kept, but damp in moist weather.		Clean, dry, and properly ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.*		5½*d.* for prisoners of both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30; matron, £4.		£30; matron, £2.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment,	Is Court-keeper; salary £4.		Is Court-keeper; salary, £4.	
Official Inspection,	17th July, 1868.		14th July, 1868.	
Remarks,	No persons in custody at time of inspection.		No prisoner in custody at the time of my visit; but a witness, committed for contempt, and sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for refusing to give evidence, had been discharged from custody on the morning of my visit.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF DOWN GAOL, AT DOWNPATRICK.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 9TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1868.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	4	1	5	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	–	3	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	–	2	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	1	1	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	8	2	10	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	9	12	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	2	6	–	–	–
Vagrants	–	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	14	13	27	–	–	–
Total in custody,	51	38	89	–	–	–

Juveniles in custody on day of inspection :—

Two males summarily convicted by magistrates at Petty Sessions—one a workhouse offender. A third male was in charge, committed on remand for identification on suspicion of having escaped from the Bridewell in the town of Antrim.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	79	37	1867,	54	32
1866,	76	28	1868 (day of Inspection),	51	38

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	4	–	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	4	1
1866,	4	1	Day of Inspection,	–	1
1867,	5	1			

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	-	1	-	2	1	1	-
Manslaughter,	1	-	3	-	3	-	3	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	2	-	3	1	1	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bigamy,	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Common assaults,	30	16	36	6	39	15	5	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	13	-	4	-	-	-	-	2
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	16	5	11	4	16	2	1	-
Other assaults,	4	-	4	1	7	-	3	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	10	-	2	-	3	-	-	-
Robbery,	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	-	3	1	2	-	-	-
Larceny,	34	36	24	26	31	17	7	5
Receiving stolen goods,	2	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Perjury & subornation of perjury,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Riot, Rescue, &c.,	8	-	11	3	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	2	-	5	-	4	-	-	-
Naval offences,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	5	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences:—								
Against the person,	2	-	1	4	2	-	-	-
Against property, with violence,	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-
Against property, without violence,	17	-	10	2	7	2	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	80	57	38	83	36	81	1	13
Unlawful assembly,	-	-	14	-	3	-	-	-
Leaving service, &c.,	18	4	17	4	6	1	-	-
Detaining materials of work,	-	-	2	3	1	2	-	-
Contempt of Court,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Seditious language, Fenianism, &c.,	12	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	221	125	201	145	174	124	26	21
Vagrancy,	14	8	3	3	3	7	-	1
Drunkenness,	34	28	35	40	58	44	1	1
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	21	19	20	14	-	-	14	13
Debt,	37	5	29	6	27	3	9	1
Remanded for further examination,	36	14	29	3	27	3	1	1
Total,	363	199	317	211	289	181	51	38

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	29	6	Debtors,	27	3
Criminals,	230	148	Criminals,	201	127
Vagrants,	3	3	Vagrants,	3	7
Drunkards,	35	40	Drunkards,	58	44
Dangerous Lunatics,	20	14	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	317	211	Total,	289	181

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.		*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	252	121	Committed	Once within the year,	199	61
	Twice ,,	14	14		Twice ,,	17	12
	Thrice ,,	1	7		Thrice ,,	7	9
	Four times ,,	–	2		Four times ,,	–	4
	Five times ,,	1	3		Five times ,,	–	2
	Six times ,,	–	2		Six times ,,	–	1
	Seven times ,,	–	–		Seven times ,,	–	2
	Eight times ,,	–	–		Eight times ,,	1	–
	Nine times ,,	–	–		Nine times ,,	–	1
	Eleven times ,,	–	–		Eleven times ,,	–	1
	Total,	268	149		Total,	224	93

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868. to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	58·93	35·08	—	50·31	33·19	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	114		8th April.	100		31st March.
Lowest ditto,	81		10th Aug.	69		1st August.
Highest number of males at any one time,	74		28th March.	64		13th Jan.
Ditto of females,	43		16th Feb.	40		25th Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	46		19th July.	38		30th July.
Ditto of females,	28		22nd Aug.	27		2nd June.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol (exclusive of debtors) during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868:—

21st September, 1861,	99	30th October, 1865,	131
2nd July, 1862,	115	17th March, 1866,	137
22nd August, 1863,	133	8th April, 1867,	114
20th February, 1864,	122	31st March, 1868,	100

Population, 299,866 inhabitants. Area, 612,495 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions,	111	114	107	95	104	70	73
Acquittals,	73	83	67	51	64	56	72
	184	197	174	146	168	126	145

Proportion of males and females sent for trial each year during the above period:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Males,	127	148	132	102	145	106	115
Females,	57	49	42	44	23	20	30
Total sent for trial,	184	197	174	146	168	126	145

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Comparative table showing the number of persons of each sex for trial during the above period.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
Males,	127	148	132	102	145	106	115	875
Females,	57	49	42	44	23	20	30	265
	184	197	174	146	168	126	145	1,140

Committals of drunkards :—

	1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (9 months.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	45	42	46	42	26	41	33	32	38	40	34	28	35	40	58	44
To the Bridewells of the County,	68	74	93	105	81	113	68	31	68	31	65	43	55	51		
	113	116	139	147	107	154	101	63	106	71	99	71	90	91		
	229		286		261		264		177		170		181			

Besides vagrants, drunkards, debtors, and lunatics, 27 male and 22 female prisoners, charged with criminal offences, were in custody on the day when I made my inspection; altogether, 89 of all classes were inmates of the gaol, of whom 27 were lunatics and 10 debtors.

On reference to the periods of the sentences of the convicted prisoners in charge I find that 1 male had been sentenced for a term of eighteen months, 1 female and 2 males for twelve and 1 male for nine months. Seven—6 males and 1 female—were for six, and 3 males and 3 females for three and four months. The remaining prisoners in custody were under short sentences—16 for one or two months, and 7 for terms under one month.

As regards the classes of crime for which these prisoners were sentenced—10 males and 5 females were for offences against property, 2 males for perjury and bigamy, and 1 female for begging. The remaining males were for offences against the person, riot, and disorder. The females were for the most part for loitering for prostitution. Two males had been committed for trial at assizes for a manslaughter, supposed to be connected with a trades union dispute; and 3 for trial at quarter sessions—1 for robbery of money, and 2 for assault. Four females were likewise "for trial" at quarter sessions, 2 of whom were strangers, supposed to be old offenders, committed for larceny; the 2 others were for assaults. One insane woman was in charge, committed for assault, and a boy on remand for identification, supposed to have escaped from a bridewell in the county Antrim.

Photography is not in use in this gaol for the recognition of offenders, strangers from other districts, who occasionally pass into the county Down for the purposes of plunder, hence professional criminals often escape identification, and their antecedents being unknown, they do not receive the more severe punishment which the law directs for old offenders.

As has already been observed, the convicted females in custody were, with three or four exceptions, prostitutes from the large towns of the district. Those women are constantly recommitted for drunkenness, assaults, and disorderly conduct, as well as for loitering for prostitution. Several were very young.

Having reference to the circumstances of this county, which embraces a large manufacturing population and portions of two large towns, Belfast and Newry, I do not consider that the committals show a large

amount of crime in the district, they are only such as must be expected in communities so circumstanced; and I have to congratulate the county on the absence of Fenianism and agrarian outrages.

Debtors.

Although females are occasionally committed here for debt, there are no proper quarters in the gaol assigned for their use. One female debtor occupied on the day of my visit one of the wards of the hospital. Three others had previously been in custody in 1868, and 6 in 1867. Altogether 30 debtors of all classes had been in charge in 1868 and 35 in 1867. Male debtors are lodged in one of the sections of the old gaol, which is, in many respects, unsuitable; but it is probable that the law with regard to this class of prisoners will be altered, and imprisonment for debt, under present circumstances, abolished.

Juveniles.

Besides the boy, supposed to have escaped from Antrim Bridewell, but who was afterwards discharged, 2 juveniles were in custody when I visited—1 committed for absconding from the workhouse with clothes belonging to the union, and sentenced to imprisonment for one month, the other, a boy, sentenced to an imprisonment of six months for larceny. Fifteen juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1868, previously to inspection (all males), 8 of whom were for larceny. One boy, twelve years of age, committed for trial at assizes for the murder of a child, was discharged by the Judge, there being no prosecution. Three juveniles, 1 male and 2 females, were sent to reformatories at the expiration of their punishments in the gaol in 1867. During that year 16 male and 4 female juveniles were committed and sentenced to imprisonment—2 (males) for three months, 1 for two months, and one (a female), for one month; the rest for short terms of fourteen days and under.

Lunatics.

I regret to observe that lunatics yet constitute a large proportion of the inmates of this gaol. When I made my inspection in September of 1868, 27 insane persons, committed as dangerous, besides 2, as criminals for assaults, were in custody. No alteration has been made since my visit in 1866 in the treatment of, and accommodation provided for, this class of prisoners. They still reside in the cold and gloomy cells and exercise in the flagged yards of the old prison buildings, and are subjected to the injurious influences which have already been pointed out in former reports of the Inspectors-General. I believe that the insane committed to their charge receive every care from the gaol officials, which circumstances permit, and the medical officer, a gentleman of high professional acquirements, orders them a suitable and sufficient diet, as well as such comforts as he can command, and he is most assiduous in their treatment; but they are, I apprehend, subject to deleterious agencies, over which he has no control, and their low vitality and defective functional powers, render them peculiarly susceptible of such influences. To this I must attribute the great mortality which has appeared amongst them during 1866 and 1867. On the 24th December, 1865, a male lunatic committed suicide in his cell in this prison, and since that period 14 insane prisoners have died of various diseases within the gaol. I believe this mortality is greater than should happen to patients placed under ordinary circumstances.

NORTH DISTRICT.

The following is the number of insane prisoners in custody during the years 1866, 1867, 1868 :—

County of Down Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
In custody on 1st Jan., 1866,	33	14	In custody on 1st Jan., 1867,	23	14
Committed during 1866, .	21	19	Committed during 1867, .	20	14
Total in custody, .	54	33		43	28
Discharged, . .	22	9	Discharged, . .	11	7
Removed to Lunatic Asylum, .	5	8	Removed to Lunatic Asylum, .	2	3
Died, ...	4	2	Died, ...	4	2
	31	19		17	12
	23	14	In custody on 1st Jan., 1868,	26	16
Discharged and removed to Lunatic Asylum, . .				10	3
Died, ...				2	–
				12	3
In custody on day of Inspection in 1868, ...				14	13

I have entered into these particulars because, having with the Local Inspector visited the lunatic asylum of the district, I fear that it cannot be fit for occupation for another year, and I am anxious that the insane in the gaol should be removed to some place suited for patients in their condition. Lunatics in asylums and gaols are equally supported out of the rates of the county, and if the insane were removed from the gaol, the lunatic nurse and perhaps some other officers might be dispensed with. In the metropolitan district a building (part of Grangegorman Prison) has been temporarily taken by the Governors of the asylum, into which all the lunatics in the different gaols of that district have been removed until the new additions to the asylum are completed.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	8	3	Bakery, . . .	1	–
Yards, . . .	9	2	Store Rooms, . .	8	4
Day Rooms, . .	7	2	Laundry, . . .	–	1
Solitary Cells, . .	14	1	Drying Room, . .	–	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	150	49	Lavatories, . .	13	7
			Baths, . . .	3	1
			Privies, . .	14	4
Single Cells of larger size, .	14	10	Water-closets, . .	7	7
Cells to contain three persons,	2	1	Fumigating Room, . .	1	–
Hospital Rooms, . .	4	2	Reception Rooms, . .	5	4
Chapel, . . .	1	–	Pumps, . . .	1	1
Workshops, . . .	15	–	Capstan-mill, . .	1	–
Worksheds, . . .	24	–	Tell-tale Clocks, . .	3	–
Kitchen, . . .	1	–			

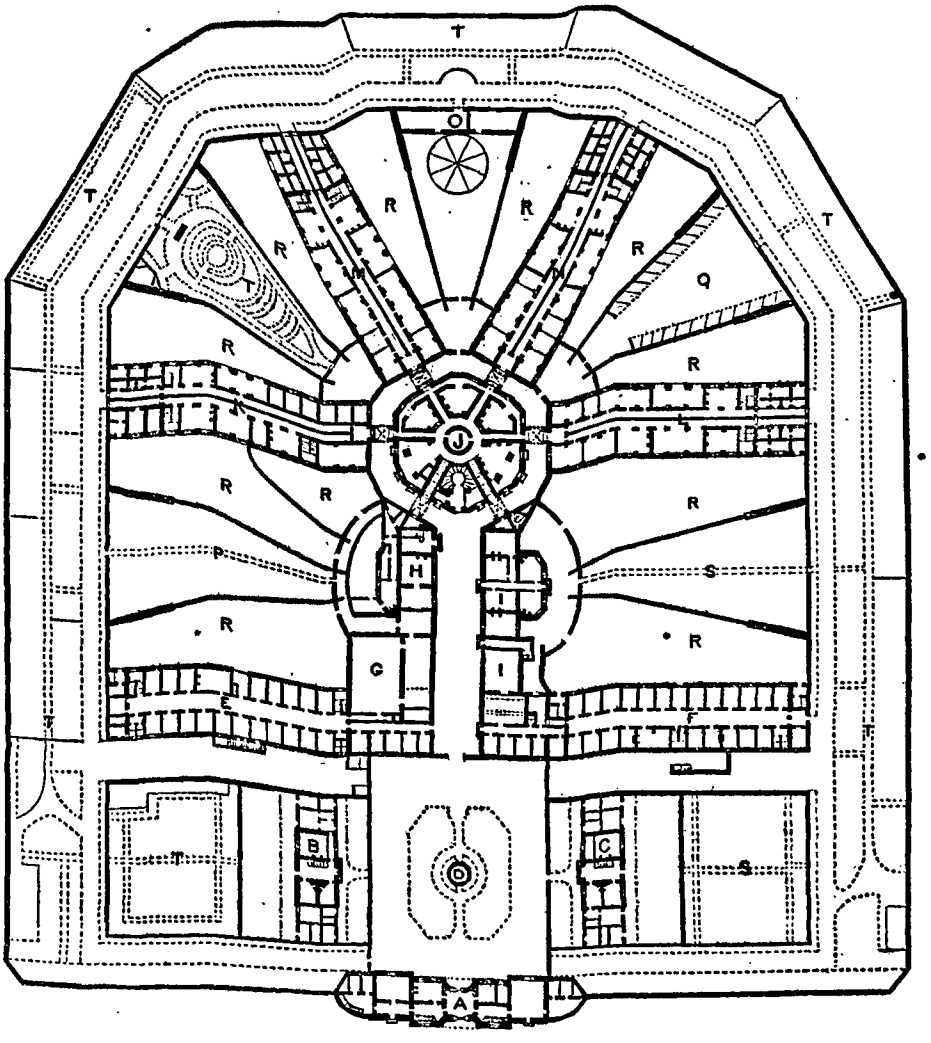
Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of, . . .	170	56
Sheets, pairs of,	171	60
Rugs, . .	150	12
Bed-ticks, . .	184	10
Bedsteads, . .	208	–

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts, . .	114	88
Jackets, . .	83	50
Vests, . .	83	44
Trowsers, .	69	57
Caps, . . .	67	133
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	45	25

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts, . .	84	45
Jackets, . .	86	–
Petticoats, .	118	–
Aprons, . .	61	76
Neckerchiefs, .	40	–
Caps, . .	64	–
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	26	26

Plan.



A, entrance gate; B, female hospital; C, male hospital; D, reservoir for water; E, female wing; F, male wing; G, laundry; H, Governor's house; I, Deputy Governor's house, office, and Board-room; J, kitchen, &c., ground floor—Governor's house, principal floor—chapel, upper floor; K, female lunatics, half wing occupied; L, master debtors, half wing occupied; M, male lunatics; N, unoccupied; O, capstan-mill; P, laundry yard; Q, stone yard; R, airing yards; S, Deputy Governor's garden; T, Governor's garden; V, stations for tell-tale clocks.

When I made my inspection I found the gaol in creditable order and clean, the prison buildings well kept, properly ventilated, and in a sound state; some slight repairs, which were required to the roof of the laundry and at some other points, having been made; the gas and other fittings as well as the bells and appliances in the cells were in good order, and the gaol premises generally in a satisfactory condition. Water for prison use is abundantly supplied from

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

a reservoir outside the prison boundary, whence it flows into the tank, marked D on the plan of the gaol attached to this report, and it is conducted into all the cells of the separate prisons, male and female, and to the different yards and compartments of the gaol. I had reason to fear, when I made my inspection of this gaol in 1866, that the sewerage was not in a satisfactory state. It is expensively constructed, but apparently not on a good principle, and it is connected with a number of cesspools, one of which is, I understand, close to and in front of the Governor's house. I then suggested that the entire line of sewers should be examined by the County Surveyor or some other competent person, and that the defects, if any, should be remedied. I am informed that nothing has since been done, and having regard to the great mortality in the gaol—six deaths of lunatics having occurred in 1866 and six in 1867, besides two previously to my inspection in the present year, as well as the sad affliction which has befallen the family of the Governor, since their residence in the gaol, by the death of two of its members of a disease (scarlatina) which is so frequently engendered by miasma—there is, I consider, reason to fear that some unhealthy influences are in operation, which should be counteracted.

The bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs, in use in the gaol, are in a good state and sufficient for present requirements. The prison clothing also is sufficient, but some of the clothes worn by the prisoners on the day of my visit required repair, or to be replaced.

There is an excellent laundry belonging to the female prison with drying-room attached, and baths, with hot and cold water, are placed in the reception cells; but no alterations or improvements have been made to remedy defects pointed out in former reports, which it is unnecessary for me now to recapitulate; as, in the present uncertain state of the law, with regard to the management of prisons in this kingdom, I do not suggest that any expense not absolutely necessary or required for the health of the inmates of the gaol be incurred.

Unlock is held in this gaol at 6.30, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter, the prison being locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and 4.30, in winter.

All classes of the inmates, except debtors, lunatics, and the criminals placed over them, those in school, in the kitchen, and in hospital, are subjected to the discipline of the separate system under the Act, 3 & 4 Vict., cap. 44; but I find that the 9th rule of sec. 109 of the Prisons Act (7 Geo. IV. cap. 74), which directs that "*all prisoners shall be admitted at proper times in succession to air themselves in the yard or yards for at least two hours in every day, except prisoners under sentence of death and such as shall be riotous or disorderly, or when there may be sufficient cause to apprehend an escape,*" is not complied with; and I would suggest that the arrangement should be altered to meet this requirement of the Act, which is so peremptory that the Local Inspector is obliged to make a return, on oath, to the Judge at each Assize, stating how far this and the other rules of the 109th sect. of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74., have been complied with. My attention was called to this matter by one of the prisoners under a sentence of imprisonment for twelve months, who stated, and (it was admitted) correctly, that she was permitted to exercise only for one hour daily in the open air, and not even then unless when the weather was fine, at between 12 and 1 o'clock, P.M. This prisoner is sometimes employed in cleaning the corridors and stairs of prison; but such employment does not comply with the section of the Act, which is obligatory. The cell in which that prisoner was confined at the

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

time of my visit was 8 feet 10 inches long, 6 feet in breadth, and 9 feet 1 inch high in the centre of the arch.

The Deputy Governor has shown me a certificate, given by a former Medical Officer of the gaol, who is since dead, which explains the adoption of the arrangement complained of; but he had not power to dispense with the requirements of the Act, which will, I am informed, be carried out in future.

No escape was made from this gaol or either of the bridewells of the district in 1867-8; but in July, 1868, a convict attempted to break through the wall of his cell, and was obliged to be placed in irons.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	16	1	Dark or Refractory Cells,	23	1
Other Punishments,	–	–	Other Punishments,	–	–
Total,	16	1	Total,	23	1

These punishments were all inflicted by authority of the Governor; and the record of them was duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence at its meetings, when it was signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Shot-drill, ... 10 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tailoring,	1	Attending lunatics,	2
Breaking stones and freestone,	8	Washing,	2
Picking oakum,	3	Sewing,	13
Cooking and cleaning prison,	5	Cleaning prison,	4
Attending lunatics,	2		
Total,	19	Total,	21

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	10	–
Industrial labour,	19	21
Unemployed,	1	3
Debtors (unemployed),	5	–
Lunatics,	15	14
Untried, on his own diet,	1	–
Total in custody,	51	38

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1865, £3 3*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £1 14*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £5 16*s.* 10*d.*

Very litttle industrial employment is carried on in this gaol, the labour of the male prisoners being principally of a punitive character—shot-drill for two hours, daily, in the summer, and working the capstan-mill during the winter season; but the power of the latter is not turned to any useful purpose, as I am informed it would require, from its construction, a force of from thirty to forty men to work it for grinding corn. One male was, on the day of my visit, in his cell at tailor's work, and eight were employed pounding freestone and breaking stones. Two women were in the laundry. The remaining female prisoners were, some in their cells, sewing and sprigging muslin; the others, cleaning the prison and attending lunatics. Male prisoners

NORTH DISTRICT.

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act as cooks and assist in the bakehouse. No money is paid to prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, as proportion of profits under the 107th Section of the Prisons Act, but occasionally small sums are given under the 111th Section of that Act to enable them to return to their homes after discharge.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	27	31	20	33
Average daily number of pupils,	3·35	3·27	3·87	4
Number of days on which school was held,	256	290	192	213

School-hours.—Males, 10 A.M. to 12 P.M. Females, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The schoolmaster was at the time of my visit under suspension for drunkenness, and I understand that he has since been dismissed. School has hitherto been held in a double cell of the criminal prison, in which the teacher sleeps. In it there are four chairs and a form, but no school furniture. I would suggest that one of the larger cells be fitted-up for a school-room with proper appliances, and a few books, maps, and a black-board be provided.

One prisoner, Kelly, under a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment, complained to me that she has no book given her except the Bible; another prisoner, Downey, also complained of the want of books. On this subject I beg to call the attention of the Board to the 4th sect. of the Act, 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44, which enacts, "that prisoners, when in strict cellular confinement, shall be furnished with the means of moral and religious instruction, and with suitable books." In most county prisons the Chaplains and the Board of Superintendence arrange what books are suitable for their respective flocks, care being taken that no controversy is introduced; and I have had a conversation with the Presbyterian Chaplain, who is anxious that this should be carried out here. I am informed that the other Chaplains are of a like opinion.

Dietary and Contracts.

1. Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one week:—Class 1. Males.—Breakfast.—8 oz. mixed Indian and oat meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of newmilk. Dinner.—14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2. Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. of mixed oat and Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of newmilk. Dinner.—12 oz. of bread, and ½ of a pint of vegetable soup.

Class 3. Males and females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast.—5 oz. of mixed oat and Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of newmilk. Dinner.—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper.—4 oz. of brown bread.

P.S.—No person having offered to supply vegetables, in place of vegetable soup, gruel for five days, and soup (same as given to the lunatics) for two days in the week, has been given to the above classes of prisoners. Vegetable soup now procured.

2. Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall exceed one week, for untried prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for pauper debtors:—Class 1. Males.—Breakfast.—8 oz. of mixed Indian and oat meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner.—14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper.—6 oz. of bread, and ½ a pint of new milk.

Class 2. Females.—Breakfast.—7 oz. of mixed Indian and oat meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner.—12 oz. of bread, and ½ of a pint of new milk. Supper.—5 oz. of bread, and ½ a pint of new milk.

Class 3. Males and females under 15 years.—Breakfast.—5 oz. of mixed Indian and oat meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner.—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper.—5 oz. of bread, and ½ a pint of newmilk.

P.S.—No potatoes have, as yet, been issued. No supply could be obtained. The Board have again advertised for a supply.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 1lb. loaf, 2½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 1 lb. loaf, 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 2*d.*; rice, per cwt., £1; newmilk, per gallon, 10*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*;

coals, per ton, 15*s.* 10*d.*; turf, per load, 4*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, white, per cwt., £1 12*s.*; ditto, brown, per cwt., £1 9*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·42*d.* | 1866, . 2·80*d.* | 1867, . 3·09*d.*

No complaint was made to me on my inspection of the food, which I tasted, and found of good quality. The bread is baked in the gaol. I observe from the reports of the Chaplains that the quality of the food provided for the prisoners is almost always pronounced satisfactory. On one occasion, in 1868, the milk was found of inferior quality. As I understand that gruel is still given to prisoners in this gaol, I beg to call attention to page 2, of Circular, No. 235, of 2nd March, 1868, in which the diet fixed by the Medical Commissioners to be used in all gaols, is laid down, and should not be departed from.

Books and Accounts.

I found the books and registries of the gaol kept with much care and attention. All the superior officers have journals, and the Local Inspector and Governor carefully record any occurrence in the gaol which is considered noteworthy. The Officers' Conduct Book is not kept.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £2,047 17*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £2,509 4*s.* 5*d.* | 1867, . £2,233 4*s.* 6*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £20 1*s.* 0·37*d.* | 1866, . £22 15*s.* 8·20*d.* | 1867, . £22 7*s.* 9·17*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1865, . £6 4*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £5 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £5 19*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years:—

1865, . — | 1866, . £0 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1865, . — | 1866, . £22 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £10 4*s.* 7*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £169 10*s.* 2*d.* | 1866, . £197 12*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £184 3*s.* 1*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

	£	s.	d.
B. N. Johnston, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. G. M. Ritchie, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. Wm. White, Presbyterian Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. P. O'Kane, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
John K. Maconchy, Surgeon,	—		
E. F. Nelson, Apothecary,	27	13	10
Turnkeys, Elisha Jackson, *Tailor*,	57	10	0
Turnkeys, Hugh Jennings, *Shoemaker*,	45	0	0
Turnkeys, Samuel Malone,	35	0	0
Turnkeys, William Magee,	35	0	0
Turnkeys, John Crawford, *Weaver*,	35	0	0
Turnkeys, Adam Young, *Carpenter*,	35	0	0

Resident.

	£	s.	d.
Major L. J. Thompson, Governor,	200	0	0
John Waterworth, Deputy Governor,	120	0	0
Wm. Gibson, Turnkey, *Miller*,	35	0	0
Nathaniel Yeates, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Eliza Davidson, Matron,	30	0	0
Harriet E. Jackson, Assistant Matron,	30	0	0
Eliza Gibson, Lunatic Nurse,	30	0	0
Jane Duncan, Hospital Nurse,	18	5	0

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

Vacancies.

Thomas Cochrane and John Hughes, turnkeys, not required, and dispensed with; Robert Stewart, schoolmaster, resigned; Thomas Barry appointed to act as schoolmaster and turnkey; Rev. J. S. Eagar, Protestant Chaplain, resigned; Rev. George Wade appointed; Mr. Wade resigned, and Rev. G. M. Ritchie appointed; Thomas Barry, schoolmaster and turnkey, dismissed; vacancy not yet filled up.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The resident officers are supplied with fuel and gas, but no food rations are given. The turnkeys are supplied with one suit of uniform clothing yearly.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	189	142
Chaplain, Established Church,	227	171
Presbyterian Chaplain,	244	166
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	145	121
Surgeon,	190	125
Apothecary,	175	115

The visits of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, in 1867, did not amount to the minimum number required by the 69th sect. of the Act, 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, which directs that he shall visit twice in each week exclusive of Sundays.

The labouring work in the gardens of the Governor and Deputy Governor is done by prisoners. The washing for those officers, and for the matrons and nurses, is also done by prisoners in the laundry of the gaol.

Hospitals.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	12	4	20	6	13	9	7	1
No. of days therein,	762	106	1,114	300	620	449	422	16
Average daily number,	2·81	0·29	3·05	0·82	1·70	1·23	1·67	0·06
No. of deaths,	2	–	5*	2	4	2	2	–
Cost of medicine,	£1 1s. 5d.		£17 12s. 10d.		£1 14s. 6d.		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to day of inspection in 1868; and at what dates:—

Seven in 1867:—2nd January—prisoner died last day of 1866; 7th February, 20th March, 6th April, 20th April, 15th May, and 25th May. Two in 1868—5th April, and 7th May.

There are good and roomy hospital buildings in this gaol, but without fixed baths or water-closets; they are, however, seldom occupied by prisoners. A female debtor was the only inmate of the hospital for females on the day of my visit.

If, pending other arrangements, the lunatics who still remain in the gaol were removed to the hospital, I consider that it would be attended with beneficial results. I have already observed on the number of deaths in this gaol during the last few years.

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. John F. Gordon.	Lt.-Col. Wm. B. Forde, M.P., J.P.	Samuel Murland, esq., J.P.
Andrew Nugent, esq., J.P.	Robert Gordon, esq., J.P.	James Cleland, esq., J.P.
P. H. Despard, esq., J.P.	Robert P. Maxwell, esq., J.P.	D. S. Ker, esq., J.P.
Robert Heron, esq., J.P.		James Bailie, esq., J.P.
		R. F. Gordon, esq., J.P.

The Board meets regularly on the last Saturday of each month for the transaction of business, when accounts are examined and liabilities discharged by a draft drawn in the aggregate in favour of the Local Inspector, who pays each creditor, and accounts at the next meeting of the Board for the disbursements made by him.

* One male in 1866, executed, included in this number.

Bridewells.

The Local Inspector reports that each Bridewell within the district was regularly visited and inspected by him once at least in the course of each quarter of the year 1868.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Newtownards.		Newry.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	71	20	231	228
Of whom were Drunkards,	9	4	46	47
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	28	7	48	48
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	4	13	5
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly in this district.		Weekly in Newry, but in other parts of the district fortnightly and monthly.	
Committals,	Correct.		Some irregular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs,	In fair repair, but painting required. Yards should be gravelled or sodded; they are at present most untidy. I understand that a presentment has passed the Grand Jury to make the necessary improvements, and it only remains for the contracts to be entered into.		In good repair; outside walls lately dashed; woodwork painted.	
Security,	The yards are not sufficiently secure.		Much improved. Lock of yard door and of male day-room altered to outside, but still could be opened by false key.	
Accommodation,	Two large day-rooms, with wash-rooms attached, on upper storey; eight cells underneath; two unfurnished.		Males, good day-room with wash-room attached; six cells with three beds in each drunkard's cell. Females, same accommodation, except only two beds in some of the cells.	
Furniture and Bedding,	Bedding not sufficient, blankets and ticks required.		Bedding good, but scarcely sufficient; only one sheet on a few of the beds.	
Water, how supplied,	A sufficient supply of water; pump in good order.		An ample supply of water from town reservoir.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down.

Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Newtownards.	Newry.
Sewerage,	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Cleanliness, Order, and Ventilation.	Properly ventilated, clean, and orderly.	Well ventilated, clean, and orderly.
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	Males, 4*d.*; females, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$	Males, $4\frac{3}{4}d.$; females, $3\frac{15}{32}d.$
Salary of Keeper and Matron,	Keeper, £32 1s.; Matron, £5.	Keeper, £50; Matron, £6.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is Court-keeper, salary £10.	None.
Date of Official Inspection,	8th September, 1868.	24th August, 1868.
Remarks,	One female prisoner in custody for drunkenness. Local Board formed.	Two male prisoners in custody.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH GAOL, AT ENNISKILLEN.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 6TH OF JULY, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny— To Imprisonment,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	3	9	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	14	4	18	–	–	–

Juvenile in Custody on the day of Inspection.

One male, aged 13 years, summarily committed for assault, and sentenced to imprisonment for 3 months.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	28	24	1867,	25	19
1866,	25	19	1868 (day of Inspection),	14	4

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Common assaults,	68	20	45	15	31	5	8	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	13	1	5	–	4	–	–	–
Other assaults,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	20	20	14	19	10	6	4	1
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury & subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	–	1		
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act;	1	2	1	4	6	2	–	
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	1	5	–	1	2	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Illegal trespass,	2	2	1	–	2	–	1	–
Breach of contract,	16	1	11	5	3	1	2	1
Breach of Game Laws,	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of Fishery Laws,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Disorderly conduct in workhouses,	–	–	1	4	–	4	–	–
Other misdemeanors,	7	10	5	2	–	2	–	–
Total criminal class,	145	61	111	56	61	24	18	4
Drunkenness,	104	23	109	32	34	26	–	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	7	6	6	3	–	–	–	–
Debt,	14	3	6	–	5	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	44	5	29	26	4	4	–	–
Total,	314	98	261	117	104	54	14	4

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	1	–	1868, up to and including day of Inspection,	2	–
1866,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	1	–
1867,	1	–			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	–	Debtors,	5	–
Criminals,	140	82	Criminals,	65	28
Drunkards,	109	32	Drunkards,	34	26
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	3	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	314	98	Total,	104	54

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.		*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	204	75	Committed	Once within the year,	92	36
	Twice "	6	3		Twice "	2	4
	Thrice "	4	6		Thrice "	1	2
	Four times "	3	2		Four times "	–	1
	Five times "	–	2		Five times "	–	–
	Seven times "	1	–		Seven times "	–	–
	Eight times "	1	–		Eight times "	–	–
	Total,	219	88		Total,	95	43

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	17·97	13·79	—	13·27	8·86	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	48		11th July.	33		28th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	25		30th Sept.	14		14th June.
Highest number of males at any one time,	28		11th July.	21		27th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	23		14th April.	15		17th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	11		8th April.	7		6th April.
Ditto, of females,	8		28th Sept.	2		6th June.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868 :—

15th June, 1861,	47	8th September, 1865,	47
12th January, 1862,	58	17th September, 1866,	48
12th January, 1863,	55	11th July, 1867,	48
16th November, 1864,	48	28th January, 1868,	33

Population, 105,768 inhabitants; area, 457,185 acres.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions, . .	119	76	56	63	36	39	37
Acquittals, . .	60	50	32	51	22	45	13
Total, .	179	126	88	114	58	84	50

The following are the comparative numbers of males and females sent for trial during the above period :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total number of each sex for trial, last seven years.
Males. .	143	97	70	93	34	61	31	519
Females, .	36	29	18	31	24	23	19	180
Totals, .	179	126	88	114	58	84	50	699

Committals of drunkards :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (6 months.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol, . .	75	8	76	16	107	37	104	23	109	32	34	26
To the bridewell at Newtownbutler, .	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	5	–	–	–	–
Total, . .	75	8	77	16	108	37	105	28	109	32		
	83		93		145		133		141			

219 male and 88 female individual prisoners were committed to this gaol in 1867, of whom 14 males and 4 females were juveniles. Of these 170 males and 47 females had never before that year been in custody; 49 males and 41 females were previous offenders, some of whom are constantly recommitted; 15 males and 13 females underwent from two to five commitments during the year, and I find from the returns in the Prisons Office, that 49 of the males and 41 of the females have been in custody here—the males 282 times and the females 173 times.

When I made my inspection of this gaol, in July of the present year, I found 14 males and 4 females of all classes in charge. The males were 1 debtor, 2 untried males, 4 under sentence, tried at assizes and quarter sessions, and 7 summarily convicted before magistrates. The 4 females had all been summarily convicted at petty sessions.

The following are the offences and sentences of the male prisoners in custody :—

Offences against Property.—A soldier of the 21st Regiment sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for stealing wearing apparel. Two males for stealing a pocket handkerchief and a watch, sentenced to six months' imprisonment each, and a man, half idiotic, for making away with clothes from the workhouse, sentenced for three months.

Offences against the Person.—A servant boy, for indecent assault, sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and 3 others for assaults, 1 aged 18, sentenced for three months, and 2 for one month each; 1 of these is 16 years of age, the other 24 years.

Three other males were under sentence—1 for trespassing on a railway, and 2 for leaving service, and insubordination, each sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The untried males were—1 charged with an attempt at rape, and another with a homicide, which resulted from a drunken quarrel at Lisnaskea.

L

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

As I have already observed, all the females in the gaol when I made my inspection, had been summarily convicted; yet one was an old offender, now sentenced by the magistrates at petty sessions to an imprisonment of six months for stealing tobacco. The second was a prostitute who had received a sentence of seven months for an assault; the 2 other female prisoners had been sentenced to imprisonment for one month each, 1 for deserting her children who became a charge on the Poor Law union; the other, a servant of good character, had left her service without notice.

From the preceding tables, it appears that the committal of the man for trial on a charge of murder, already referred to, 2 other committals for rape and 40 for assaults, constitute the entire number of committals for crimes against the person on the criminal calendar of this county in the present year. The offences against property also were few in number and not of a grave character, and I may add that the schedule of commitments for 1867 show a small amount of crime in the district; of the 14 males and 12 females committed for trial by jury at assizes and quarter sessions, during that year, 4 males and 8 females only were offenders who came within the category of felons, and 10 males and 4 females are classed as misdemeanants; 1 male and 1 female were sentenced to penal servitude, and 5 males and 2 females to imprisonment for twelve, and 4 males and 2 females for six months each.

Juveniles.

One juvenile, 13 years of age, was in custody on the day of my visit under a sentence of three months' imprisonment for assault. He is stated to have been neglected by his parents—his father is in America. Another lad, who is, however, past sixteen years of age, was likewise in custody for an assault; 6 male and 1 female juveniles had been committed previously to inspection in 1868.

The female juvenile above referred to, who, it was stated, had been trained by her mother to steal, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment as a punishment, and five years in a reformatory. One of the boys also was sent to a reformatory. Eighteen juveniles, 14 males and 4 females, were committed in 1867, of whom 4 were sent to reformatories; 3 (males) had been tried by jury, the remainder summarily at petty sessions; 2 had been sentenced to imprisonment for two months, and 6 for one month each; the others had received short sentences—2 for absconding from the union workhouse.

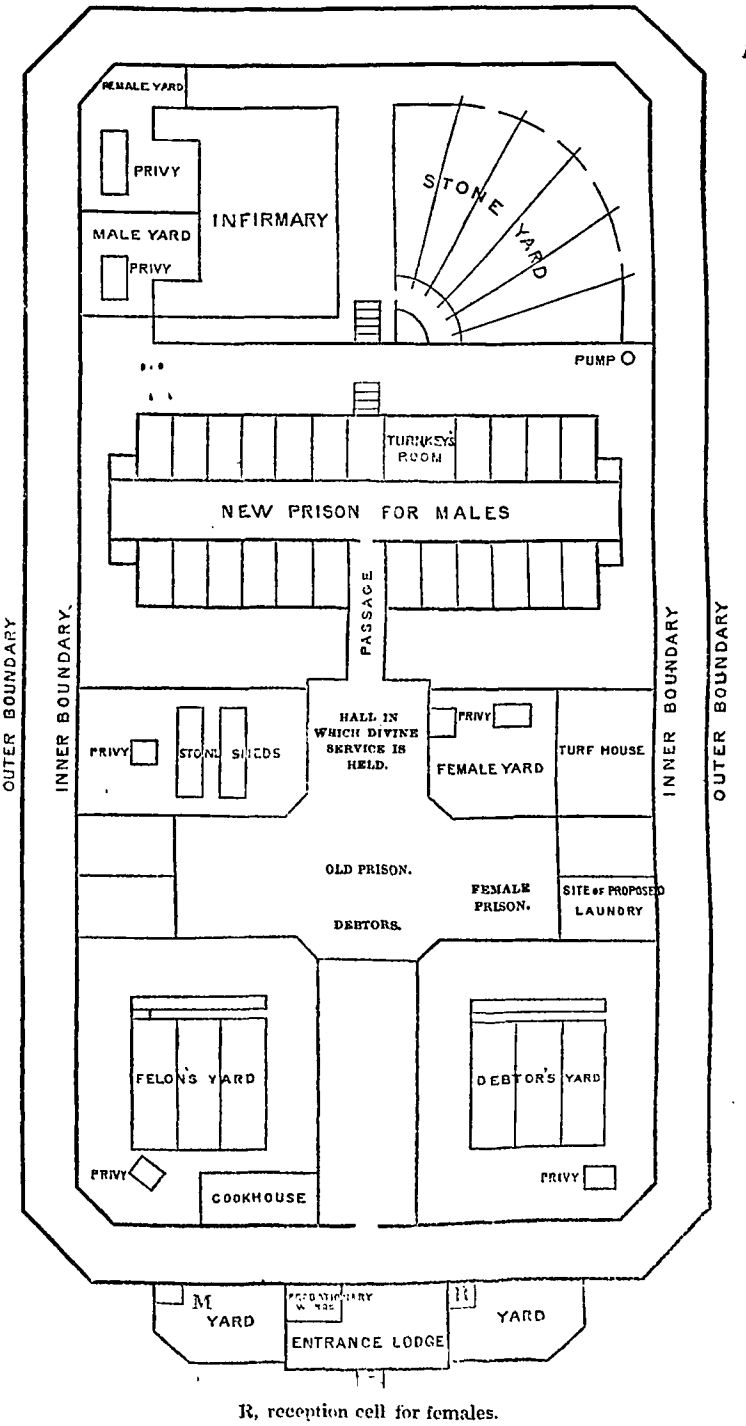
Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	2	Kitchen,	one.	
Yards,	5	3	Store Rooms,	3	1
Day Rooms,	3	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	–	–	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatory,	–	1
Single cells of larger size,	66	36	Baths,	1	2
Sleeping Rooms,	5	2	Privies,	6	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	2	Water-closets,	14	2
Hospital Rooms,	4	4	Reception Rooms,	2	1
Chapel,	one.		Pumps,	2	–
Workshop,	1	–	Crank-pump,	1	1
Worksheds,	20	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

Plan.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.



R, reception cell for females.

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	66	48	Shirts, . .	25	23	Shifts, . ..	21	19
Sheets, pairs of,	121	39	Jackets, . .	15	28	Gowns, . .	21	11
Rugs, . .	58	26	Vests, . .	17	17	Petticoats, .	29	11
Bed-ticks, .	100	18	Trowsers, .	18	34	Aprons, . .	6	4
Bedsteads, .	110	–	Caps, . .	15	19	Caps, . .	7	10
			Stockings or Socks, pairs of, .	10	10	Stockings, pairs of, . .	6	5
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	12	14	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	5	11

I found this gaol at the period of my inspection in July, very clean and orderly. The entrance to the prison has been improved, and flowers planted on it. The buildings are in sound repair, well ventilated, and free from damp, except under the water-tank, and in the hospital. The cells in the male and female prisons have been fitted with bells, and the heating apparatus in the male prison has been overhauled and thoroughly repaired since last inspection. A drying-room has been fitted up with a stove and flue across the apartment, with clothes-horses round it, and three troughs have been stalled in the laundry.

I understand that the sewerage in this gaol is effective.

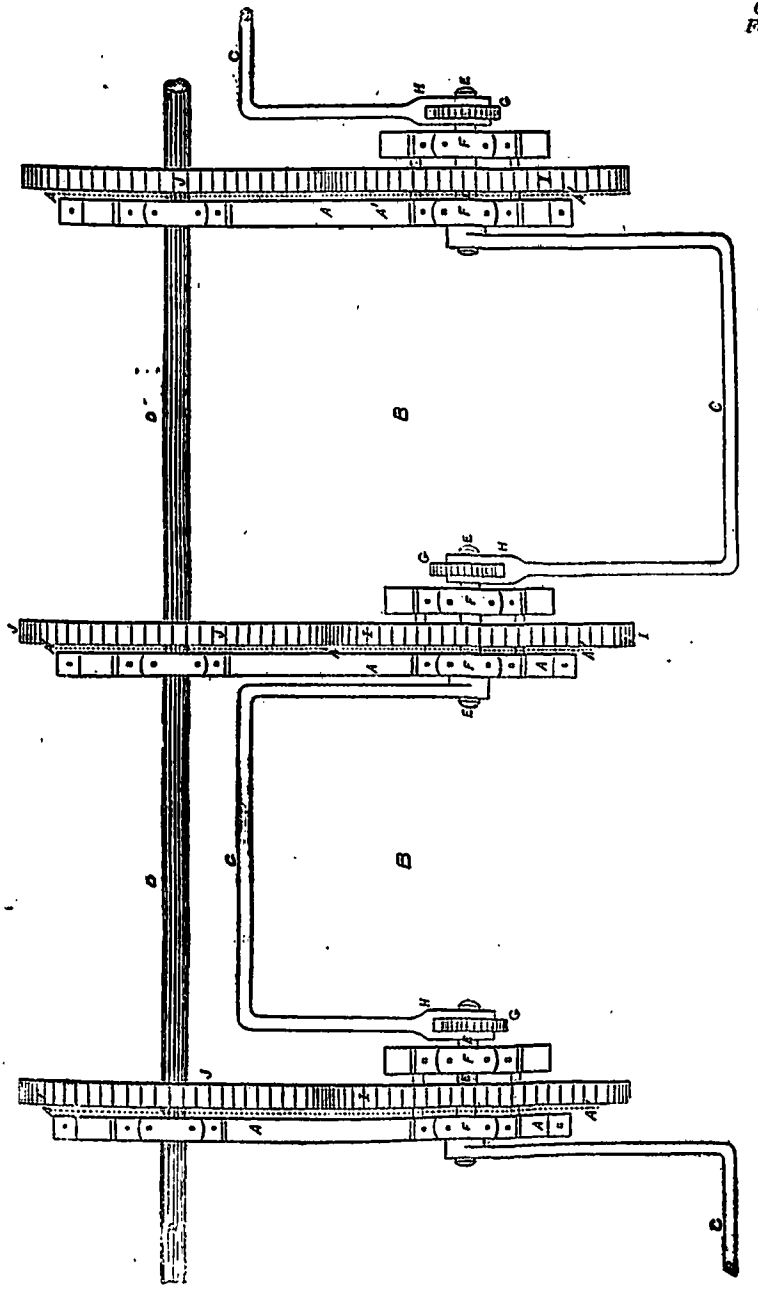
The stock of prison clothing, bedding, sheets, and blankets is sufficient, and the bedding in use in the cells is of good quality, except that some blankets in the reception cells are thin, and in the female prison I found only one sheet on each bed, in direct contravention of the 12th sec. of the Act 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.

The supply of water which is taken partly from two spring wells within the prison bounds and from the lake is abundant, but, as has been observed in former reports of Inspectors-General, the crank-pump used for driving water into the tank on the roof of the male prison has been rendered dangerous to life by the handles, which are undivided, having been stalled, to prevent communication between the prisoners, when at work. Accidents sometimes occur in prisons where the crank by which the prisoners work the pump is continuous and undivided, and partitions, separating the prisoners, have been afterwards put up to prevent them from seeing each other, without at the same time the crank handles having been altered. Under such circumstances the prisoners do not work together, and some are liable to be struck by the crank handles when the others go to work; such an accident has happened during the present summer at Belfast gaol, where a man was killed when working a crank pump similar to that in use here. The handle of the crank in his stall struck him on the stomach; he was lifted over the shaft and pitched on his head on the opposite side, and never spoke afterwards. This is the second accident of the kind which has happened from working the pump in Belfast gaol, and accidents have likewise occurred elsewhere with equally fatal results. I, therefore, beg again to call attention to the necessity for having the suggestions contained in my report on this gaol in 1866 carried out, in order that the prisoners, when at work, may be protected, especially as the alteration can be made at a small cost. The following diagram of the altered crank is taken from my report in 1866.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Diagram of Crank.



A A¹, is a framework forming a series of compartments, B B B; D D, is a shaft extending the entire length of the apparatus, and receiving motion from cranks C C C, which motion it transmits to the machine to be driven; each crank, C, has at one end, H, a pall which works opposite a ratchet wheel, G, fixed at the end of

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

short shaft, E E, passing through the framework of the partition, A, of the compartment B, in which the prisoner is placed. The crank, C, is separate, and the pall at its end (which is kept in its place by a spring) drives the ratchet, and so transmits its motion through the shaft, E, and wheels, I J, to the main shaft, D; but should the prisoner in the compartment cease to work, although the action of the machine will not be interrupted, the ratchet travelling over the inactive pall will produce a clattering noise, which, with the increased labour on the remaining prisoners, must at once notify to the warder in charge when any one man stops work. The main shaft has also a registering apparatus which strikes a bell when a certain quantity of work has been performed, so that each relay of prisoners must accomplish an equal and known amount of labour.

The shaft runs at the back; the crank-handles are independent of each other, with a tell-tale rack connected with each; the movement is continuous; and a bell attached gives notice when the specified amount of labour has been accomplished, and the men are to cease work.

Although cellular separation is carried out in this gaol, such separation is illegal, the cells having never been certified under the 4th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44; the cells in the male prison fully meet the requirements of that Act, but those of the female prison are altogether inadequate for such separation. They are straggling, flagged, and not properly heated, and so situated as to render supervision with the limited staff of the prison impossible, besides the upper cells are too small to be certified under the separate system Act. The Royal Commissioners appointed in 1861 for improving the sanitary state of barracks, &c., state, page 166 in their report, that *prison cells should not have less than* 1,000 *feet of contents.* Other authorities admit of a minimum size not less than 432 cubic feet of space, but the cells in the female prison here are of even less dimensions than that minimum area, and I wish to refer to page 144, appendix of 45th report of the Inspectors-General for 1866, in which the defects in these cells are fully noted.*

In this report it is also my duty to point out the various defects which I have observed in the gaol, yet I do not recommend any expense for structural alterations to be incurred in the present uncertain state of the law with regard to prisons in this kingdom.

Besides the defects already enumerated:—The accommodation for debtors does not meet the requirements of the Prisons Act; there is but one exercising yard for both classes of male debtors, and no suitable accommodation for females.

The 9th rule of the 109th sec. of the Prisons Act directs that *all prisoners shall have free access to the bath and necessary in their respective*

* The following is the extract from the report to which I refer:—

"The cells which the female prisoners occupy in the old gaol are flagged and not heated, with the exception of one cell which has a fireplace in it. This fireplace and two stoves are the only means of giving warmth to the inmates of the prison; and on the day of my inspection I found women and their infants occupying these unheated cells, where they remain during the entire twenty-four hours, unless when permitted to warm themselves separately once or twice in the day at the stove, or when they exercise for an hour in the yard. The day-rooms of the prison are, I am informed by the Governor, not used as such.

"Since last inspection of my colleague in April, 1865, an attempt has been made to heat a corridor at the entrance to the female prison, by passing through it an iron flue from a stove in the adjoining apartment, but on both my visits the flue was perfectly cold, the heat going direct from the stove into the chimney. The walls separating the cells from the corridor are two feet in thickness, and no warmth could penetrate even if the corridor were heated, unless through holes in the iron doors of the cells. The Governor now reports that the heating of the pipes in the corridor has been improved. The flue from a second stove in the upper corridor was warm on the day of my visit. There is no attempt to heat the corridor of another row of cells, in one of which is a fireplace.

"To heat and fit up with bells, plates, and the other appliances for separation, the cells in the old gaol now used as a female prison, would be attended with considerable expense, and the upper cells are too small to be certified."

parts of the prison at all reasonable hours, yet there is no bath accessible for males in the body of the prison; the only baths for males being in the hospital, and adjoining the reception cells, marked M on the plan.

The reception cell for females, marked R on the plan, is apart from the quarters for prisoners of that sex. It opens directly into the yard which forms the common passage of the prison to which all the male officers have access. A bell has, however, latterly been fixed from this cell to the hall opposite the matron's apartment, by which the inmate may, if she desires it, alarm the matron during the night; but of course supervision is impossible, and abuses might exist without coming under the notice of superior authority.

The forge against the inner boundary wall in some degree interferes with the security of the gaol.

The apartment used as a chapel does not meet the requirements of the 6th sec. of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74.

There is but one tell-tale clock, which is kept in the office, and it is not sufficiently protected against tampering.

The officers' quarters, the halls and passages of the gaol are lighted by gas, but not the cells, and the prisoners remain in darkness during the long winter nights.

There is no fumigating apparatus for cleansing the clothes of prisoners when admitted.

Photography is in use in this prison for the purpose of tracing old offenders and professional thieves. The son of the Governor takes excellent likenesses of such prisoners as are suspected to belong to the dangerous classes, and with satisfactory results.

This prison is unlocked at six, A.M., in summer, and at daybreak in winter. The cells are locked for the night at six, P.M., in summer, and at dusk during the short days of winter. One turnkey patrols from nine, P.M., to four, A.M. He is relieved by the next officer in rotation, who remains on duty until unlock in the morning. All the turnkeys and the schoolmaster are employed as night watchmen. The Governor, his Deputy, and the Class Officer attend lock-up. The keys of the cells, intern doors, and of the hospital are held by the Governor from nine, P.M., until unlock, and those of the outer gate and passages are given up at ten o'clock, P.M., when the final rounds are made. The Governor and his Deputy occasionally visit the prison at uncertain hours during the night. No escape was attempted from this gaol in either the past or the present year. A self-registering thermometer is kept in the male prison.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Bread and water diet, .	5	3	Bread and water diet, .	3	1

The record of punishments, inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor, is duly laid before the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman. As there are no cells specially allotted for punishment offenders receive punishment diet in their ordinary cells.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones, ...	10	–
Carpentering, ...	1	–
Washing, sewing, and knitting, . . .	–	2
Total, . . .	11	2

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	11	2
Unemployed,	1	1
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Prison duties,	1	1
Total in custody,	14	4

Net profit, from the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1865, . £7 2s. | 1866, . £6 7s. 1d. | 1867, . £5 5s. 1d.

The male prisoners work at the crank-pump, break stones, tease cocoa fibre, and manufacture mats and brushes. When tradesmen are in custody their skill is turned to useful account. I saw some good fenders which had been made by a prisoner in the gaol. The females are employed at washing for the prison, sewing, knitting, and sprigging muslin.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867. M.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867. F.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection. M.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection. F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	105	49	61	25
Average daily number of pupils,	13·72	7·95	9·40	6·68
Number of days on which school was held,	365	365	188	188
Aggregate number of attendances,	5,010	2,902	1,759	1,257

School-hours.—Males—From 9 30 to 11, A.M., and 11, A.M., to 12, noon. Females—From 12 15 to 1 45, P.M.

The teacher is competent for the office. His father was master of Lisbellaw National School, and he formerly taught in that school, but he was never classed or trained under any public educational body. He teaches the males individually in their cells, and the females for an hour daily, in a day-room, the matron being present. He also acts as clerk.

Dietary and Contracts.

I.—*Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk, or one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, or 3 lbs. of potatoes, and one pint vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk, or one pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, or 2½ lbs. potatoes, and ¼ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under fifteen years of age).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk, or one pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, or 2¼ lbs. potatoes, and one pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

II.—*Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1 (Males).—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk, or one pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, and one pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new milk, or one pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, or 2½ lbs. potatoes, and ¼ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under fifteen years of age).—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and half pint new milk, or one pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, or 2¼ lbs. potatoes, and one pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Potatoes to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 8*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coal, per ton, £1; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 2*s.* 6*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1865, . 2·57*d.* | 1866, . 2·73*d.* | 1867, . 2·70*d.*

I questioned all the prisoners in custody at the time of my visit, and no complaint was made to me by any. The Chaplains regularly report, in the approved tabular form, on the quality of the provisions supplied for the prisoners, and almost always favorably. I tasted the bread and milk issued on the day of inspection, and found it good.

The prisoners are weighed when received into the gaol, and again on their discharge from custody.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1865, . £1,231 4*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £1,439 1*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £1,195 3*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1865, . £28 12*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £33 9*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, . £37 6*s.* 11*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1865, . — | 1866, . £1 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £10 13*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1865, . £3 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . — | 1867, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1865, . £130 10*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £107 19*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £119 3*s.* 8*d.*

The various books and registries of discipline and finance in use here are in the forms prescribed by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, and they are kept with much care and attention. Prisoners on reception into the gaol enter their names in a book kept for the purpose. Their writing in this book has led to the identification of handwriting, and so procured convictions of offenders. Besides it shows the improvement the inmates have made in writing during their imprisonment. All the superior officers except the Local Inspector have journals.

The Officers' Conduct Book recommended by the Inspectors-General has been procured, and will, in future, be kept as a record of the efficiency or otherwise of the subordinate officers of the gaol. The night watchman keeps a journal which the Governor countersigns. In it are entered the markings of the tell-tale clock.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.
Samuel Clarke, esq., Local Inspector,	90	0	0
Rev. Samuel Greer, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. A. C. Maclatchy, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Very Rev. James M'Meel, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
R. P. Walsh, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	—		
Resident.			
James Jeffers, Governor,	200	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Hamilton Morrison, Deputy-Governor,	50	0	0
Turnkeys. William Clegg, *Shoemaker*,	36	0	0
James Drennan,	36	0	0
Joseph Masterson, *Cooper*,	29	0	0
James Simpson, *Mason*,	29	0	0
William Patterson, Schoolmaster-Turnkey,	34	0	0
Margaret Morrison, Matron,	35	0	0
Catherine Greenleese, Nursetender,	21	0	0

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	165	99
Chaplain, Established Church,	230	177
Presbyterian Chaplain,	248	131
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	178	98
Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary,	145	66

The preceding schedule shows that all the extern officers of the prison have been sedulous in attending to their duties during the past year, especially the Presbyterian and Protestant Chaplains.

Hospital.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners admitted into hospital,	16	12	20	16	8	15	8	5
No. of prisoners in hospital,	19	13	22	17	9	17	9	7
Number of days therein,	493	662	570	895	322	490	203	106
Average daily number,	1·35	1·81	1·56	2·45	·882	1·342	1·07	0·56
Number of deaths in gaol,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£22 12s. 9d.		£18 8s. 11d.		£7 5s. 0d.		—	

As has been observed in former reports of the Inspectors-General, this is one of the gaols in which the Medical Officer receives no salary for his attendance on the prisoners, yet he is very attentive to his duties in it. The hospital building, which is three stories in height, is unnecessarily large. The wards are good and airy, with water-closets at the top of the building. There are six wards besides a bath-room with good bath.

The medicine for the use of the sick prisoners is supplied from the County Infirmary; an excellent system, as fresh medicines are always obtained, and no waste occurs, besides it enables great economy to be exercised. This practice should be more generally adopted in gaols.

Situated on the borders of the lake, this prison is very healthy. There has been no death in it since 1861.

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. J. G. Porter.	Robert Archdall, esq.	Major J. G. Irvine.
Earl of Enniskillen.	M. C. Maude, esq.	John Brady, esq.
F. W. Barton, esq.	M. H. Sankey, esq.	Samuel Frith, esq.
H. M. D'Arcy Irvine, esq.	Colonel Archdall.	John A. Pomeroy, esq.

The Board meets on the first Thursday of each month, when salaries of subordinate officers are paid, and the general business of the establishment is transacted. Contracts and the salaries of the superior officers are paid by presentment half-yearly at assizes. When the amount is not inconsiderable each creditor receives a separate cheque. Small accounts are included in one draft drawn in favour of the Governor, who produces receipts at next meeting of the Board. The turnkeys, when they receive their salaries, sign a book with the amount opposite each name.

STATE OF NEWTOWNBUTLER BRIDEWELL.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh.

Bridewell.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	12	8
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	5
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	4	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	1

Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly in this district. Transmittals regular.
Committals, whether regular,	Regular.
Registry,	Correctly kept.
Repairs,	In fair order and repair. Walls lately dashed.
Security,	Sufficient with care, except down pipe already referred to in former reports of Inspectors-General.
Accommodation,	Males' day-room and three cells; females' day-room and two cells. There is, besides, a dark cell not used. The keeper's apartment consists of one kitchen and a small bed-room only. He uses the day-room for females as a sitting-room.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding good, with the exception of rugs, some of which should be supplied. Buckets also are wanting.
Water, how supplied,	A pump on premises.
Sewerage,	None; a cesspool at the back of the privies
Cleanliness, Ventilation, and Order,	Clean and well kept.
Cost of Dietary,	6*d.* per day for all prisoners.
Salary of Keeper,	£20.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	He is court-keeper, but without salary; also clerk of petty sessions, for which he receives £30 yearly.
Date of Inspection,	6th July, 1868.
Remarks,	One female prisoner in custody, on remand for larceny.

This Bridewell was regularly visited every quarter by the Local Inspector during 1868.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 11TH AUGUST, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	–	–	–
For Further Examination,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	–	6	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	3	4	7	1	1	2
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total,	17	7	24	2	1	3

Number of Prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	25	4	1867,	14	4
1866,	22	6	1868 (day of Inspection),	17	7

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	–	1867,	1	1
1866,	–	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	1	1

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.*	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
	Once within the year,	147	31	Once within the year,	97	26
	Twice ,,	11	4	Twice ,,	6	3
	Thrice ,,	3	1	Thrice ,,	2	–
	Four times ,,	1	2	Four times ,,	–	–
	Five times ,,	–	1	Five times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	–	1	Six times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	–	–	Seven times ,,	–	2
	Total,	162	40	Total,	105	32

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
Concealing birth of Infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Common assaults,	33	6	47	9	45	1	7	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	5	–	9	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	2	–	3	–	4	–	–	–
Other assaults,	8	4	3	–	3	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Taking & holding forcible possession,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Larceny,	6	5	10	8	9	4	1	–
Receiving stolen Goods,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
Offences against the Currency,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	25	–	14	–	7	–	1	–
Under Poor Law Act,	4	2	3	6	–	4	–	–
Revenue offences,	3	–	4	–	3	–	1	–
Other offences—								
Against property with violence,	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Against property, without violence,	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	–	–	4	3	1	4	1	2
Treasonable practices,	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Having unregistered arms,	3	–	4	–	3	–	1	–
Breaches of Fishery Laws,	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Breaches of contract,	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Using threats,	–	–	2	1	1	2	–	2
Furious driving,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Trespass,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Obstruction on public road,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total, criminal class,	106	20	114	29	90	22	15	7
Drunkenness,	19	35	41	23	15	23	–	–
Debt,	5	2	2	–	5	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	38	9	27	9	11	5	2	–
Total,	168	66	184	61	121	50	17	7

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.
Debtors,	2	–
Criminals,	141	38
Drunkards,	41	23
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	184	61

From 1st Jan., 1868, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	5	–
Criminals,	101	27
Drunkards,	15	23
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	121	50

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	18·33	4·58	—	18·24	4·66	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	33		9th Jan.	44		17th Jan.
Lowest ditto, .	10		30th Aug.	14		30th April.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	30		9th Jan.	38		17th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	8		23rd Nov.	9		22nd July.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	8		30th Aug.	11		28th April.
Ditto, of females,	2		9th April.	2		1st Jan.

Highest number of prisoners, exclusive of debtors, in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868 :—

9th February, 1861, . .	45	3rd February, 1865, . .	27
29th October, 1862, . .	49	15th April, 1866, . . .	38
26th June, 1863, . . .	73	9th January, 1867, . . .	33
10th January, 1864, . .	50	17th January, 1868, . .	44

Population, 104,744 inhabitants; area, 392,363 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions, .	54	86	138	67	56	61	48
Acquittals, . .	50	77	44	58	63	59	38
	104	163	182	125	119	120	86

Comparative table showing the numbers of prisoners of each sex sent for trial, as given in the preceding table, during the last seven years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total number for trial last seven years.
Males, . .	86	150	163	101	101	105	73	779
Females, .	18	13	19	24	18	15	13	120
	104	163	182	125	119	120	86	899

Committals of drunkards :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868 (7 months.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol, . .	26	34	38	29	17	19	19	35	41	23	15	23
To the bridewells of the county, . . .	51	9	17	5	35	5	39	1	37	8	–	–
	77	43	55	34	52	24	58	36	78	31	–	–
	120		89		76		94		109			

One hundred and sixty-two male and 40 female individual prisoners were committed to this gaol in 1867, of whom 7 (4 males and 3 females) were juveniles, whose ages did not exceed sixteen years; 111 males and 21 females had never previously been in custody; 51 males and 19 females are old offenders, who have already been inmates of this

gaol; the males 180 times, and the females 109 times; 15 males and 9 females were committed from two to six times during the year 1867.

The following are the daily average number of prisoners in custody (omitting fractions) for the last six years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1863, ...	37	5	1866, ...	20	3
1864, ...	24	5	1867, ...	18	4
1865, ...	19	2	1868 (7 months), . .	18	4

All the foregoing tables point to the relatively small amount of crime amongst the female population of the county Leitrim, which contains, according to the last Census, 104,744 inhabitants.

The averages in the gaol of females at no period during the last six years exceed 5, and only 13 individuals of that sex were sent for trial by jury for any offence during the past year. As has already been shown the number of females committed to the gaol in 1867 was 40 individuals; the great majority were prostitutes, 9 of whom were re-committed from two to five times during that period. On the day of my visit 17 males and 7 females were in charge, the females were 4 prostitutes committed for loitering for prostitution and disorderly conduct, under sentences of imprisonment of one calendar month each; 1 untried female, charged with infanticide, and 2 females convicted at quarter sessions, and sentenced to an imprisonment of twelve months each—one for concealing a birth, the other convicted with her son of forging a Post Office order.

The males in charge were three for offences against property, the others for assaults, disorderly conduct, having unregistered arms, administering an unlawful oath, and trespass in the pursuit of game; one untried male was also in custody, brother of the female committed for trial on a charge of infanticide—he is accused of complicity with her in that crime. Two of the three male prisoners convicted of offences against property were very young—one, a lad of seventeen years of age, implicated in the forgery on the Post Office, was under sentence of imprisonment for eighteen months; another, nineteen years of age, is a pickpocket, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment; the third offender against property was convicted of stealing a heifer and sentenced to imprisonment for six calendar months; none of the other male prisoners in charge had been sentenced to periods exceeding six months; three, found guilty of assaults, had been so sentenced; the others were for periods of one, two, three, and four months, and one for fourteen days.

Having regard to the facts above enumerated and on review of the general criminal calendar of this county during the last few years, it is satisfactory to observe the small amount of crime which it displays. During the past year 1867 two individuals (1 male and 1 female) received sentences of penal servitude; and 3 (males) were imprisoned for terms of twelve and eighteen months; 15 males and 3 females for six months and 5 males for three months each, the remaining offenders within the county had been sentenced for short periods not exceeding two months.

Debtors.

No debtor was an inmate of the gaol at the time of inspection, but 5 (males) had previously been in custody during 1868; 2 (males) were committed for debt in 1867; 5 males and 2 females in 1866;

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

and 9 males and 2 females in 1865. The separation of classes of debtors is not in this gaol what the law directs, there is only one marshalsea and one exercising-yard for males of both classes, and two rooms with an exercising-yard, formerly occupied by lunatics, are now allotted for the use of female debtors.

Juveniles.

No juvenile was in custody when I visited. Three (males) had previously been in charge, and had, after the expiration of their punishment in the gaol, been sent to reformatories.

No juvenile belonging to this county was tried at assizes or quarter sessions in 1867; but 4 males and 3 females were summarily adjudicated on by magistrates at petty sessions; 1 was under ten years of age; 2 males and 1 female were not convicted; 1 male was sentenced to imprisonment for one month, and 1 for seventeen days, both the females were sentenced to an imprisonment of one week each.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Workshed,	1	–
Yards,	9	5	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	13	3	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Laundries,	–	2
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	56	19	Lavatory,	1	–
			Baths,	1	1
			Privies,	17	4
Single Cells of larger size,	–	2	Water-closet,	1	–
Cells to contain 3 persons,	–	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	7	–	Pumps,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	–	Well,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	5	3	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Crank Mill (flax mill),	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–	Looms,	4	–

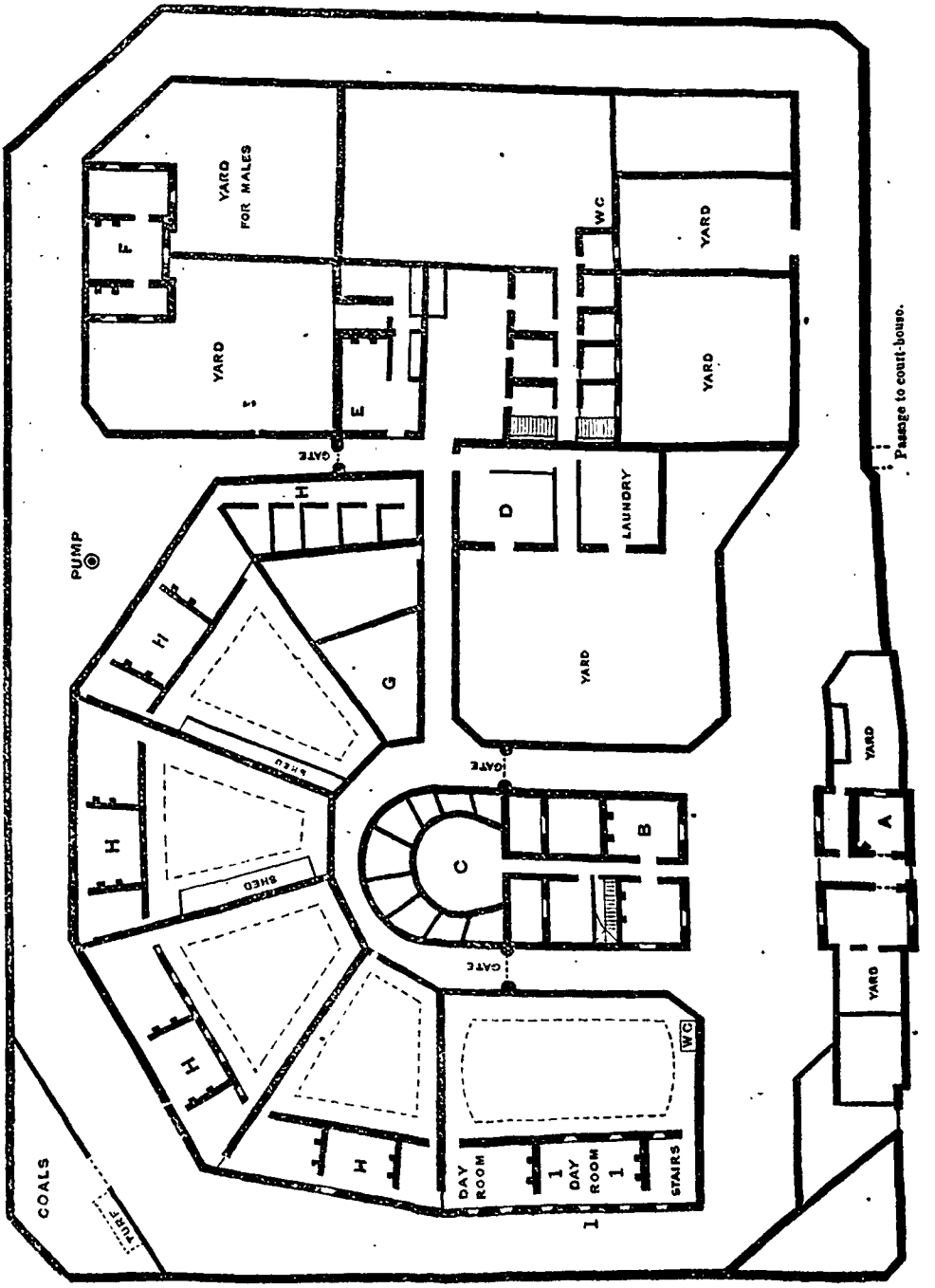
Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	94	20	Shirts,	97	30	Shifts,	28	12
Sheets, pairs of,	116	45	Jackets,	8	24	Jackets,	14	10
Rugs,	77	14	Trowsers,	8	45	Petticoats,	12	10
Hammocks or Cots,	1	6	Caps,	8	48	Aprons,	12	0
Bed-ticks,	98	58	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8	70	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8	12
Bedsteads,	136	7						

I found this gaol when I made my inspection very clean and orderly, well ventilated, and the buildings in good repair, except that marks of damp from the roof appear on one or two spots, and the woodwork in a few places is unsound; painting also is much required. The main sewers to the Shannon are large and expensively constructed; but no stink traps have been placed at the openings, and in hot weather, or where many prisoners are in a class, the privies have an offensive smell, although frequently flushed.

[PLAN.

Plan of Leitrim County Gaol, prepared by James Butler Pratt, Esq., A.B., C.E., County Surveyor.



A, guard-room, &c., officers' room above; B, Governor's house, Board-room, and Local Inspector's offices above; C, chapel; D, female prison, thirty-one cells, school-room and laundry under, debtors' room. Matron's room, day-room above; E, kitchen and stores; F, hospital; G, treadmill, tank, bath; H, male prison, fifty-six cells, ten day-rooms, &c.; I, marshalsea, two day-rooms under and twelve cells above.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing is sufficient for the requirements, but there is only a small supply of clothing for females in store.

There is an abundance of water for prison use procurable from the well under the tread-wheel. The water is driven by the power of the mill into a large cistern (marked G on the plan) placed over the machinery, which can be worked by six or seven men on the wheel, which is partitioned. A hand-pump is used for raising the water supply to the gaol, when the number of prisoners sentenced to hard labour is insufficient to work the tread-wheel. A water-cock is provided in each yard to flush the sewerage. The laundry is unpartitioned, and the drying-room is not artificially heated. Covered lavatories are required for the use of the prisoners in wet weather. The only bath besides that in the hospital is in the male prison adjoining the tread-wheel.

The sittings of the chapel are faulty and badly arranged, so that it is difficult to prevent prisoners of different sexes from seeing each other during divine worship. If the altar were moved further back it would remedy in some degree this defect.

Photography has not hitherto been applied to the identification of offenders committed to this gaol.

The gaol is not lighted by gas.

No alteration in the prison buildings, or in the system of management of the gaol, has been made since last inspection. The males are classified according to the Prisons Act, as felons and misdemeanants, which classes are again subdivided into tried and untried. The classification of females must necessarily be imperfect, where the only female officers in the gaol are the matron and nursetender. Since the practice now adopted by Town Commissioners and Magistrates of committing females to gaol for two and three months for loitering for prostitution in the streets of towns, it becomes particularly necessary that such females should not be associated with other prisoners, and I would urge the Board to have this arrangement carried out as far as possible.

The prison locks are reported to be in good order. Unlock is held at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M. during the winter months. The cells are locked at 6, P.M., at all seasons of the year. The lockings and unlockings are reported to be carried out under proper supervision. The Governor makes occasional visits to the prison after lock-up at unexpected hours, and he holds the keys in his bed-room during the night. One watchman, who comes on duty at 6, P.M., patrols during the night; but his vigilance is not tested by the use of the only tell-tale clock in the gaol, which is kept in the office of the Local Inspector. There is no patrol in the interior of the prison at night.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1867 or up to the time of inspection in 1868.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

It appears from the prison records that no inmate of this gaol was placed under punishment for any prison offence since the year 1866.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Treadmill,	5 males.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Prison duty,	5	6
Cooks,	2	–
Stonebreakers,	3	–
Total,	10	6

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	5	–
Industrial labour,	10	6
Sick,	2	1
Total in custody,	17	7

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1865, £1 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, — | 1867, —

Punitive labour is here carried out by the tread-wheel and hand-pump. The prisoners are also employed in breaking stones; and when an artisan is in custody his skill is turned to advantage for the benefit of the establishment. The females wash, sew, and knit.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	114	14	62	10
Average daily number of pupils,	11·42	1·14	10·62	1·56
Number of days on which school was held,	283	181	183	160

School-hours:—Males—from ten to eleven, A.M. Females—from ten to eleven, A.M.

The male teacher is also clerk to the Board and keeps the prison books; he is untrained as a teacher; he is an extern officer. The school-room for males is partitioned with separate stalls and desks. One of the turnkeys is stated to act as assistant in teaching the male prisoners; but the school is not in connexion with any educational public body. The matron gives instruction to the female prisoners in a school-room which is not partitioned; it is therefore particularly necessary that the more depraved should not be associated with the less corrupt at school. The approved form of school registry is kept.

Dietary and Contracts.

In strict accordance with Circular, No. 235, as under the head of "Dietaries."

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb. 2½*d.*; do., brown, per lb. 2½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 13*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; coal, per ton, 17*s.*; turf, per box, 11*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; candles, per lb., dipt, 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt. £1 16*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, £0 0 2·65*d.* | 1866, £0 0*s.* 3·01*d.* | 1867, £0 0*s.* 3.35*d.*

No extra diet has been given unless to patients in hospital since the new dietary has been adopted. I tasted the food provided for the prisoners on the day of inspection and found it good. The Chaplains report in the tabular form recommended for their use on the quality

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

of the provisions supplied, and generally their reports are favourable. I found that but few exceptions were taken to the milk and bread during the year. The stirabout was stated to be satisfactory. I questioned all the prisoners in custody—no complaint was made to me by any.

Books and Accounts.

The books and registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are well and carefully kept. The different forms prescribed by the rules of the Queen's Bench and recommended by the Inspectors-General are in use. The Governor enters in his journal the different occurrences in the gaol which he considers noteworthy. The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, and the Medical Officers also have journals.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £1,147 17*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £1,169 18*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £1,199 7*s.* 7*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £49 3*s.* 0·57*d.* | 1866, . £47 0*s.* 0·91*d.* | 1867, £49 7*s.* 6·48*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . £0 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . — | 1867, . £0 14*s.* 6*d.*

Amount repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . £11 10*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . — | 1867, . —

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £77 19*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £97 2*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £90 3*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
William Peyton, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. W. A. Percy, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Very Rev. Dr. Dawson, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
Robert Bradshaw, esq., Surgeon, *ex-officio*,	—		
Abraham Swayne, esq., Physician,	40	0	0
Mr. Wm. Hely, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Creighton Jameson, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	40	0	0

	Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
	H. Dickson, esq., Governor,	200	0	0
Turnkeys.	W. Douglas, *Glazier and Upholsterer*,	35	0	0
	Martin M'Guire, *Porter*,	35	0	0
	Hugh Tonycliff,	35	0	0
	William Quinn, *can teach carpenter work*,	35	0	0
	Francis J. M'Kenna, Assistant Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
	John Irwin, *Shoemaker*,	35	0	0
	M. A. Bourns, Matron,	35	0	0
	Margt. M'Culla, Nursetender,	20	0	0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Margaret M'Culla, Nursetender.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	238	167
Chaplain, Established Church,	134	95
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	105	76
Physician,	186	135
Apothecary,	113	70

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

From the preceding schedule it appears that neither the Chaplain of the Established Church nor the Roman Catholic Chaplain have complied with the requirements of the 69th section of the Prisons Act during the past year—the Protestant Chaplain having attended but 134 times and the Roman Catholic Chaplain 105 times during the year. The Act directs that "*each Chaplain shall visit at least twice in each week exclusive of attendance on Sundays.*

Hospitals.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	47	6	47	5	40	8	43	3
Number of days therein,	820	85	514	215	417	140	598	23
Average daily number,	·1	$\frac{2}{365}$	·1	·1	1·1	·1	2·7	·1
Number of deaths in gaol,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£7 12*s.* 6*d.*		£8 10*s.* 0*d.*		£7 14*s.* 6*d.*		—	

The hospital accommodation in this gaol is ample, the wards are roomy and well-ventilated; but there are no water-closets annexed to the wards; a bath, placed between the wards for males and females, is used by patients of both sexes; and a boiler has been put up to heat the water when a hot bath is required. The sanitary state of the prison is satisfactory. Two males and one female were in hospital on the day of my visit.

Board of Superintendence.

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Leitrim.	William Lawder, esq.	John A. La Touche, esq.
W. R. Ormsby Gore, esq., M.P.	John R. Dickson, esq.	Pierce Simpson, esq.
H. L. Montgomery, esq.	E. K. Tenison, esq.	George R. Peyton, esq.
Francis La Touche, esq.	A. J. V. L. Burchall, esq.	Hugh O'Beirne, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when accounts are examined and settled by a draft in the aggregate, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who pays each creditor, and produces vouchers at the ensuing meeting. The accounts are audited by members of the Board of Superintendence previously to each assizes and are printed in full, they are again examined by the Finance Committee of the Grand Jury before the presentments are finally passed. All the officers of the gaol receive their salaries monthly except the Medical Officers, who are paid half-yearly at the assizes. The turnkeys are furnished with a neat uniform; but the nursetender is the only officer in the gaol who receives food rations.

North District.

County of Leitrim.

Bridewells.

State of Bridewells.

	Manorhamilton.		Ballinamore.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	39	21	62	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	12	6	25	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	20	2	9	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	12	–	5	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly at Manorhamilton, but in some parts of the district monthly.		Fortnightly.	
Committals, whether regular,	Regular.		One committal was of a female, "apprehended under circumstances showing her to be of unsound mind," made since repeal of Act 1st Vic., cap. . Her committal is dated 14th February, 1856, and she was discharged on the 22nd of the month.	
Registry,	Correctly kept, except that the words "further examination," is occasionally entered in column for crime.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair.		In fair repair, but painting required. Chimneys of day-rooms smoke.	
Security,	Sufficiently secure, with care.		Exercising yards insecure. Walls too low, and window-stool forms steps to facilitate escape.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and three cells, two with four and one with three beds; females, day-room with one bed in it, and a sleeping-room with five beds.		Males, day-room with two cells, two beds in each; females, day-room and one cell with one bed.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, and of good quality, except one rug in the quarter for females which is quite unfit for use.		Good and sufficient.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim.

Bridewells.

	Manorhamilton.	Ballinamore.
Water, how supplied?	Supplied to both yards from cistern by force-pump.	An ample supply of water from a good pump.
Sewerage,	Sufficient:	Sufficient.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept, but damp spots on end wall of lower cell for males.	Clean and well kept, but female cell damp.
Cost of dietary per head per day,	Males, 4*d.*; females, 3½*d.*	Males, 4½*d.*; females, 3½*d.*
Salary of Keeper,	£35.	£35.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper without salary.	Court-keeper without salary.
Date of Inspection,	June 18th, 1868.	June 19th, 1868.
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.	No prisoner in custody.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY GAOL, AT LONDONDERRY.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 18TH JULY, 1868.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

State, &c., 18th July, 1868.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
For Contempt of Court,	1	1	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	2	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	14	1	15	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Naval Offenders,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	8	–	8	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	39	5	44	–	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Manslaughter,	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	95	14	79	16	32	1	3	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	–	4	–	–	–	3	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on Duty,	–	–	6	–	2	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	3	2	6	2	–	–	1	1
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	3	2	–	3	2	2	–
Larceny,	20	25	26	21	21	19	7	2
Receiving stolen goods,	4	–	7	1	7	1	4	–
Embezzlement,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	5	1	1	–	4	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious offences against property,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	–	–	–	7	–	2	–
Military offences,	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Naval offences,	29	–	16	–	12	–	3	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	1	4	4	1	–	–	–
Cruelty to animals,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	5	1	2	–	–	1	–	–
Against property, without violence,	5	–	6	2	4	1	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	11	–	8	–	11	1	3	–
Absent from training of Militia,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trespass, and stealing growing crops,	11	8	3	2	5	–	–	–
Leaving service without leave,	4	–	7	–	6	1	1	–
Detaining linen yarn,	1	1	3	2	5	–	3	–
Treason,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Neglecting to register the birth of a child,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	226	56	191	56	124	27	34	3
Vagrancy,	5	6	4	13	2	4	1	–
Drunkenness,	137	148	86	170	42	93	1	1
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	9	4	7	2	–	–	–	–
Debt,	24	1	28	2	16	–	3	1
Estreated Recognizance,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	50	18	37	12	8	6	–	–
Total,	451	233	354	255	192	130	39	5

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	68	21	1867,	37	15
1866,	65	20	1868 (day of Inspection),	39	5

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	2	1867,	–	–
1866,	–	1	1868 (day of Inspection),	1	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	5	1	1868 (up to and including		
1866,	2	–	day of Inspection),	–	1
1867,	1	–	Day of Inspection,	–	–

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	28	2	Debtors,	16	–
Criminals,	229	68	Criminals,	132	33
Vagrants,	4	13	Vagrants,	2	4
Drunkards,	86	170	Drunkards,	42	93
Dangerous Lunatics,	7	2	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	354	255	Total,	192	130

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.		M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	277	100	Committed	Once within the year,	152	35
	Twice ,,	11	14		Twice ,,	7	9
	Thrice ,,	1	4		Thrice ,,	2	4
	Four times ,,	3	5		Four times ,,	1	–
	Five times ,,	1	1		Five times ,,	–	5
	Six times ,,	–	2		Six times ,,	–	3
	Seven times ,,	1	2		Seven times ,,	–	2
	Eight times ,,	–	1		Eight times ,,	–	1
	Twelve times ,,	–	2		Twelve times ,,	–	–
	Thirteen times ,,	–	1		Thirteen times ,,	–	–
	Seventeen times ,,	–	1		Seventeen times ,,	–	–
Total,		294	133	Total,		162	59

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Aggregate number of prisoners in custody,	12,483	5,143	—	6,137	2,823	—
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	34·120	14·09	—	30·68	14·11	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	66		13th Feb.	57		1st July.
Lowest ditto,	34		27th Dec.	36		29th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	51		21st Feb.	41		1st July.
Ditto of females,	25		17th April.	23		7th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	23		9th Nov.	20		25th March.
Ditto of females,	8		23rd July.	3		15th July.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868 :—

11th November, 1861,	77	29th April, 1865,	97
29th May, 1862,	88	8th March, 1866,	100
27th February, 1863,	83	13th February, 1867,	66
4th June, 1864,	82	1st July, 1868,	57

Number of prisoners under sentence of solitary confinement, and juveniles to be whipped by order of the Judge :—

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	3	–	Solitary confinement,	*6	–
Whipping,	1	–	Whipping,	3	–
Total,	4	–	Total,	9	–

Population, 184,209 inhabitants; area, 522,350 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions,	73	59	85	90	66	76	52
Acquittals,	33	73	84	63	37	45	37
Total,	106	132	169	153	103	121	89

Comparative table showing the proportion of males and females committed for trial last seven years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total No. of Prisoners of each sex committed for trial in this county during last seven years.
Males,	85	92	134	110	75	100	77	673
Females,	21	40	35	43	28	21	12	200
Total,	106	132	169	153	103	121	89	673

Committals of drunkards :—

	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	125	229	89	188	72	186	108	182	72	43	86	170	42	93
To the bridewells of the county,	83	35	62	39	78	44	59	38	58	67	60	49	–	–
	208	264	151	227	150	230	167	220	130	110	146	219	–	–
	472		378		380		387		240		365			

Two hundred and ninety-four male and 133 female individuals were committed to this gaol in 1867, of whom 7 males and 2 females were lunatics committed as dangerous, and 22 males and 5 females were juveniles. Seventeen males and 33 females were recommitted from two to eight times during the year, the total number of committals of all classes, exclusive of debtors, being 326 of males and 253 of females. Two hundred and fifteen males and 64 females never had previously been inmates of a gaol; and 85 males and 80 females had, prior to the end of 1867, undergone more than one commitment; some of them are constantly recurrent to the gaol. Of these 2 females and 1 male are juveniles.

On the day of my inspection, in July, 1868, 39 male and 5 female prisoners of all classes were in custody, of whom 3 males and 1

* Sailors from Ship Trafalgar.

female were under arrest for debt. Thirty-four males and 2 females had been convicted of criminal offences, and 4 males and 2 females were on remand or for trial. NORTH DISTRICT.

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The 4 females in custody were street prostitutes—3 charged with larceny, 2 untried, the third convicted of stealing a watch, and sentenced to imprisonment for six months. The other female in charge had been sentenced to imprisonment for seven days for drunkenness.

The females committed to this gaol are, with few exceptions, the prostitutes belonging to the towns of the district, and their frequent recommittals swell the numbers in the criminal returns of prisoners of that sex.

The following are the crimes and sentences of the male prisoners in charge on the day of inspection:—

Length of Sentence.	2 Years.	18 Months.	12 Months.	6 Months.	3 Months.	Short periods.	Total.
For crimes against property, larceny, and detaining linen yarn, . . .	1	1	1	5	4	3	15
Assaults and rescue, . .	–	1	2	3	1	2	9
Sailors deserting ship, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, gambling, &c., . . .	–	–	–	–	1	8	9
Total, . . .	1	2	3	8	6	13	33

Several of these are old offenders—brothel-keepers, receivers of stolen goods, and professional pickpockets—on whom sentences of imprisonment for short periods in county gaols have not sufficient deterrent influence, as on their discharge from prison they almost invariably return to their former mode of life.

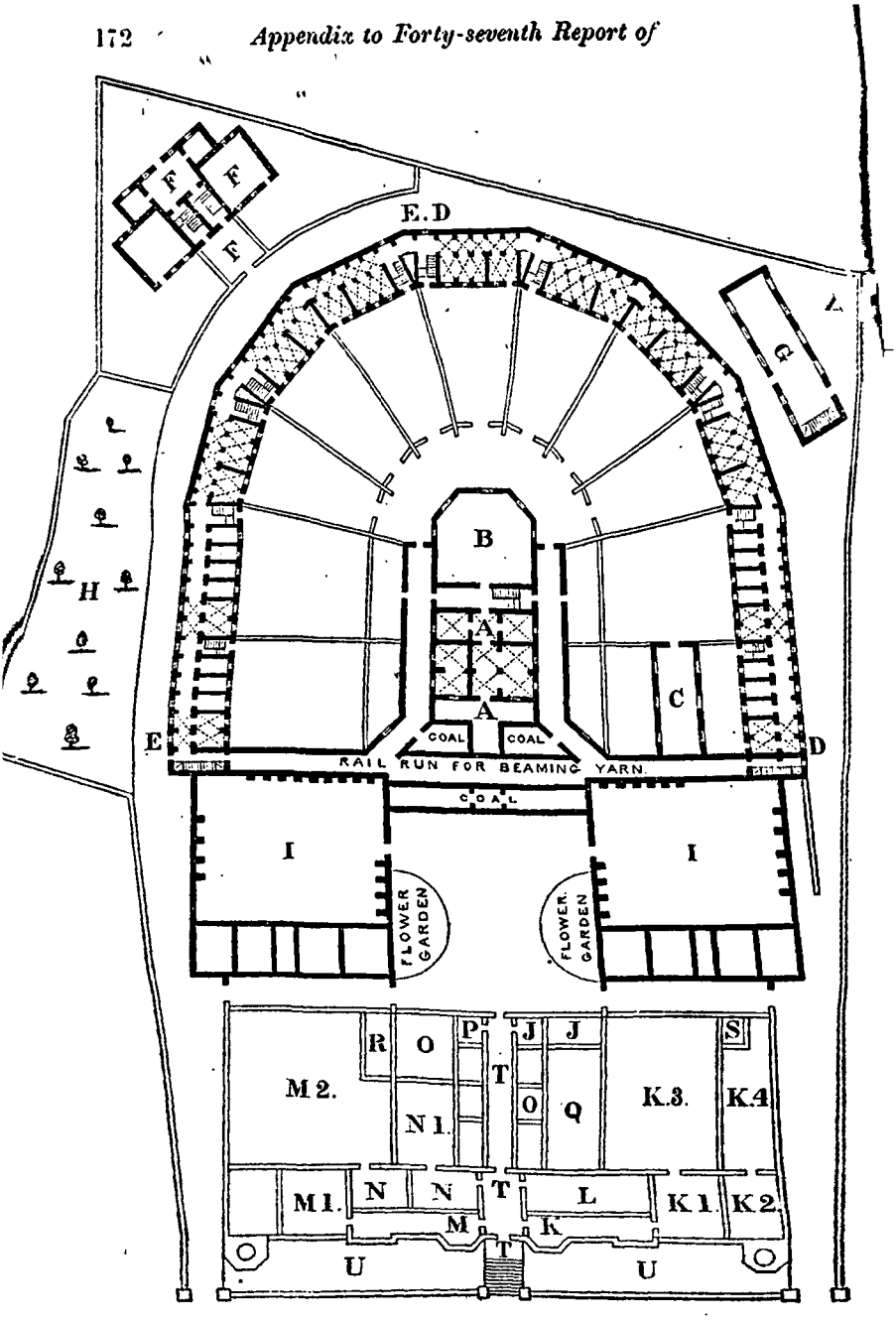
I believe that the public can be best protected from persons of this class by the infliction of long sentences of penal servitude; but even their removal to a central depot at a distance from their associates would, if carried out, as proposed in the bill introduced last session into Parliament, have a salutary and deterrent effect.

Juveniles.

No prisoner in charge on the day of my visit belonged to the class of juveniles, although 8 were of ages under twenty years. During the six and a half months which preceded my visit 20 juveniles (all males) had been committed; 2 were twice committed during that period. Three of the ages of eight, nine, and thirteen years, had been sentenced to be whipped in the gaol for larcenies by order of the magistrates. Two others had been sent to reformatories after the expiration of their punishment in the gaol. One of these had lost one parent; the father of the other is a sweep, who is frequently recommitted to the gaol for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Altogether 10 juveniles had been convicted of larceny. The remainder were committed for absconding from the workhouse, malicious injury, gambling in the streets, and rescue.

In 1867 22 male and 5 female juveniles were committed. Of these 1 male and 3 females were under ten years of age. One male and 1 female was twice committed; 4 males were committed as vagrants, and sentenced to imprisonments of one month each. Three males had been tried by jury at assizes or quarter sessions; the rest summarily by magistrates at petty sessions, or under the Towns Improvement Act. One male had been sentenced to imprisonment for six, and 1 for three months. The sentences of the others were for periods of one month and under.

None of the juveniles convicted in 1867 were sent to reformatories at the expiration of their punishment in the gaol.



AA, Governor's house; B, chapel, with board-room above; C, new school-room erected; DD, ... prison heated and adapted to separate system; EE, male prison, non-heated, unoccupied; FF, hospi... male and female; G, straw store; H, Governor's garden; II, work yards and sheds; JJ, provision sto... K, female prison; K 1, laundry; K 2, cooking kitchen; K 3, female exercising and laundry yard; ... cooking kitchen yard; L, door-keeper's room; M, master debtors; M 1, master debtors' kitchen; ... master debtors' exercising yard; NN, pauper debtors' room; N 1, pauper debtors' exercising y... O, water-tank supply yard; P, prisoners' visiting rooms; Q, Deputy Governor's apartments; R, ... tography house; S, provision trap from female cook-room to male prison; TTT, front entrance ... long hall; UU, grass plots in front of prison; V, manure place; X, boiler.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Debtors.

Twenty-eight male and 2 female debtors were committed to the gaol in 1867, and 16 males previously to inspection in 1868.

I found in occupation of the marshalsea of the gaol, at the time of my visit, 3 males and 1 female—the female and 1 male committed from the Court of Chancery for contempt. Of these debtors three are supported at the cost of the ratès.

In my report on this gaol in 1866, I called attention to the great cost entailed on the rates of this county by the incarceration of pauper debtors. As in this instance, I there pointed out that one man so committed for contempt of the Court of Chancery on the 2nd December, 1864,* and another in August, 1865, as paupers, had already cost the ratepayers of the county the sum of £75. Since that period these men have been supported in the prison at a further cost to the county; and the two prisoners now in custody remain a permanent burden on the taxpayers of the county for some breach of rules of Chancery, which, as far as I could ascertain, they do not themselves understand. I believe that the whole system of imprisonment for debt and for contempts require revision, as I find constant cases of hardship in gaols from the working of the present system.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	–	Kitchen,	–	1
Yards,	13	2	Store Rooms,	4	2
Day Rooms,	5	–	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	10	2	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	136	34	Lavatories,	2	3
			Baths,	4	4
			Privies,	5	–
Sleeping Rooms,	7	2	Water-closets,	16	7
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	16	4	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pump,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Worksheds,	50	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	360	220	Shirts,	110	55	Shifts,	39	–
Sheets, pairs of,	320	80	Jackets,	97	114	Gowns,	70	–
Rugs,	1	17	Vests,	100	127	Petticoats,	66	–
Hammocks or Cots,	59	–	Trowsers,	96	77	Aprons,	51	–
Bed-ticks,	130	30	Caps,	60	80	Neckerchiefs,	126	–
Bedsteads,	85	62	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	98	26	Caps,	96	–
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	54	63	Stockings, pairs of,	26	56
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	43	–

I found the prison when I made my inspection in a satisfactory condition of order, cleanliness, and discipline; the buildings in sound repair, with the exception of defects in the woodwork, which can easily be remedied when a prisoner who understands carpentry is an inmate of the gaol. Since last inspection the drop in front of the prison

* Since this report was written, the case here referred to having come under the cognizance of the Lord Chancellor (O'Hagan) on his assumption of the seals of office, the matter was at once inquired into, and a circular directed to issue to ascertain what other prisoners were so circumstanced in the different gaols of the country.

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towards the street has been removed. The front of the gaol has been entirely newly faced at an expense of £177 6s. 5d., and the walls at the back portion have been rough-cast and pointed.

The ventilation is good, and the supply of bedding and clothing for the prisoners sufficient for the requirements, with a quantity of new clothing for males on hands.

The Local Inspector explained to me his suggestions to the Board of Superintendence for the security of the gaol, and Mr. Williamson's report thereon. I quite agree with these gentlemen that what they propose would much increase the security of the prison, but I could not recommend that so large an expenditure be incurred, pending legislation, and the present very uncertain state of prison arrangements in this kingdom. I should much prefer that all prisoners of political importance or grave offenders, whose safe keeping would be a matter of difficulty, should be transferred to Dublin, and placed in one gaol, as in Scotland, under the immediate control of the Government, where they would be under proper supervision, and the building could be rendered so secure as to prevent an escape. The Local Inspector, in his report, states:—"*I think it right to call attention to the fact that the outer wall of this prison is, in its entire extent, approachable by any person wishing to injure it, and also extremely insecure on the north and north-east sides by reason of sheds and walls placed against the outer wall. From the middle of the Governor's garden, up to and inclusive of the city police office, there are erections run up against the wall so as to afford easy access from the outside to the top of it;*" and he suggests "*that some means should be adopted to make the prison more secure.*"

In order to carry out this suggestion, it was proposed that a piece of ground, twenty feet wide, be purchased on the north-east side of the gaol, extending from Bishop-street to Bennett-street, so as to insulate the present building, and surrounded by an outer wall, 30 feet high, so placed as to leave a small space belonging to the gaol outside the wall, on which no building would be erected. Mr. Williamson calculated that the purchase of the ground would cost about £1,000, and the building of walls, &c., about £1,250 more.

There is an abundant supply of water to the prison from a well, 89 feet deep, in No. 10 yard, in the prison grounds, from which the water is pumped into the general cistern, marked "O" on the ground plan of the gaol; which is also supplied from the town waterworks; and from that cistern water goes by its own pressure to every part of the gaol, except to the water-closets in the female prison, which are supplied directly from the town reservoir. A rent of £30 a year is paid to the Corporation for the water, and the spring well in the gaol insures an unfailing supply, should the water from the town be deficient.

There is an excellent laundry, divided into three stalls, and a small drying-room, of three horses, which is quite sufficient for the establishment, and is economically heated. There is also a good wringing machine, which does not injure the clothes. The steam from the laundry is brought to the kitchen, and is used for cooking the food for the prisoners in the female prison, from which so much as is required for the male prison is removed to the small room marked "S" on the plan, from which it is afterwards taken into the prison for males. The reception-rooms for females have hot and cold baths. Locks of a superior description are in use in the male prison.

The school-room is partitioned, and is one of the best in any county gaol in the kingdom.

The faulty arrangement of the sittings in the chapel, referred to

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

in former reports of Inspectors-General, still remains unaltered; and the accommodation for female debtors has not been improved since my visit in 1866.

The prison cells are unlocked at six o'clock, A.M., and locked for the night at the same hour, P.M., during all seasons of the year. Each officer locks the cells of his respective class in the presence of the Governor, who counts the prisoners, and also attends the second rounds, to satisfy himself of the presence of each occupant in his cell by the insertion of a lantern through the trap. He again visits at ten o'clock, P.M., when the keys of the prison are deposited in an iron safe in his bed-room until morning. Occasionally he tests by personal inspection, at late and uncertain hours, the vigilance of the watch. Gas is kept lighted in the criminal cells for half an hour after lock-up. Three turnkeys patrol from ten, P.M., until six, A.M., next morning, inside and outside the prison. The accuracy of their rounds is marked by two tell-tale clocks, which are pegged from the outside to prevent tampering. The markings of the clocks are entered in the State of Lockings Book each day.

Photography is here turned to good account, consequently few old offenders escape detection, and several grave criminals have been brought to justice, traced through photographs taken in this gaol.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1867 or 1868; but 1 male effected his escape from Coleraine Bridewell in May of 1867; he was, however, retaken.

An officer on watch duty has charge of the separate prison for males during the night. He is locked within the prison to patrol through the passages and corridors, and has a key of the gates in the corridors; but not of the outside door of the prison or of the cells. There is also an alarm-bell under his control by which he can communicate with the night guard on duty outside. This practice should be more generally adopted, as it is of importance that a watchman should be within every separate prison at night; a prisoner might become ill, or some other casualty happen.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet,	49	18	Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet,	19	3

These punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and the record of punishments regularly submitted to the Board at its meeting.

Two males were three times punished, and two others twice each, during the year.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones,	12	—
Weaving mats,	15	—
Weaving matting,	2	—
Making mats,	12	—
Picking oakum,	3	3
Tailoring,	2	1
Cooking,	1	1
Sewing,	—	1
Total,	36	4

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	36	4
Debtors (unemployed),	1	1
Pauper debtors at gaol duties,	2	–
Total in custody,	39	5

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1865, . £217 0*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £178 2*s.* 5*d.* | 1867, . £229 1*s.* 11*d.*

The large receipts from the industrial employment of the prisoners in this gaol show that their labour is not wasted, but is turned to useful account to lighten the burden on the ratepayers. Water-brushes for horses' feet, mats of a very superior description, which command the highest price in the market, and other remunerative works are carried on. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work at stone-breaking, and the weaving of heavy mats in large mat looms.

The females are employed in the cooking of the food for prisoners, both male and female, in the laundry, and at knitting and sewing.

The skill of artisans, when in custody, is turned to the best account.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	150	49	110	39
Average daily number of pupils,	24·10	8	20·77	8·46
Number of days on which school was held,	260	308	154	152
Aggregate number of attendances,	7,268	2,462	3,200	1,287

School-hours.—Males—11.30 to 12.30 A.M. Females—10.30 to 11.30 A.M.

There was no school held for a few days before my visit.

The present teacher was trained in Dublin in the schools of the Kildare-place Society. He was appointed early in the present year after the dismissal of the late teacher in January. The Chaplains visit the schools, and enter their observations in a book kept for the purpose.

Dietary and Contracts.

No. 1.—Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.

Class 1 (Males above 15 years of age).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females above 15 years of age).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years of age).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

No. 2.—Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.

Class 1 (Males above 15 years of age).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Class 2 (Females above 15 years of age).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ½ pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years of age).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner, on three days in the week, in the following proportions :—Class 1, 3 lbs. ; Class 2, 2½ lbs. ; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first, and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk, at supper on those days.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf (discount £5 per cent.), 9*d.* ; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 5½*d.* ; potatoes, per cwt., 6*s.* ; new milk, per gallon, 10*d.* ; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.* ; coal, per ton, 13*s.* ; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* ; soap, per cwt., £1 14*s.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1865, . 3·06*d.* | 1866, . 3⅝*d.* | 1867, . . 4 3/16*d.*

County of Londonderry Gaol.

The food provided for the prisoners on the day of my visit, which I tasted, was of good quality; and I observe from the reports of the Chaplains, which are in the tabular form recommended for their use, that the provisions supplied to the gaol almost always meet their approval; yet when I questioned the prisoners in custody, one complained of the food which he received, but his statement was unsupported by proof. No other complaint was made to me by any of the inmates of the gaol.

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of discipline, statistics, and finance appear here to be kept with much care and attention. The Local Inspector, who devotes much time to the management of the gaol, looks particularly after this branch of his duties. The issue of provisions and of stores are now checked daily by the Governor, and the Local Inspector tests the accuracy of all accounts monthly before being submitted to the Board for payment. His journal and that of the Governor are very fully kept. The Chaplains and Medical Officer also have journals. A deputation of the Grand Jury at each assizes inspect the gaol and report.

All the books recommended by the rules of the Queen's Bench and the Inspectors-General are in use, with the exception of the Work Ledger and Daily Employment Book.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1865, . £1,920 12*s.* 6*d.* | 1866, . £2,099 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1867, . £1,806 0*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1865, . £25 0*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £29 4*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £34 14*s.* 7 3/4*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1865, . £9 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £2 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £0 13*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years :—

1865, . £8 15*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £42 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £10 19*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1865, . £10 19*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £4 18*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £3 4*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1865, . £252 2*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £214 7*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £182 15*s.* 1*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.
Thos. Chambers, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	110	0	0
Rev. F. Smith, Episcopalian Chaplain, . . .	46	3	1
Rev. William M'Clure, Presbyterian Chaplain, .	46	3	1
Rev. William M'Laughlin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1
Thomas H. Babington, esq., Surgeon, ...	—		

Resident.	£	s.	d.
Captain Conolly Skipton, Governor, ...	180	0	0
Thos. Lecky, Deputy-Governor, Stone-mason, .	100	0	0
Marcus Mooney, Clerk, .	65	0	0
Jas. M'Cleery, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Benjamin Wilson, Hospital Turnkey, teaches Mat-making, ...	40	0	0

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Officers and Salaries—continued.

	Resident—con.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Turnkeys	Robert Cusack, .	45	0	0
	Robert Mortimer,	34	0	0
	Alexander Foster,	34	0	0
	Thomas Boyd, .	30	0	0
	Miss M. Stirling, Matron,	40	0	0
	Miss M. Barber, Assistant-Matron, . . .	34	0	0
	Mrs. Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse, . . .	22	0	0
	William Nixon, Night Watchman, . . .	30	0	0

The subordinate officers are supplied with uniforms, coal, and gas, but no ration allowance.

Vacancies.

Schoolmaster Thomas M'Guire dismissed; James M'Cleery appointed Schoolmaster. Adam Thompson, Keeper of Coleraine Bridewell, resigned; Turnkey Thomas Shannon appointed Keeper. Thomas Boyd appointed Turnkey, vice Shannon.

The turnkeys wear a neat uniform, and are supplied with carbines and revolvers.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	253	142
Chaplain, Established Church, .	171	108
Presbyterian Chaplain, . .	210	102
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	170	88
Physician and Surgeon, . .	285	164

The preceding schedule of the visits of the extern officers show how attentive they all are to their duties. The Medical Officer, who, being also surgeon of the County Infirmary, receives no remuneration for his services in the gaol, has attended during the past year between five and six times in the week; the Local Inspector on about five days, and the Presbyterian Chaplain on four days in each week during that period.

Hospitals.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	15	5	5	4	5	2	3	1
Number of days therein,	2,190	41	96	56	23	9	23	9
Average daily number, .	·60	·11	·33	·15	—		—	
Number of deaths, . .	1	1	—		—		1	-
Cost of medicine, . .	£23 4*s.* 9*d.*		£19 18*s.* 6*d.*		£23 2*s.* 9*d.*		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to day of inspection in 1868:—

No inquest in 1867. One inquest, 18th June, 1868, on the body of Edward J. Grausden, a prisoner under a sentence of imprisonment for twelve months, who died from inflammation of the bowels.

The hospital wards are well ventilated and commodious. They have water-closets off each. There are also good baths adjoining the lower wards. The exercising yards for convalescent patients are small.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir H. H. Bruce, bart., M.P.	James Murray, esq.	William C. Gage, esq.
Sir F.W.Heygate, bart., M.P.	George Skipton, esq.	Walter Green, esq.
Major Thomas Scott.	Conolly T. M'Causland, esq.	S. M. Alexander, esq.
Anthony Babington, esq.		The Mayor of Derry.
John B. Beresford, esq.		

The Board meets regularly on the third Wednesday of each month for the transaction of business, when small accounts and the salaries of the subordinate officers are paid. The Governor receives his salary quarterly, and the externs half-yearly, at assizes. Creditors are paid by separate cheques drawn in favour of each.

The Local Inspector has visited and inspected every bridewell within the district once at least in each quarter during 1868.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry.

Bridewells.

——	Magherafelt.		Coleraine.		Newtown-Limavady.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	68	38	81	32	27	12
Of whom were Drunkards,	31	28	21	19	8	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	8	4	44	10	9	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	2	11	8	5	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Monthly in this district.		Fortnightly at Coleraine; in other parts of the district, monthly.		Petty Sessions at Newtown-Limavady fortnightly, at Dungiven once in three weeks.	
Committals,	Some committals irregular; prisoners are sentenced to imprisonment in this bridewell for trespass of cattle, having unregistered dogs, and other offences besides drunkenness.		Correct.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correct.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair, except that marks of leakage from roof appears over keeper's room. The walls of the female exercising yards require to be dashed.		In good repair, but lower cells rather damp.		In good repair.	
Security,	Insufficient.		The walls of the exercising yards are of sufficient height for security, but the roof of the privies, which are built against the boundary wall, interfere with the security of the prison.		Security sufficient with care.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room, two sleeping cells with one bed in each, and a room with three beds on the ground floor. Females, day-room up stairs, with one small cell off it. There is another cell below stairs, but it is unhealthy and ill ventilated. The keeper has only one small room, low and but 9 by 10 feet, besides the kitchen, for the use of his family.		Two day-rooms and eight cells, those on the ground floor damp, one has guard-bed but no bedding.		Males, day-room with two beds, two sleeping cells, one of which has three beds, the other one bed; females, day-room with three beds, and a cell with one bed. The cells are under the court-house, and open into the yard. They have no windows but only ventilators in the doors.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

County of Londonderry.

Bridewells.

——	Magherafelt.	Coleraine.	Newtown-Limavady.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	A sufficient supply of sheets in the bridewell, but blankets too few, no rugs are provided.	Good, and sufficient.	Good, and sufficient.
Water, how supplied,	By pumps, one in each yard, but the well-hole was dry during last summer, not being deep enough.	Abundant; from two pumps, one in each yard, also a forcing pump.	An abundant supply of water is obtained from the town reservoir by pipes to the bridewell.
Sewerage,	Defective, in consequence of the very faulty drainage in the town of Magherafelt.	Effective; a water-closet in each yard with foul pipe.	Effective.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, upper cells well ventilated and dry, but lower cells damp.	Clean and orderly, but lower cells rather damp.	Clean and orderly, but ventilation of cells only from openings in the doors of the cells.
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	5*d.* for prisoners of both sexes.	5*d.* for prisoners of both sexes.	5*d.* for prisoners of both sexes.
Salary of Keeper,	Keeper, £20, with suit of uniform; his wife, as matron, £5.	Keeper, £20; with suit of uniform; his wife, as matron, £5.	Keeper, £20, with suit of uniform; matron, £5.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is court-keeper, with salary of £4 per annum.	Is court-keeper, with salary of £4.	Court-keeper, with salary of £4.
Statutable Inspection,	5th Sept., 1868.	7th Sept., 1868.	18th July, 1868.
Remarks,	Local Board consists of one member. No prisoner in custody at time of inspection.	Local Board consists of two members. One male prisoner, on remand, in custody.	Local Board consists of two members. No prisoner in custody.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD GAOL, AT LONGFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 10TH AND 12TH AUGUST, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	1	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	19	2	21	–	1	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	5	10	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	30	8	38	–	1	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	28	7	1867,	21	5
1866,	7	10	1868 (day of Inspection),	30	8

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	5	–	Debtors,	3	–
Criminals,	161	53	Criminals,	156	47
Fenians,	2	–	Fenians,	–	–
Vagrants,	1	2	Vagrants,	–	–
Drunkards,	30	4	Drunkards,	28	7
Dangerous Lunatics,	10	4	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	209	63	Total,	187	54

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867. Committed—	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.* Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	175	40	Once within the year,	156	30
Twice ,,	8	4	Twice ,,	6	3
Thrice ,,	3	2	Thrice ,,	1	6
Four times ,,	1	1	Four times ,,	2	–
Five times ,,	–	1	Five times ,,	1	–
Total,	187	48	Total,	166	39

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide,)	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Common Assaults,	54	9	49	8	42	10	5	4
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	–	8	2	7	1	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty,	12	–	20	1	13	1	4	–
Other Assaults,	3	–	5	–	3	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	13	13	12	8	14	4	5	–
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, and attacking houses,	1	–	1	–	14	1	13	–
Military offences,	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	12	1	14	4	2	–	–
Fenians,	2	–	3*	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property with violence,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	4	1	–	–	11	4	–	–
Loitering for prostitution,	–	13	–	14	–	15	–	3
Threatening language,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other misdemeanors,	8	8	17	–	10	–	–	–
Accessory after murder,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Total criminal class,	113	60	126	48	120	38	29	8
Vagrancy,	–	4	1	2	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	30	6	30	4	28	7	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	5	6	10	4	–	–	–	–
Debt,	3	–	5	–	3	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	41	10	37	5	36	9	–	–
Total,	192	86	209	63	187	54	30	8

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1868:—

28th October, 1861,	44	15th June, 1865,	47
29th June, 1862,	67	26th February, 1866,	41
23rd April, 1863,	62	19th Nov., 1867,	33
16th January, 1864,	70	15th July, 1868,	49

* 2 under Lord Lieutenant's warrant; 1 tried at assizes.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	15·76	6·37	—	22·33	7·	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	33		19th Nov.	49		15th July.
Lowest ditto. .	8		23rd Jan.	17		31 May.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	26		28th May.	37		25th March.
Ditto of females, . .	10		16th Nov.	14		18th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	6		24th Jan.	14		31st May.
Ditto of females, . .	2		23rd Jan.	3		31st May.

Population, 71,694 inhabitants; area, 269,409 acres.

Convictions and acquittals during last seven years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions, ...	72	112	96	36	43	20	41
Acquittals, ...	31	86	39	42	22	15	26
Total, ...	103	198	135	78	65	35	67

Comparative table, showing the number of prisoners of each sex sent for trial in the above-mentioned years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Males, . . .	96	176	112	63	59	27	54
Females, . . .	7	22	23	15	6	8	13
Total, . .	103	198	135	78	65	35	67

Committals for drunkenness :—

1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (7 months.)	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
38	3	46	11	31	8	33	6	30	6	30	4	28	7

The committals of females for drunkenness were, I understand, solely of prostitutes in the town.

One hundred and eighty-five individual males and 48 females were committed to this gaol during the course of 1867, of whom 10 males and 2 females were juveniles; 12 males and 8 females were re-committed during this year, some frequently. Fifty males and 17 females had previously been in custody; 1 male and 3 females upwards of 21 times; and from returns in the Prisons Office, it appears that these 50 males and 17 females have been inmates of the gaol, the males 269 times and the females 196 times.

The small amount of crime amongst the female population of the county of Longford is a subject of congratulation. Out of a population of 71,694 individuals of both sexes, only 48 females were committed to prison charged with any offence within this county during the past year, 1867. The number of committals amounted to 68, the same parties having been re-committed again and again for loitering for prostitution in the streets of the town. I find here, as in other parts of the kingdom, the prisons for females are in a great measure occupied by women of this class, who, the hour they are dis-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

charged from gaol, return to their former haunts and mode of life, having no other means of support. On the day of my visit six of the eight females in custody were street prostitutes, committed for loitering or quarrelling in the streets of Longford; one of these, now 31 years of age, has been, I am informed, constantly re-committed to this gaol for like offences since she was 14 years of age. The two females who did not belong to that class were, one, a woman supposed to have been accessory to a murder committed in 1867, but ordered to be discharged on bail; the other a country girl, who had a quarrel with her brother, who is also in custody. She is under sentence of imprisonment for three months.

Thirty male criminal prisoners were in custody, two of whom were on remand, one charged with larceny, the other with stealing a heifer. The other male inmates of the gaol, with the exception of three convicted of larceny, had been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from one to nine months each for assaults, drunkenness, riot, and obstructing the police in the discharge of their duty.

The three men under convictions for larceny are habitual thieves, two are constant inmates of the gaol, recommitted for like offences, each have been sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months; the other male, also convicted of larceny, although stated to be an old offender, has only been sentenced for one month.

The statistical tables of committals and offences within this county do not show a large amount of crime in the district during the past year, 1867. Two males and three females were sentenced to penal servitude, and the two males now in custody to be imprisoned for twelve months. Nine males and three females were sentenced for six months, and two males and eight females for three months each. The other sentences in 1867 were for short periods of from two months to 24 hours.

Juveniles.

No juvenile of 16 years and under was an inmate of the gaol at the time of my visit, although several of the prisoners in custody under sentences for riot were of the ages of 16½, 17, and 18 years. Ten juveniles (all males) had been committed previously to inspection in 1868, three were for workhouse offences and absconding from the union; the others, with one exception, were for leaving service, riot, and assaults. The only juvenile convicted of larceny was a boy of 9 years of age, who was employed by his father to commit petty thefts; he was sentenced to imprisonment for 14 days, and to be sent to a reformatory for five years at the end of his punishment in the gaol.

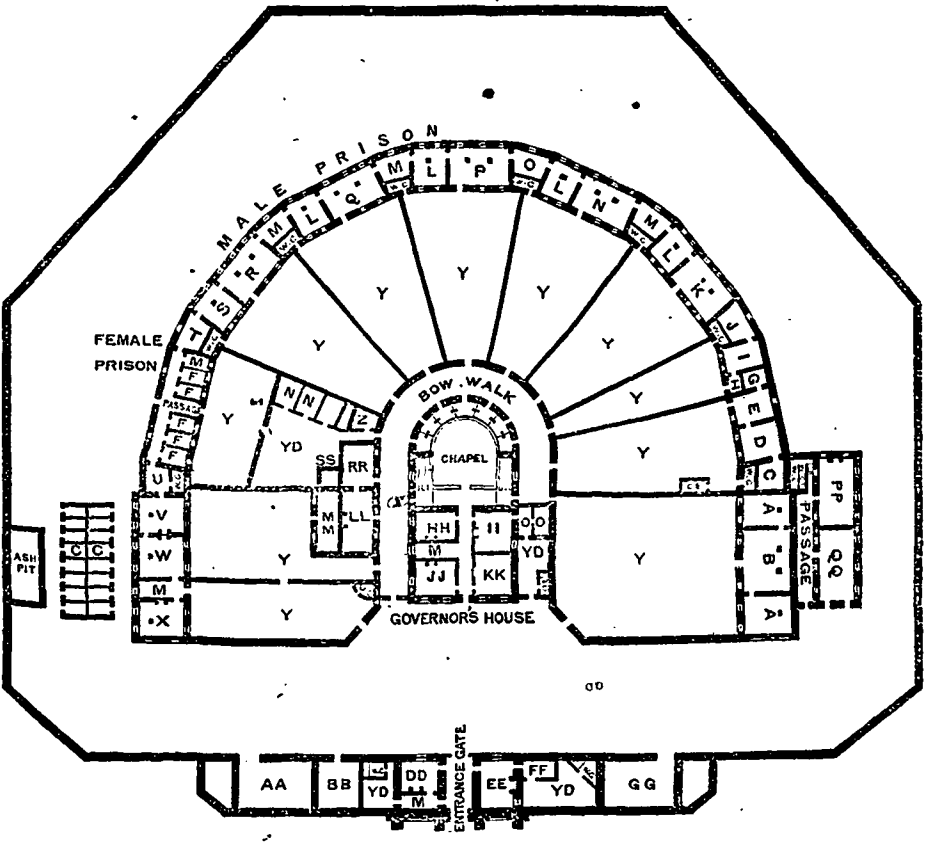
Ten males and two females were committed in 1867, two (males) were twice committed during the year; one male was sentenced for six and one for three months; the rest for 14 days or shorter periods. One male was sentenced to be transmitted to a reformatory after his punishment of imprisonment in this prison.

Few persons arrested for debt are lodged in this gaol, three only were in custody previously to my inspection in 1868; five were committed in 1867, and three in 1866. No female debtor has been an inmate of it since the year 1862, when two were in charge.

No offender against the revenue laws has been committed to this gaol for many years.

As there are no bridewells in this county, all committals within the county are included in the preceding returns.

Ground Plan of Longford Gaol.



A, G G, Q Q, and R R, stores; B, pauper debtors' day-room; C, dead-house; D, hospital day-room; E and M, stairs; F, female prison; G, S, and T, baths; H, I, and J, reception ward for males; K and N, for untried males; L, turnkeys' rooms; O, dark cell; P, Q, and R, for convicted males; U, lavatory for females; V, furnace room; W, female reception ward; X, mistress debtors' room; Y, exercising yards; Z, well. A A, forge; B B, mill; C C, cells for stonebreakers; D D and K K, Deputy-Governor's apartments; E E and F F, Gate-porter's apartments; H H and I I, Governor's apartments; J J, prison office; L L, prison kitchen; M M, laundry; N N, treadwheel; O O, pantry; P P, carpenter's shop; S S, oven; Y D, small yards.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	7	Worksheds,	16	–
Yards,	8	3	Kitchen,	One.	
Day Rooms,	8	–	Bakery,	One.	
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Store Rooms,	3	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying-Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	5
Single Cells of larger size,	–	4	Baths,	1	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	48	12	Privies,	8	2
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Water-closets,	3	4
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Fumigating Box,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Pumps,	1	1
Chapel,	One.		Well,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	5	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	108	18	Shirts,	119	24	Shifts,	7	54
Sheets, pairs of,	124	24	Jackets,	27	30	Jackets,	7	68
Rugs,	110	13	Vests,	27	35	Petticoats,	7	42
Hammocks or Cots,	51	20	Trowsers,	27	28	Aprons,	7	60
Bed-ticks,	98	16	Caps,	27	21	Neckerchiefs,	7	27
Bedsteads, Iron,	16	2	Clogs, pairs of,	27	36	Shoes, pairs of,	7	35
Ditto, Wood,	35	–						

I found this gaol, when I inspected it, in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness, the buildings well ventilated and for the most part in sound repair, sufficiently supplied with good bedding, blankets, sheets, pillows, and prison clothing, to meet the requirements of the establishment, besides some were in store, and at the time of my visit a tailor belonging to the town was engaged in making up new clothing for the prisoners. There is an abundant supply of water in this gaol, taken from the well-hole marked Z on the ground plan, and raised by the power of the tread-wheel into the large tank over it, whence it is distributed to the different yards and sections of the establishment. I observe that this tank is contaminated by a quantity of duck-weed, which adheres to the sides, and propagates with great rapidity, rendering the water unwholesome for drinking purposes. The tank should be thoroughly cleaned and steps taken to prevent the nuisance.

There is a good water-closet lately put up in the tread-wheel yard, but the privies in the different sections of the prison are not satisfactory, and as no stink-traps have been placed at the mouth of the sewers, they are often offensive. On the day of my visit the privies in the female prison and in one section of the males, in which 13 prisoners were confined, had a most disagreeable smell, notwithstanding that the sewers are stated to be flushed by buckets several times in the day. The main sewer from the privies in the sections runs through the yards within about 40 feet of the pump-hole, from which the entire supply of water for the gaol is obtained, and care should be taken that no filth is permitted to accumulate in the sewer, which can only now be flushed by pouring buckets of water through it. I would suggest that an arrangement be made to have it flushed by a pipe direct from the tank.

Each prison cell is furnished with a delft bason, but there is no water in the cells, and the basons must be brought down to the day-rooms for use, and as there is danger of their being broken, they are seldom used, the prisoners preferring to wash themselves in buckets in the yards. I consider that cheap lavatories under cover should be provided.*

There are excellent baths in both male and female prisons, supplied with hot and cold water, and every facility is given to have the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act enforced—a requirement often neglected in the Irish prisons. The tread-wheel is partitioned, and a shed has been erected to protect the warder on duty, when in charge of the prisoners who work it.

New solitary cells have been fitted up on the upper stories of the prison, those on the ground floor were found to be damp and unwholesome. The laundry is imperfect, and the drying-room has

* Since my inspection three new lavatories have been put up in the yards of classes 8, 9, and 10, and two others are in course of erection. The lavatories are stalled, and have basons, towels, soap, combs, &c.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

merely a stove for drying the clothes, but it is stated to answer the purpose intended. The warders' rooms have been improved, and new grates put up. Gas has not been introduced into the cells or corridors of the prison, but the exterior lamps, the guard-room, school-room, and the Governor's house, are lighted by it. The price charged is *7s. 6d.* per 1,000 cubic feet.

Some good locks, of Chubb's make, are in use, the keys of which remain always with the Governor; an iron chest has been provided for the keys of the prison, and, as a further security, the following regulations have been adopted by the Board of Superintendence:—

"I. The Governor or Deputy-Governor shall be present at the locking of each prisoner at lock-up, and shall test the lock of each cell after it has been secured by the person in charge of the class, and shall take up the key thereof immediately the locking of each class has been completed.

"II. The Governor or Deputy-Governor shall visit each prisoner again between 9 and 10 P.M., accompanied by the night-guard, or matron when visiting the females, and shall re-examine the locks, bolts, and bars, and enter the state of the same in his journal each night.

"III. All the keys of the prison, the pass-keys of the officers excepted, shall be in the Governor's possession when the final round has been completed.

"IV. The Governor and Deputy-Governor shall each make a circuit of the prison once at least in each week, between 10 P.M., and 6 A.M., to test the vigilance of the night-watch.

"V. The outer case of each tell-tale clock shall be secured with Chubb's patent lock.

"VI. The keys of the prison shall be kept by the Governor in his bed-room, in an iron chest to be purchased for that purpose.

"VII. An additional lock shall be placed on each door leading into the female prison from the yards, and back-doors shall be double locked by the Governor and Matron at the final round, and an alarm bell shall be provided for the Matron.

"VIII. When any lock requires to be repaired, it is to be sent to the manufacturer."

The males are classified according to the 7th section of the Prisons Act, viz., felons and misdemeanants, each subdivided into the tried and untried, with a further classification of those who are old offenders, and such prisoners as have not been previously in custody; but experience proves that all such attempts at classification are futile, and are seldom carried out in practice; indeed the only true system for prisoners is perfect separation of each individual. The male prisoners here sleep singly, and during the summer months take their meals in their cells.

Cellular separation is carried out for females in 16 cells, heated and fitted up with bells and appliances for the purpose, but the cells are scattered, and not under proper supervision, owing to the faulty construction of the building. Unlock is held at 6.30 A.M. in summer and 7 A.M. in winter. The turnkeys parade at 10 A.M., when the books are examined. The lockings are held at 6 P.M., in both summer and winter.

The turnkeys keep watch in rotation at night, and their vigilance is tested by two tell-tale clocks.

No escape from this gaol was attempted in 1867 or 1868.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	37	10	Dark or Refractory Cells,	16	3*
By Magisterial authority,	–	–	By Magisterial authority,	2	1
Other Punishments,	–	2	Other Punishments,	1	1†
Total,	37	12	Total,	19	5

* Individuals punished, 10 males, 2 females. One man punished six times. Another twice. One woman punished twice.

† Man reprimanded; woman admonished.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

One prisoner was punished six times during the year. This man was most insubordinate and outrageous. He afterwards, I am informed, became insane. Prisoners of this class are very difficult to manage, and require most judicious treatment. Two other prisoners were twice under punishment—one a female.

The record of punishments was duly submitted to the Board at its meetings for approval.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel, ... 17 males.
(When off the wheel, employed at industrial labour.)

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Cooking,	2	Oakum picking,	2
Oakum picking,	10	Laundry,	3
Mat making,	4	Knitting,	1
Stone breaking,	12		
Total,	28	Total,	6

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	17	–
Industrial labour,	28	6
Sick and Nursing,	–	2
Unemployed,	2	–
Total in Custody,	30	8

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1865, . £9 9*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £3 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £4 17*s.* 2½*d.*

The Governor is anxious to promote industrial employment to lighten the expenses of the prison, which have been very heavy during the last two years. I saw good clogs made in the gaol for the use of the prisoners, at a cost for materials of 2*s.* 8*d.* each; some mats also are manufactured, but the profits derived from the labour of the prisoners has hitherfo been very trifling.

The following report on industrial works has been forwarded to the Prisons Office:—

"Since 1st January to date of inspection, I have had many useful works done by prisoners who understand trades, viz., carpenter, 1; shoemakers, 3; plasterers, 4; blacksmiths, 3; tinsmiths, 2; and tailors, 2. Having a prisoner who understands mat-making, I have had him to teach four other prisoners; the work is progressing *most satisfactorily*, and I hope to manufacture a large stock of cocoa fibre that was on hands; by this, and oakum picking, which I am also briskly keeping going, I expect to realize a fair *amount of profit* for the gaol."

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	146	25	141	31
Average daily number of pupils,	10	4	12	4·6
Number of days on which school was held,	304	246	121	97

School-hours.—Males, 10.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.; females, 10.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

School was suspended at the time of my visit, in consequence of the illness of the teacher. All the Chaplains visit the school and enter their observations in the book kept for the purpose. Reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography are taught. The male teacher, who is also clerk in the office, is untrained, but he formerly taught in a National school. The females receive instruction from the matron.

The schools are not inspected by or in connexion with any public educational body. There is a good supply of books in the school. The approved forms are in use.

Dietary and Contracts.

I.—*Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ½ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread and one pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

II.—*Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ½ pint of milk. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Class 3 (Males and females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic Prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 8*d.*; brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 7*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 4*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 4*d.*; potatoes per cwt., market price; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 4*s.*; coal, per ton, £1 3*s.*; turf, per 100 boxes, £4 15*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 2*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·43*d.* | 1866, . 2·43*d.* | 1867, . 3·22*d.*

Since the present dietary table has been introduced no extra diet has been ordered for prisoners, except to patients in hospital. I tasted the food provided for the use of the inmates on the day of inspection and found it of good quality. The Chaplains, also, who make their observations in the tabular form recommended for their use, generally report favourably of the quality of the provisions supplied; on a few occasions they have taken exceptions to the milk as being "poor and watery," and once or twice to the stirabout as being "too thin." The inspection of provisions by the Chaplains is made by each in rotation on alternate weeks, which they find more convenient, and which is in accordance with the provisions of the 69th section of the Prisons Act.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, and no complaint was made to me by any.

Books and Accounts.

All the superior officers have journals; that of the Governor is kept with much care, and in it he fully enters all occurrences in the gaol, which he considers worthy of note. Such as are specially for the consideration of the Board of Superintendence are marked in red ink in order that they should not be overlooked. He also marks in red ink the record of extra visits which he makes to the prison after lock up. The Local Inspector records in his journal such matters as come specially within his department.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

I observe in the journal of the Roman Catholic Chaplain an entry:—"I have made several visits to the prisoners and the prison without having made any entry of such visits on the Extern Officers' Gate-book. This has occurred sometimes from forgetfulness, at other times from the fact that I did not believe it necessary or important to make such entries, as I am but a short time discharging the duties of gaol Chaplain.—July 3rd, 1868."

The various registries of discipline and finance are here well and carefully kept, and the Governor deserves credit for his attention to this department. The markings of the tell-tale clock by the night patrol are regularly entered in "The State of the Prison at Lockings Book," and proper checks, which were necessary, have been introduced at the gate.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £1,388 8*s.* 10½*d.* | 1866, . £1,439 14*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £1,306 6*s.* 1½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £37 16*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £57 2*s.* 9½*d.* | 1867, . £57 7*s.* 10·8*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . 19*s.* | 1866, . £2 12*s.* | 1867, . —

Amount repaid by the Inland Revenue Department, for Excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1865, . £2 7*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . — | 1867, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £133 15*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £65 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1867, . £55 13*s.* 9*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
James Henry Dopping, esq., Local Inspector, . .	75	0	0
Rev. Frederick Foster, A.B., Protestant Chaplain, .	36	18	6
Rev. Samuel M'Cutcheon, Presbyterian Chaplain, .	36	18	6
Rev. Patk. Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	36	18	6
Henry Edgeworth, esq., Surgeon, Co. Infirmary, .	—		
Resident.			
Thomas Lucas Murphy, esq., Governor, . . .	150	0	0
Mr. Geo. Robinson, Deputy Governor, . . .	50	0	0
Turnkeys. Patk. M'Grath, Schoolmaster, . .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert M'Nally, Gatekeeper, . . .	41	0	0
Turnkeys. Thomas Jackson, Carpenter, . . .	40	0	0
Turnkeys. John M'Creddon, . .	30	0	0
Turnkeys. John Bruen, . . .	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Robert Palmer, . .	30	0	0
Elizabeth Robinson, Matron,	40	0	0
Anna Maria Fife, Assistant Matron, ...	27	0	0

Vacancies.

Arthur Rawlins, esq., Governor, resigned 26th October, 1867; filled by appointment of Thomas Lucas Murphy, esq. Rev. John O'Beirne, Roman Catholic Chaplain, died 20th May, 1867; filled by appointment of Rev. Patrick Fitzgerald. Mr. Henry Robinson, Deputy Governor, superannuated 23rd February, 1868; filled by promotion of Turnkey George Robinson. John Smith, Turnkey, dismissed 5th October, 1867; filled by appointment of Robert Palmer. George Robinson, Turnkey, appointed 28th May, 1867, vice Mulligan, dismissed. John Bruen, Turnkey, appointed 28th May, 1867, vice Rhatigan, dismissed. Thomas Jackson, Turnkey, appointed 4th April, 1868, vice Robinson, promoted.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	240	136
Chaplain. Established Church,	201	131
Presbyterian Chaplain,	208	132
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	162	115
Surgeon,	228	174

" Resident officers receive fuel and light only.

The turnkeys are all provided with uniforms; the matron and her assistant also are given each a suitable dress.

Hospitals.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	18	5	12	3	6	5	8	8
Number of days therein,	1,169	119	745	417	226	73	65	126
Average daily number,	3·20	0·326	1·38	1·05	0·62	0·62	0·29	0·56
No. of deaths,	—		—		1	—	—	
Cost of medicine,	£26 8*s.* 10*d.*		£18 10*s.* 11*d.*		£23 9*s.* 2*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to day of inspection in 1868, and at what dates:—

One, on 12th November, 1867, into death of lunatic prisoner, James Lenahan; verdict, "died of disease of the brain."

The hospital wards for the sick of both sexes are here separate, sufficient, and well ventilated; they have water-closets off each. Two wards are allotted for the males and one with three beds for females.

The Medical Officer being also surgeon to the county infirmary, receives no remuneration for his professional services in the gaol, yet his visits are frequent, and far exceed the minimum limit fixed by the Prisons Act.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.P.	John E. Thompson, esq., J.P.	James W. Bond, esq., J.P.
Hon. L. H. King Harman, J.P.	Ambrose Bole, esq., J.P.	Henry O'F. Gregory, esq., J.P.
Major R. A. Dopping Hepenstal, J.P.	L. Loftus Bushe Fox, esq., J.P.	St. George R. Johnston, esq., J.P.
	Alex. C. Kingstone, esq.	William Bond, esq., J.P.
	Geo. W. W. Slater, esq., J.P.	

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the first Saturday of each month, unless the first of the month should fall on a Saturday, when the meeting is postponed to the following week. The Board at its meetings examine accounts and discharge liabilities by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor, except when the amounts are small, in which case they are paid in the aggregate to the Local Inspector, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board. Intern officers receive their salaries monthly; the extern officers half-yearly at assizes.

There are no bridewells in this county.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

COUNTY OF LOUTH GAOL, AT DUNDALK.—OFFICIAL INSPECTIONS, 24TH AUGUST AND 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	–	2	2	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	–	7	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	4	2	6	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	10	1	11	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	39	8	47	–	–	–

No juvenile under 16 years of age was in custody on the day of my visit, but one boy, aged 16 years, an inmate of the gaol—his second committal in 1868.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	21	12	1867,	34	13
1866,	20	19	1868 (day of Inspection),	39	8

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	2	1	1868, up to and including day of Inspection,	3	1
1866,	4	2			
1867,	2	2	Day of Inspection,	1	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Offences.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of Infants,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning Children,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	39	9	52	16	69	9	9	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	1	–	4	–	3	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	7	–	12	–	9	–	1	–
Other assaults,	1	–	6	–	3	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	16	11	19	16	28	12	8	2
Receiving stolen goods,	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Malicious offences against property,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Military offences,	18	–	20	–	11	–	1	–
Under Poor Law Act,	6	–	7	1	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Other offences—								
Disorderly, loitering and abusive language,	20	49	30	23	38	15	5	1
Illegal drilling,	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fenianism,	–	–	10	–	–	–	1	–
Total criminal class,	121	69	175	58	167	36	32	3
Vagrancy,	4	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,[1]	63	84	70	78	68	38	3	3
Lunacy (under 1st and 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	10	9	12	7	–	–	–	–
Debt,	8	–	6	2	8	–	3	–
For trial,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Remanded for further examination,	41	5	129	7	36	6	1	–
Total,	247	172	393	152	279	80	39	8

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	2	Debtors,	8	–
Criminals,	310	67	Criminals,	203	42
Vagrants,	1	–	Vagrants,	–	–
Drunkards,	70	78	Drunkards,	68	38
Dangerous Lunatics,	12	7	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	399	154	Total,	279	80

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.

		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	316	53
	Twice ,,	21	11
	Thrice ,,	5	5
	Four times ,,	1	2
	Five times ,,	2	1
	Six times ,,	1	–
	Seven times ,,	–	2
	Eight times ,,	–	1
	Thirteen times	–	1
	Fourteen times	–	1
	Total,	346	77

From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.

		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	229	37
	Twice ,,	13	6
	Thrice ,,	4	3
	Four times ,,	1	1
	Five times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	–	1
	Seven times ,,	–	1
	Eight times ,,	–	–
	Thirteen times	–	–
	Fourteen times	–	–
	Total,	247	50

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	33	10·67	—	25·7	10	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	106		13th March	53		31st Jan.
Lowest ditto,	16		2nd Jan.	29		31st March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	93		1st March	39		21st August.
Ditto, of females,	19		25th Aug.	20		25th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	7		2nd Jan.	19		19th April.
Ditto, of females,	5		6th Feb.	5		11th August.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868 :—

1861,	45	1864,	43	1867,	106
1862,	49	1865,	47	1868,	53
1863,	40	1866,	43		

Population 75,973 inhabitants, area 201,434 acres.

Total number of prisoners tried at assizes and quarter sessions for this county, last seven years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions,	37	42	21	22	23	23	39
Acquittals,	8	33	23	22	23	23	12
Total,	45	81	44	44	46	46	51

Proportion of males and females sent for trial each year during the above period :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Males,	33	64	29	37	40	44	45
Females,	12	17	15	7	6	2	6
Total sent for trial,	45	81	44	44	46	46	51

Committal of Drunkards.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (8 Months.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	53	111	72	126	66	82	63	84	70	78	68	38
To the bridewell at Ardee,	83	18	88	12	113	19	112	18	162	23	–	–
Total,	136	129	160	138	129	101	175	102	232	101	68	38
	265		298		230		277		333			

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

On the day of my inspection, in August, 1868, 39 male and 8 female prisoners, of all classes, were inmates of this gaol, 5 of whom were committed for drunkenness and 3 were debtors. Two females and 1 male were "on remand" and "for trial," and 1 male for a breach of the Revenue Laws. On analysing the offences and period of sentence of the convicted prisoners in custody on that day, I find as follows :—

Offences.—Males.	Sentences. Two Years.	Twelve Months.	Six Months.	Four Months.	Three Months.	Two Months.	One Month.	Under One Month.
Cattle and sheep stealing, .	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, ...	–	–	3	–	1	1	2	1
Treason-felony, having arms in a proclaimed district, .	1	–	„ 1	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, ...	–	3	–	1	1	3	2	1
Desertion, having a still, illegal fishing, absent from drill, &c., ...	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–
Drunk and disorderly, injury to the mail at Dundalk, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4
Total, . . .	1	5	6	1	3	5	7	6

Females.	Sentences. Six Months.	Two Months.	One Month.	Short Periods.
Prostitute for larceny, ...	1	–	–	–
„ loitering for prostitution and drunkenness, ...	–	1	1	3

Two females were also in custody, charged—one with concealing a birth, the other with aiding same.

The schedule of committals of prisoners during the years 1866-7-8 show that crimes against the person in this county are, with a few exceptions, confined to assaults of an ordinary description. In 1867 I find one committal for manslaughter, one for rape, and one for infanticide; but none in either 1866 or 1868. Crimes against property also appear not to have been of a grave character unless in the following instances: three committals in 1867 were for housebreaking, 3 for robbery, and 3 for cattle-stealing. In 1868 one committal was for cattle-stealing and one for robbery; and in 1866 one for robbery.

Female crime in the county Louth is, for the most part, confined to the prostitutes who inhabit the neighbourhood of the Military Barracks at Dundalk. These women are constantly recurrent to the gaol, charged with disorderly conduct, drunkenness, larcenies, and other offences.

Juveniles.

No juvenile under 16 years was an inmate of this gaol on either of the occasions when I made my inspections in 1868, but one boy, J. H., who is stated to be now past 16 years of age, was in charge under a sentence of two months' imprisonment with hard labour, having been convicted before the magistrates at Dundalk Petty Sessions of larceny. He is, I am informed, of the worst character, and is now under sentence for his second offence in the present year, having been previously convicted of stealing lead, with two other boys, whom, it is stated, he incited to the crime, and for which offence he was sentenced to imprisonment for one month. There is reason to fear that this lad will continue in the criminal courses which he has adopted, and it is to be regretted that he was not sent to a reformatory during the early period of his career and before he had passed the age when eligible for such institutions. Fifteen juveniles (14 males and 1 female) were committed during the eight months anterior to my visit; none

NORTH DISTRICT.

were sent to reformatories. There are four convictions recorded against one boy, K., in 1868, yet he is under 14 years of age.

County of Louth Gaol.

I do not consider that a gaol is a fit place, except as a punishment, for juveniles who have entered into a career of crime; and it was for such that reformatory schools were established by the Legislature under the Act 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 103.

Eighteen male and two female juveniles were committed to this gaol in 1867; one, a male, was twice committed. Three had lost one, and two both parents; all belonged to and were chargeable on the county Louth.

Lunatics.

The Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, of last session, enacts under section 10 that:—"*From and after the 1st of January, 1868, whenever any person shall be brought before two justices of any county, and it shall be proved to their satisfaction that such person was discovered and apprehended under circumstances denoting a derangement of mind and a purpose of committing some crime for which, if committed, he would be liable to be indicted, it shall be lawful for such justices (calling in the assistance of the medical officer of the dispensary district) to direct, by warrant under their hands and seals, that such person shall be taken to the lunatic asylum established for the county in which he has been apprehended.*" And the 11th section directs that "when it shall be duly certified by the resident medical superintendent or visiting physician of a district asylum that any person so removed has become of sound mind or has ceased to be dangerous, such person may lawfully be discharged from the asylum without the order of the Lord Lieutenant, as in the case of other lunatic poor." It would appear from the provisions of this Act that sufficient facilities are afforded for the removal of lunatics to district asylums; yet I find that persons unquestionably insane are still occasionally remanded to the gaol charged with assaults, because it has been sometimes found difficult to procure the attendance of a second magistrate, to inquire into the circumstances of the case.

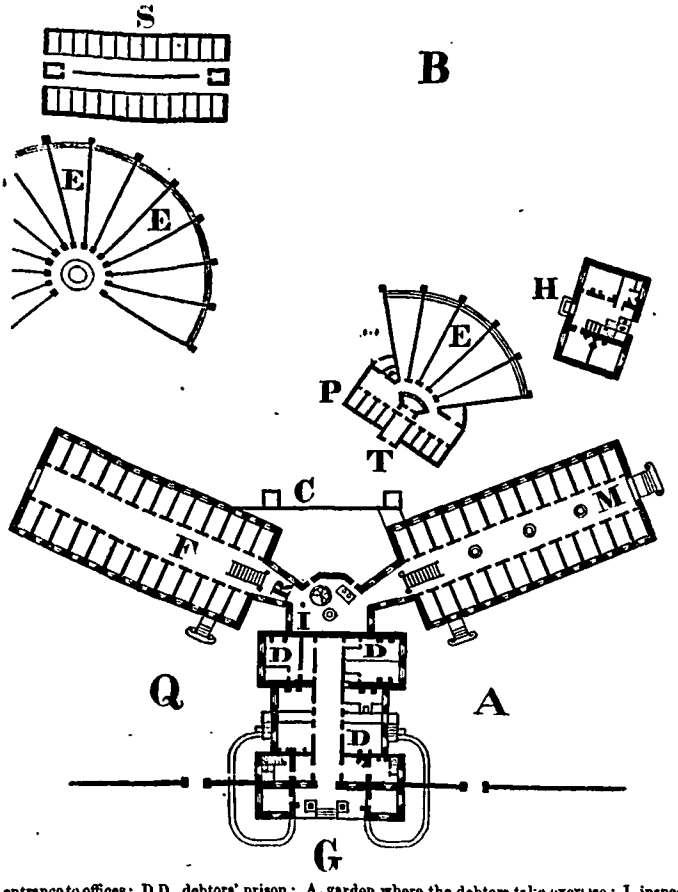
It is unnecessary to observe how much the practice to which I refer interferes with the discipline of a strictly cellular prison, and besides, being injurious to the patient, it is attended with an unnecessary expense to the ratepayers, who equally pay out of the rates for gaols and lunatic asylums. In consequence of the insane being occasionally sent to this prison, the Board of Superintendence very properly have continued the services on the staff of the gaol of a nurse for lunatics, at a salary of £18 a year, with rations; notwithstanding that there is sufficient accommodation in the asylum of the district to receive all lunatics that may be committed to it.

It has been suggested by some of the leading magistrates of this county, that if the Act 30 & 31 Vict., cap. 118, were amended and powers given to one justice to commit to an asylum, it would get rid of the difficulties which are experienced in carrying the Act into effect; and I believe, that as the 11th section empowers the discharge of the person committed as insane on the certificate of the resident medical superintendent, or visiting physician of the asylum, the alteration suggested would be beneficial.

Dundalk Gaol.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.



G, entrance to offices; D D, debtors' prison; A, garden where the debtors take exercise; I, inspection hall; F, female prison; M, male prison; C, large coal stores, capable of holding 60 tons, which can often be procured in Dundalk at a cheap rate when taken in large quantities; P, pump, worked by a crank and prison labour; T, tank, placed on a tower whence the prison is plentifully supplied with water; E E E, exercising yards for prisoners; H, hospital; S, stone-breakers' sheds, B, back-gate and depot for stones; Q, quarry, now filled up. The Governor's house, chapel, and school-room are placed over the building G D D; and the kitchen and offices, punishment cells, &c., underneath.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	3	1
Yards, on separate system,	18 for all.	
Day Rooms, for Pauper Debtors,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	2	2
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	83	21
Single Cells of larger size,	2	1
Sleeping-rooms for master and mistress debtors,	2	1
Hospital Rooms, not used,	4	2
Chapel, on separate system,	one.	
School Rooms—Stalls in Chapel are used for this purpose.		
Workshops—Prisoners generally work in cells.		

	M.	F.
Worksheds,	24	–
Kitchen,	one.	
Store Rooms,	4	1
Laundry,	one.	
Drying Room,	one.	
Lavatories—there is a Basin in each cell at water pipe.		
Baths,	1	1
Privies,	eight.	
Water-closets in each cell,	eight.	
Reception Rooms,	4	6
Pumps—Two pumps connected, and one hand-pump.		
Wells (connected),	2	–
Tell-tale Clock,	one.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	65	73
Sheets, pairs of,	65	85
Rugs,	65	69
Hammocks or Cots,		108
Bed-ticks,	65	56
Bedsteads,		25

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	35	72
Jackets,	35	18
Vests,	35	22
Trowsers,	35	21
Caps,	35	46
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	35	35
Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	35	26

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	8	27
Jackets,	8	27
Petticoats,	8	68
Aprons,	8	36
Neckerchiefs,	8	32
Caps,	8	29
Stockings, pairs of,	8	20
Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	8	27

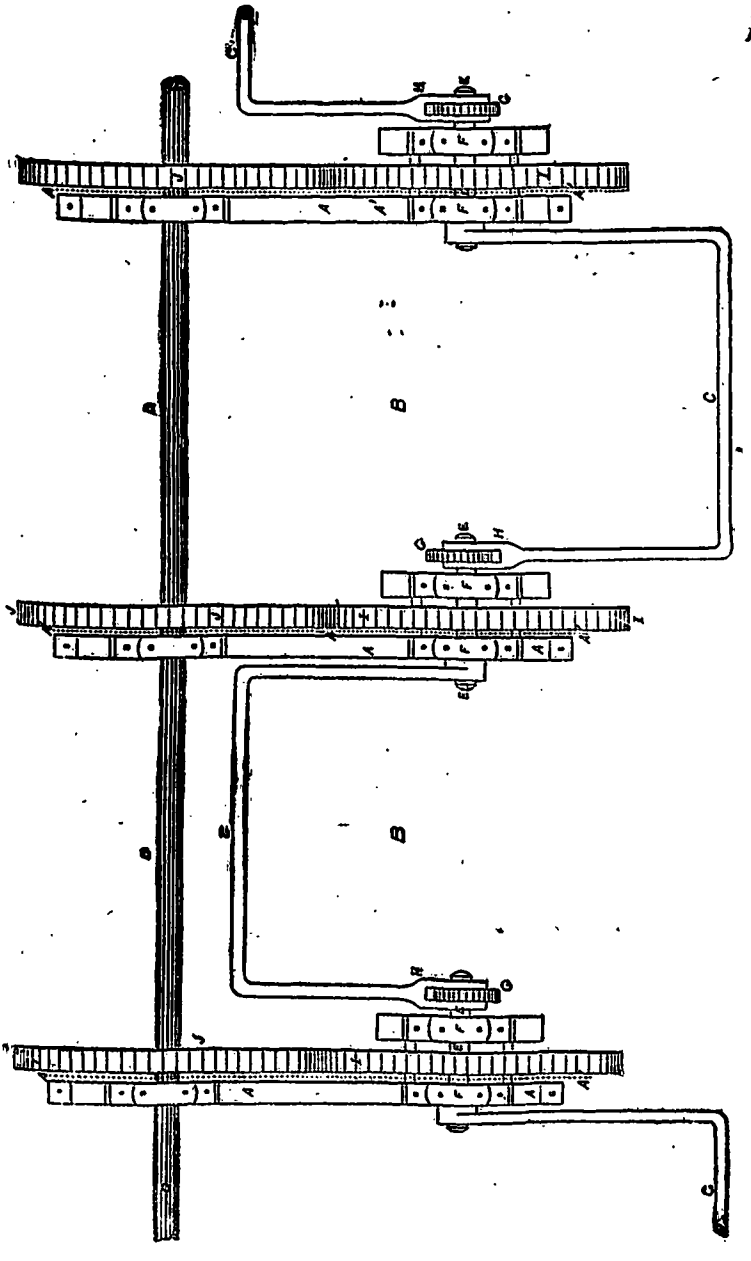
When I visited this gaol on the 24th of August, I learned with regret the unexpected death of the Governor on the day previous to my visit. I again inspected on the 4th of September following, and on both occasions I found the gaol in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness, order, and discipline. I questioned all the prisoners in custody and found no cause of complaint. The bedding and prison clothing were sufficient for the requirements of the establishment, and some were in store. The buildings were in sound repair, except where marks of damp showed on some parts of the walls and roof. The walls of the hospital still exhibit an appearance of damp, but I am informed by the county surveyor that the process which he has adopted to keep it out will be effective, and after it has been tested during the next winter, if successful, it will be applied to the walls of such other parts of the buildings as require to be staunched. The outer gates require repair, and are not secure; bars should be placed across on the inside to strengthen them. The water-closets in the cells are not in a satisfactory condition, there are leakages from the joints and cocks which should be remedied. This defect is, I conceive, in part attributable to the system practised in this gaol of not having a continuous contract for the plumbers' work of the establishment extending over a certain number of years, as is the custom in the gaol at Armagh and elsewhere. In Armagh gaol the contract for keeping in repair the entire plumbers' work of the prison, including the gutters of the roof, the water-closets, the pumps, spouting, gas fittings, cooking apparatus, and like works in the gaol is £18 yearly, and for that sum new cocks, basins, and other fittings are substituted for such as require to be replaced. I would suggest that a like course be adopted in this gaol, as conducive to economy and the proper condition of the cells, which now are sometimes untidy from the leakage of the water-cocks and joints.

There is an abundant supply of water to the gaol from two well-holes, united by blasting of the rock between them. Water is raised from them into a large tank by the power of a crank pump, which is worked by the prisoners, but on a most faulty principle, and which is dangerous to life, as accidents have happened from working a similar crank in other prisons. Within the last six weeks a life has been lost in Belfast gaol of a prisoner at the crank pump. This is the second death in that gaol under such circumstances. In Mountjoy Prison, also, two prisoners lost their lives while working such a crank, after which it was discontinued. I wish, therefore, to call the special attention of the Board to the necessity of having all danger prevented. I repeat here, in the hope that the matter may now be attended to, a plan of a perfectly safe crank, of which I gave a diagram in my report on this prison for 1866.

Diagram of Crank.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.



A A¹, is a framework forming a series of compartments, B B B; D D, is a shaft extending the entire length of the apparatus, and receiving motion from cranks C C C, which motion it transmits to the machine to be driven; each crank, C, has at one end, H, a pall which works opposite a ratchet wheel, G, fixed at the end of

NORTH DISTRICT. — *County of Louth Gaol.*

short shaft, E E, passing through the framework of the partition, A, of the compartment B, in which the prisoner is placed. The crank, C, is separate, and the pall at its end (which is kept in its place by a spring) drives the ratchet, and so transmits its motion through the shaft, E, and wheels. I J, to the main shaft, D; but should the prisoner in the compartment cease to work, although the action of the machine will not be interrupted, the ratchet travelling over the inactive pall will produce a clattering noise, which, with the increased labour on the remaining prisoners, must at once notify to the warder in charge when any one man stops work. The main shaft has also a registering apparatus which strikes a bell when a certain quantity of work has been performed, so that each relay of prisoners must accomplish an equal and known amount of labour.

The shaft runs at the back; the crank-handles are independent of each other, with a tell-tale rack connected with each; the movement is continuous; and a bell attached gives notice when the specified amount of labour has been accomplished, and the men are to cease work.

There is a good laundry in connexion with the female prison, but the drying-room has no heating apparatus beyond an ordinary fireplace; ropes are hung across the room on which the clothes are placed. The prisoners' clothing are here disinfected by means of hot steam. This is an excellent arrangement, which should be adopted elsewhere. When a prisoner on admission is suspected to bear the infection of disease, his clothes are by this means thoroughly freed from the poison which they may contain. It is now ascertained that such specific poisons, when exposed to the purifying action of boiling water or steam, lose their vitality, and any dangerous properties which they may possess.

The sewerage in this gaol is not satisfactory, and occasionally an offensive smell is observed. There is an abundant fall from the site of the prison, which is on the highest ground in the town, but the sewers of the borough do not reach it, and those from the prison are discharged into a large cess-pool in front of the building, from which a drain flows into the demesne on the opposite side of the road. I believe that the faults could be remedied by the adoption of the process in use at the Hibernian School, Phœnix Park, in many lunatic asylums, and in other public institutions; but perhaps as there is no land attached to this prison, the cheapest and most effectual plan would be, to conduct earthen pipes from the prison to the sewerage of the town. Another plan has been suggested by members of the Board, and will now be tested. I refer to Moule's earth closets; but I am not satisfied that they are suitable for a gaol circumstanced as this is, although perhaps useful in some localities.

This gaol is, in many respects, well suited for discipline, yet it has some defects which have been enumerated in former reports of Inspectors'-General. One, the greatest, is that there is not sufficient separation between the male and female prisons, and facilities are given for gross abuses, which have been proved to have arisen in other prisons, although in no other in the kingdom does this misarrangement exist to the same extent as here. Again, the stalls of the chapel are ill-constructed. The prisoners in the back rows, when on their knees during Divine worship, cannot be seen by the officers in charge. The marshalsea, likewise, is faulty, as has been shown in former reports, and the punishment cells are flagged and not heated.

Individual separation is strictly carried out with all prisoners criminally committed, except those in charge of lunatics or employed in the kitchen, or such as are exempt by the special directions of the Medical Officer in each case.

Lock-up is held at 6 P.M. in winter and 7 P.M. in summer, and the prisoners are unlocked in the morning at 6 in summer, and at 7 during the winter months. Gas is not lighted after lock-up in the cells where the criminal prisoners are confined, except for a short time, to

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

enable the occupants to make their beds, and it is extinguished for the night from twenty to thirty minutes after lockings.

The Governor attends lock-up, accompanied by the chief warder on the male side of the prison, and by the matron and assistant matron on the female side, the locks are then carefully examined. It is the duty of the warder when turning off the gas to ascertain the presence of each prisoner in his cell. The prison-keys remain in the Governor's office until 10 P.M., when they are removed to his bedroom for the night.

At lockings a night watchman is placed in the interior of the prison. The sub-warders each take the duty in rotation; their vigilance is tested by one tell-tale clock placed in the central hall. No extern watch is held. The record of the markings of the clock is kept in the state of the prison at lockings book.

No escape from this gaol has been attempted during the past or present years.

Visiters to prisoners are admitted by order of the Local Inspector, or a member of the Board.

Punishments.

Number of prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement and of juveniles to whipping by Magistrates at Petty Sessions:—

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	–	–	Solitary confinement,	–	–
Whipping,	–	–	Whipping,	3	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	3	6	Dark or Refractory Cells,	–	1
Stoppage of Diet,	2	–	Stoppage of Diet,	–	–
Total,	5	6	Total,	–	1

These punishments were inflicted by sole authority of the Governor, and the book in which they are recorded was duly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Pumping water by hand-pump, and stone-breaking,	23	–
Cleaning prison,	1	–
Cooking and cleaning kitchen,	1	–
Knitting and sewing,	–	2
Washing,	–	3
Total,	25	5

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Picking oakum,	10	Picking oakum,	1
		Cleaning prison,	1
Total,	10	Total,	2

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	25	5
Industrial labour,	10	2
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	1
Debtors (unemployed),	3	–
Total in custody,	39	8

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years:—

1865, . £18 7*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £23 12*s.* 11½*d.* | 1867, . £33 5*s.* 2*d.*

A difficulty is felt in procuring tarred rope for teasing by the inmates, and occasionally old common dry ropes are used. I found a quantity of such in store. It was full of dust, and most unwholesome for the prisoners employed at it, as tending to produce disease of the lungs. The work is, besides, I am informed, quite unprofitable. I would suggest that old rigging be purchased, cut into lengths and pressed. It can then be picked by the prisoners, and a good profit will be obtained from the labour. Oakum made from rope which is well tarred is not unwholesome to manufacture, and commands a fair price in the market.

School.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	54	28	55	28
Average daily number of pupils, . .	8·71	3·31	9·2	3·45
Number of days on which school was held, .	176	307	110	211

School hours:—Males—from 11 to 12 o'clock; Females—from 10 to 11 o'clock.

The Chaplains of the Presbyterian and Established Church visit the school, the former more frequently; but I do not observe that the Roman Catholic Chaplain makes any minute of his attendance in the school-registry.

Dietary and Contracts.

First Class.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk.

Second Class.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk.

Males and Females under fifteen years—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner three days each week—Class 1, 3 lbs.; class 2, 2½ lbs.; class 3, 2½ lbs.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per lb., 1¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 5*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 10*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 3*d.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., yellow, £1 12*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 3·285*d.* | 1866, . 4·21995*d.* | 1867, . 4·5*d.*

The Chaplains regularly inspect the quality of the provisions supplied, and report in the tabular form prescribed for their use. Their reports are almost always favourable. I observe, however, that gruel is still given to prisoners contrary to the instructions contained in the circular issued. No. 235, dated 2nd March, 1868, which directs that the dietary therein contained shall be forthwith established.*

Books and Accounts.

Mr. Shekleton, the Secretary of the Grand Jury of the county Louth, who is also Secretary to the Board of Superintendence, reports—"as regards the books and accounts of my department, there is no change

* The Medical Committee, appointed to inquire into the dietaries in the gaols of Ireland, report "as to the use of simple gruel, especially as a substitute for milk, we recommend its discontinuance. It is an article not in use by the people, and is only acceptable on account of being served warm, its nutritive value is of the lowest."

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

in the system adopted now for years, and which is working very well." I found the various registries of discipline and finance duly entered up and carefully kept. Mr. Shekleton exercises a supervision over the expenditure, and the system he has adopted appears satisfactory. All the superior officers have journals, which are submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1865, . £1,265 12*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £1,432 12*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £1,521 12*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1865, . £45 3*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £47 9*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £34 2*s.* 10*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1865, . £14 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £28 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £33 6*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1865, . £68 17*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £58 15*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £89 11*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Edward Tupping, Esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0
Rev. Robert Hamilton, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. Robert Black, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. James M'Gee, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	36	18	6
E. G. Brunker, esq. Surgeon,		—	
Mr. Fras. Scott, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Mr. Alexander Shekleton, Secretary to the Board of Superintendence,	25	0	0

Resident.		£	*s.*	*d.*
Mr. Francis Lamb, Governor, died on the 22nd instant,		200	0	0
Henry Noble, Chief Warder,		50	0	0
James M'Cabe, Clerk and Schoolmaster,		35	0	0
Richard Ruth, Gate Warder,		35	0	0
Sub-Warders	John M'Dowell,	35	0	0
	James M'Dowell,	35	0	0
	Thomas Watt,	35	0	0
	John M'Fadzen,	35	0	0
Harriet Hughes, Matron,		35	0	0
Elizabeth Clarke, Assistant Matron,		30	0	0

Vacancies.

William Hargrave, Sub-Warder, resigned, April 3, 1868. James M'Dowell, was appointed Sub-Warder in his stead on same day. Mr. Francis Lamb, Governor, died on the 22nd August, 1868. Mr. Henry Noble was appointed Governor in his stead on 4th September.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	85	69
Chaplain, Established Church,	154	116
Presbyterian Chaplain,	161	120
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	192	145
Surgeon,	265	221
Apothecary,	324	251

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The resident gaol officers are supplied with fuel and gaslight. Each warder with a suit of uniform clothing. The Matron and her assistant with clothing. An allowance of 3*d.* per day is given. The female who was employed to mind female lunatics receives rations.

I have again to notice the unremitting attendance of the Surgeon and Apothecary to their duties in this gaol during the past year, not-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

withstanding that the Surgeon, Dr. Brunker, who is also medical officer of the County Infirmary, receives no remuneration for his professional services in the prison. The visits of the Local Inspector during 1867, fall far below the requirements of the 109th sec. of the Act 7, Geo. IV., cap. 74, but his absence was caused by bad health, and sanctioned by the Board of Superintendence. During the period of the year in which he was not incapacitated by illness he was punctual in his attendance.

Mr. Francis Lamb, who had discharged the duties of Governor of this gaol with zeal and efficiency for many years, and in whom the Board of Superintendence, and the Inspectors-General, had the fullest confidence, died on the 22nd August, 1868, and Mr. Henry Noble, the next discipline officer in charge, has been appointed by the Board to succeed him.

Hospital.

Hitherto all prisoners when sick have been treated medically in their cells, but the County Surveyor has now adopted measures to make the hospital habitable, which, it is hoped, will be effective.

The journal of the medical officer is well and carefully kept.

Two prisoners died in this gaol since the commencement of 1868. One of whom, a lunatic female, committed to the gaol as dangerous, on the 19th December, 1867, died on the 17th March following. According to the verdict of the coroner's jury, "*From debility induced by her refusal to take the food necessary for her sustenance.*"

Cost of medicine :—

1865, . £16 4*s.* 6*d.* | 1866, . £14 6*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £18 9*s.* 5*d.*

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to day of inspection in 1868, and at what dates?

None in 1867. Two in 1868. March 14 and March 17.

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Hon. Lord Clermont, J.P.	Fredk. J. Foster, esq., J.P.	Burton Brabazon, esq.
Sir John S. Robinson, Bart., J.P.	William Ruxton, esq., J.P.	John J. E. Bigger, esq.
Lieut.-Col J. C. W. Fortescue, J.P.	John Murphy, esq., J.P.	John C. Kieran, esq., J.P.
	John George Coddington, esq.	John A. Haig, esq.
		Michael Kelly, esq., J.P.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of business, when the ordinary monthly payments are ordered. The general contracts for supplies are settled and paid half yearly at assizes, by cheques upon the Bank separate for each creditor. The warders and matrons receive their salaries monthly, the superior officers half yearly. Quarterly meetings are held by the Board for a thorough examination of the state of the prison.

STATE OF ARDEE BRIDEWELL.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth.

Bridewell.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	209	30
Of whom were Drunkards,	162	23
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	75	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	63	5

Petty Sessions,	Held fortnightly within this district.
Committals,	Regular.
Registry,	Correctly kept.
Repairs,	In good repair.
Security,	Sufficient with care.
Accommodation,	Males' day-room and three cells; one below for drunkards; females' day-room and two cells. A new residence has been provided for keeper, with room for Magistrates to meet, but as prisoners now pass through the kitchen of the keeper into the bridewell, I would suggest that a door be opened from the passage into the old building for their use.
Bedding and Furniture,	Bedding good and sufficient; a guard-bed required in cell for drunkards.
Water,	Supplied by force pump into a cistern placed over the water-closets.
Sewerage,	A good sewer now made.
Cleanliness,	Very clean, and well kept.
Dietary,	Males, 4½*d.*; females, 4*d* per day.
Salary of Keeper,	£50 with uniform, and 3*d.* a-day for rations.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	None.
Official Inspection,	2nd June, 1868.
Remarks,	One male prisoner (absent from drill of Meath Militia) in custody since 26th May. Local Board formed.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL, AT DROGHEDA.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION 2ND NOVEMBER, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
For further Examination,	1	–	1		–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors,	1	10	11	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	5	10	15	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	8	3	1867,	9	6
1866,	15	7	1868, (day of Inspection),	5	10

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	2	2	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	3
1866,	5	–	Day of Inspection,	–	1
1867,	7	1			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	5	–	Debtors,	6	–
Criminals,	150	45	Criminals,	62	50
Vagrants,	–	–	Vagrants,	–	3
Drunkards,	64	27	Drunkards,	34	11
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	6	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	219	78	Total,	102	64

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
Common assaults,	8	3	7	1	4	2	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	6	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other assaults,	7	2	2	–	2	–	1	–
Larceny,	8	2	9	–	9	3	2	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	–	1	–	4	2	–	–
Military offences,	1	–	5	–	4	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the Person,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	8	4	1	2	4	2	–	–
Idle prostitutes loitering on the streets,*	–	17	–	32	–	35	–	10
Suspension of Habeas Corpus Act,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal pawning,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Act of indecency on the public streets,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	53	31	32	37	32	44	3	10
Vagrancy,	1	3	–	–	–	3	–	–
Drunkenness,	65	18	64	27	34	11	1	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	2	1	–	6	–	–	–	–
Debt,	1	–	5	–	6	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	34	7	118	8	30	6	1	–
Total,	156	60	219	78	102	64	5	10

* FEMALES COMMITTED.

	1866.	1867.	1868 (to day of inspection).
Loitering for prostitution,	17	32	35
For all other offences,	43	46	29

Number of Prisoners (*exclusive of Debtors*).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	170	25	Once within the year,	70	21
	Twice ,,	9	8	Twice ,,	7	9
	Thrice ,,	4	4	Thrice ,,	2	4
	Four times ,,	–	1	Four times ,,	–	2
	Five times ,,	1	–	Five times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	–	1	Six times ,,	1	–
	Seven times ,,	–	1	Seven times ,,	–	–
	Eight times ,,	–	1	Eight times ,,	–	–
	Nine times ,,	1	–	Nine times ,,	–	–
	Total,	185	41	Total,	80	37

* Population of borough, 14,740 inhabitants.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	9·19	3·9	—	5·9	5·99	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	61		6th March.	21		3rd July.
Lowest ditto,	4		7th Aug.	4		23rd March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	57		6th March.	11		16th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	10		22nd Aug.	15		15th Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	3		5th Aug.	2		20th June.
Ditto, of females,	1		5th May.	1		23rd March.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1868:—

30th May, 1861,	26	16th June, 1865,	22
25th June, 1862,	34	25th November, 1866,	23
5th December, 1863,	24	6th March, 1867,	61
3rd January, 1864,	26	3rd July, 1868,	21

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions,	6	12	7	9	7	11	3
Acquittals,	4	11	3	5	4	8	3
Total,	10	23	10	14	11	19	6

Comparative table showing proportionate numbers of males and females sent for trial within this district in 1867, and included in the foregoing table.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total for trial last seven years.
Males,	8	18	9	6	7	15	5	68
Females,	2	5	1	8	4	4	1	25
Total,	10	23	10	14	11	19	6	93

Many of these offenders were strangers, the borough of Drogheda being situate on the high road from Dublin to the north of Ireland.

Committals of Drunkards.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868 (ten months.)
Males,	89	76	64	60	48	65	64	34
Females,	47	46	33	21	17	18	27	11
Total,	136	122	97	81	65	83	91	45

One hundred and eighty-five males and 41 females, of whom 5 (males) were juveniles, were committed to this gaol in 1867; of whom 135 males and 15 females never had been previously in custody within the district, and 50 males and 20 females were old offenders, who have—the males 247, and the females 438 committals recorded on the books of the gaol against them; of these 15 males and 16 females have been inmates of this gaol from two to five times and upwards during 1868.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

On the day of my inspection, in November, 1868, 10 females and 5 males (2 tried, 2 on remand, and 1 drunkard,) were inmates of the gaol. All the females were prostitutes, committed for loitering for prostitution in the town, and sentenced to one, two, and three months' imprisonment each. The males were, one, a man seventy years of age, who keeps a marine store in the town sentenced to imprisonment for four months for larceny; the other convicted of an assault on his wife, and sentenced to three months. These constituted the entire number of convicted prisoners in the gaol; 2 males, on remand, were charged with larceny.

One of the women in custody, M. M'G., now under a sentence of two months for loitering for prostitution has already been convicted 118 times within this district for like offences; she was presented by the Grand Jury as a vagrant and sentenced by the Judge to four years' penal servitude some years since, and immediately after her discharge from the convict prison she was again recommitted to this gaol for disorderly conduct in the streets of the town. During the present year she has been five times in custody, always on the same charge. Another woman, M. C., twenty-five years of age, now in custody, has been forty-seven times convicted; at the time of my visit she expressed to me her anxiety to be placed in an asylum, but unfortunately there is no such institution amongst the charitable establishments of Drogheda. Her present life is spent alternately between the gaol and the workhouse, but she will not remain in the latter institution. This woman has during 1868, previously to my visit, been four times convicted; she is now under sentence of imprisonment for two months. Her case is that of the great majority of her class.

During the past year only six persons were committed for offences within this borough of a character to be tried by jury, of these three were convicted; all the other offenders were summarily adjudicated on by the magistrates at petty sessions. The criminal Judge at assizes has seldom a prisoner for trial in this jurisdiction.

Juveniles.

Six juveniles (males) were committed to this gaol during the six months which preceded my visit in November, 1868; 3 of these were charged with larceny, one was acquitted, the other two, aged respectively ten and a-half and thirteen years (brothers), were convicted of stealing a pigeon and sentenced to one month's imprisonment each. The three other juveniles committed during the year were for absconding from the workhouse, from a Reformatory, and leaving service. Three juveniles (males) were committed in 1867, all for trifling offences which were summarily adjudicated on by the magistrates of the district; two were sentenced for one month, and one for fourteen days.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	2	1	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	3	2	Store Rooms,	2	–
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	23	7	Drying Room—Slides in Laundry.		
			Lavatories,	2	1
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Baths,	3	2
Number of Beds in such rooms,	2	–	Privies,	3	2
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Water-closets,	2	1
Chapel,	1	–	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	2	2
Worksheds,	5	–	Pumps,	1	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	21	16
Sheets, pairs of,	40	20
Rugs,	30	7
Hammocks or Cots,	18	–
Bed-ticks,	21	16
Bedsteads,	19	–

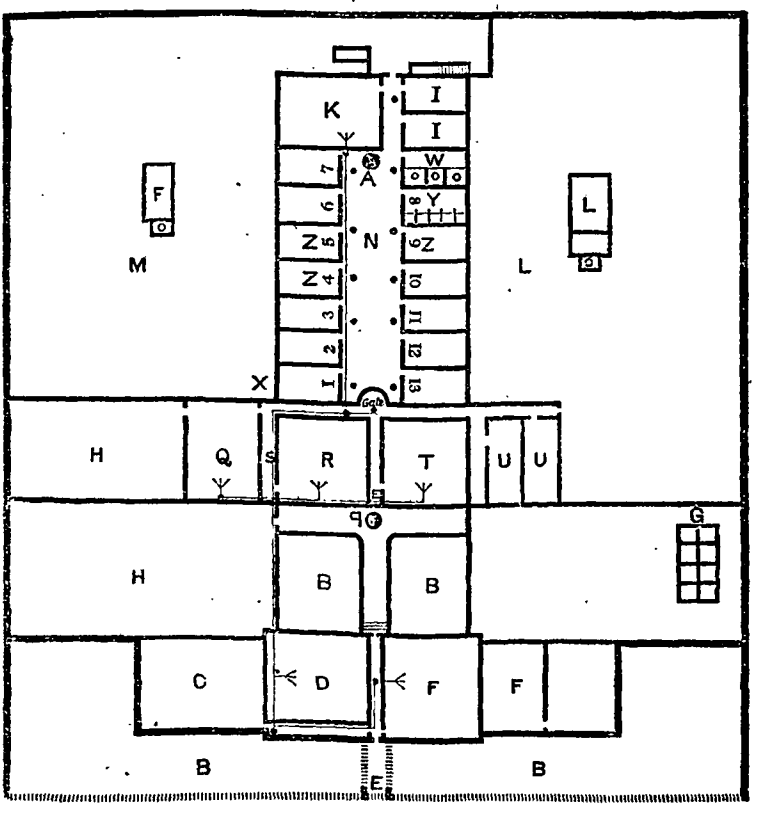
Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	20	9
Jackets,	8	8
Vests,	8	8
Trowsers,	10	10
Caps,	6	6
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	12	12
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8	6

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	20	6
Gowns,	20	10
Petticoats,	10	10
Aprons,	10	6
Neckerchiefs,	12	–
Caps,	12	8
Stockings, pairs of,	12	4
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	10	2

Plan.



A, circular stairs; Z Z, separate cells for prisoners; Y, lavatory; E E, entrances; B B, grass plots; C, coal-yard; D, office; F F, turnkeys' rooms; G, sheds for stone-breakers; H H, male and female hospital and master debtors' yards; P, pumps; Q, male hospital on ground-floor, marshalsea over head stairs; R and T, female hospital and board-room, governor's apartments overhead; U U, solitary cells not used: female debtors' room overhead; L, female exercising ground, with laundry and straw-house; M, male exercising ground, with fumigating store in centre; N, centre hall of separate prison; I I, baths and *store*; K, *kitchen*, with *lavatories* and water-closet overhead, and chapel and tank on third story; W, water-closet; X, door into male exercising ground, an insecure spot, where a prisoner escaped in 1867.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

I found this gaol when I made my inspection in a satisfactory state of cleanliness, order, and discipline. The buildings are all in sound repair and well kept, but the woodwork requires to be painted. The ventilation of the buildings is good, the very objectionable cess-pool under the walls of the gaol has been removed, and a proper sewer has now been made, at a trifling cost, as it was mainly done by prison labour. Another sewer requires to be reconstructed when an opportunity offers, and a sufficient number of male prisoners are in custody.

The supply of prison clothing, bedding, sheets, blankets, and rugs is sufficient; but a few of the blankets and rugs are thin and worn; cots with beds stuffed with straw are here in use, and the bedclothes are folded in them during the day; I prefer hammocks without stuffing for beds for prisoners, as prohibited articles are frequently concealed in straw or fibre when used; the bed clothes also should not be wrapped up, as at present, but properly ventilated during the day, and left open for inspection.

There are three good baths in this prison, one on each floor, with hot and cold water, so that the ninth rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, can be carried out without difficulty. Water for prison use is obtained from a deep well at P on the ground plan of the gaol, and is driven into the cisterns under the floor of the chapel by the power of a wheel-pump, with a double crank-handle, worked by the prisoners. The supply is ample, but it has been suggested to connect the prison pipes by a branch from the town main, which would establish an unfailing supply; it has, however, not been carried out, as the cost of the water would be considerable.

A prisoner effected his escape in December, 1866, at the angle V on the plan of the gaol, where a cross-wall is built against the boundary wall, and a similar spot in the next yard is rendered insecure from the same cause. Both angles could, however, without difficulty, be made inaccessible for climbing.

Gas is supplied to the central hall, the kitchen, the debtors' rooms, the stores, and the hospital, but not to the cells of the prisoners. I am informed that the traps in the doors of the cells remain open after nightfall, to enable the prisoners to see in their cells by the light of the gas in the central hall.

Since last inspection no alteration has been made in the buildings.

Unlock is held in this goal at 6·30, A.M., and the prisoners are locked in their cells at 6 P.M., both in summer and winter. The gas in the central hall is kept lighting at night until 10 P.M.; but the prison cells remain in darkness during the short days of winter for a period of twelve hours and a half. The Governor, and the officers in charge, each in his or her class, attend lock-up. At between 9 and 10 o'clock the final rounds are made, and the Governor frequently visits the prison at uncertain hours during the night. No night-watch is held after ten o'clock, P.M., when the turnkey on duty goes to bed, unless political prisoners are in charge; but the Governor informs me that he can from his bedroom hear the smallest noise in the prison, and he has bells in his room by which he can call up the turnkey or the matron, should a cell-gong sound, and a prisoner require their aid.

No escape has been attempted from the goal during the present year, or since that already referred to in 1866.

Photography is not in use here. It might be turned to advantage in the detection of criminals from other districts, who are committed to this gaol, and a photographer in the town might be employed on such occasions at a price agreed upon.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Punishments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	1	1	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	4	3

These were all inflicted by the Governor, and the record duly submitted to the Board at its meetings. The number of individuals punished were five, two were twice punished.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Tinsmith, ...	1	–
Plastering and whitewashing, . . .	1	–
Picking oakum, ...	1	4
Sewing and knitting, ...	–	5
Laundry and prison duties, . . .	–	1
Total, ...	3	10

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour, ...	3	10
Unemployed, ...	1	–
Discharged, ...	1	–
Total in custody, . .	5	10

The Governor here turns all the land belonging to the prison to a useful purpose, and plants, by prison labour, potatoes and other vegetables for the food of the prisoners, on all the spots where a crop can be obtained. At the time of my visit there was, in store, a supply of good potatoes, grown on the land.

The male prisoners are employed in pumping water, making mats and brushes of cocoa fibre and bass of different descriptions. When a tradesman is in custody, his skill is utilized for the benefit of the establishment; a turner was so employed on the day of inspection. Men and women both are employed to tease cocoa fibre; the women also sew, and wash the prison clothing and linen.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
	M.	M.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	61	62
Average daily number of pupils, . .	6·85	5·2
Number of days on which school was held, .	305	260

School-hours—Males, from 12 till 2, P.M.

All prisoners who are capable to learn attend school, but the males receive educational teaching in the chapel, which is on the top corridor in the quarters allotted for females. It is most objectionable that male officers and prisoners should pass constantly through the female prison to the school as at present, and I would urge the Board to discontinue the practice. School for males might either be held over the kitchen (marked K on the plan), or in the central hall; but on no account should men pass backwards and forwards to the female prison; indeed, the imperfect separation of the sexes in this prison is the greatest defect in the establishment. Again, the 6th sec. of the Prisons Act directs that "*One or more chapel or chapels shall be provided in every prison, and*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

shall be strictly set apart for religious worship, or for the occasional religious and moral instruction of the prisoners, and shall never be appropriated or employed for any other purpose whatsoever." It is therefore, apart from other objections, illegal to use the chapel for any other purpose than those mentioned in the section of the Act. The male teacher who is likewise assistant turnkey and clerk, was appointed to the office after examination by the Inspector of the National Board of Education, and is well qualified; but the school is not in connexion with any public educational body, or inspected by their officers.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal, and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. of brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—3 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz of brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Juveniles.—2 oz. of oatmeal and 3 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz of brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Prisoners seven days and under get no supper. The males get 1 pint of vegetable soup instead of new milk at dinner, and the females ¾ pint.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 20 lbs., 3*s.*; ditto, brown, per 20 lbs., 2*s.* 5*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.* 8*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.* meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.*; straw, per cwt., 11*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* 10*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.*

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1865, . £9 11*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £13 12*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £18 17*s.* 6*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·15*d.* | 1866, . 2·3*d.* | 1867, . 2·76*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £398 0*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £404 16*s.* 8½*d.* | 1867, . £420 9*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £33 18*s.* 0·37*d.* | 1866, . £31 6*s.* 8·16*d.* | 1867, . £29 15*s.* 2·1*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . — | 1867, . £3 8*s.* 0*d.*

Amount repaid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners:—

1865, . £45 7*s.* 11*d.* | 1866, . £45 9*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £41 18*s.* 7*d.*

The food prepared for the use of the prisoners on the day of my inspection was excellent, and I observe that the chaplains almost always report favourably of the supply furnished by the contractor. Since the new dietary has been in use, no extra diet has been given to sane prisoners not in hospital. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and no complaint was made to me by any.

Books and Accounts.

The Governor keeps the books and registries of the prison, without assistance except occasionally from the clerk and schoolmaster. The books are kept with care and attention. The various forms directed by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspector-General, are in use, and the Officer's Conduct Book, in which the

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

conduct of all the subordinates of the establishment is registered, has been adopted. The superior officers have journals; in that of the Governor all occurrences which are noteworthy are entered. As suggested in the report of the Inspector-General for 1867, the Governor has adopted a check on officers leaving the prison; they now produce a ticket signed by the Governor before they are permitted to pass the gate.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		*Resident.*	
Robert Pentland, esq., Local Inspector,	£10	Patrick Murtagh, Governor,	£80
Rev. John G. Eccles, Protestant Chaplain,	30	William Tottenham, Turnkey, a *Weaver*,	20
Rev. James Powderly, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	Nicholas Furlong, Turnkey,	20
Robert Pentland, Surgeon,*	—	Richard Bourke, Clerk to the Board, Schoolmaster, and Assistant Turnkey,	25
		Margaret Bourke, Matron,	15

All the intern officers receive rations of bread and milk, and allowances of coal, gas, and soap.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	96	80
Chaplain, Established Church,	160	132
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	157	131
Surgeon,	96	80

All the intern officers are pensioners with salaries; the Governor is an old Constabulary officer, appointed from his known efficiency when on that duty. The warders were all in the army, and enjoy pensions for military service.

Hospital.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	5	3	1	4	—	3	—	—
No. of days therein,	122	59	27	274	—	87	—	—
Average daily number,	3	·16	·07	·75	—	·24	—	—
No. of deaths,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£8 10*s.*		£9 17*s.* 8*d.*		£9 12*s.* 7*d.*		—	

The quarters for the sick are sufficient, consisting of one ward for either sex, but in this small prison, unless when a case of fever occurs, they are seldom used. There are slipper-baths, but no water-closets connected with the hospital.

Board of Superintendence.

Thos. Greene, esq., Mayor, Chairman.	James Mathews, esq., J.P.	Henry Hamilton, esq.
Thomas Carty, esq., J.P.	Patrick Mathews, esq., J.P.	Henry Hull, esq.
John Chadwick, esq., J.P.	Patrick Boylan, esq.	George Knaggs, esq.
George Harpur, esq., J.P.	Patrick J. Grey, esq.	John O'Neill, esq.

The Board meets very regularly on the first Tuesday of each month, and there is generally a full attendance of members. At these meetings they examine the prison books, audit and pay accounts, and transact such other business as may come before them. Small sums under £2 are included in an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Governor, who produces vouchers at next meeting of the Board. All larger amounts and payments to contractors are settled by cheques drawn in favour of each individual creditor. The officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes, after audit by a Committee of the Grand Jury.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, Inspector-General.

* The Surgeon is paid by one presentment for his attendance at the gaol and infirmary.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

COUNTY OF MAYO GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 13TH JUNE, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	3	7	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	9	4	13	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	4	5	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	9	1	10	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	–	3	3	–	1	1
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	31	20	51	–	3	3

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	67	27	1867,	56	22
1866,	68	23	1868 (day of Inspection),	31	20

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	1	6	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	5
1866,	–	4	Day of Inspection,	–	2
1867,	5	4			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	2	Debtors,	5	–
Criminals,	348	111	Criminals,	197	65
Vagrants,	–	–	Vagrants,	–	1
Drunkards,	78	12	Drunkards,	39	9
Dangerous Lunatics,	12	15	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	447	140	Total,	241	75

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	4	1	4	1	3	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	2	–	7	–	3	–	1	–
Common assaults,	70	3	25	4	24	6	8	4
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	15	–	21	2	20	2	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	5	4	8	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	–	11	–	4	–	3	–
Larceny,	42	27	12	15	10	15	6	7
Fraud and attempts to defraud,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Malicious offences against property,	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	35	5	16	6	6	2	–	–
Military offences,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Naval offences,	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	2	2	8	5	7	–	–
Revenue offences,	6	5	6	2	2	4	–	3
Other offences—								
Against the person,	77	12	96	26	51	6	–	–
Against property, with violence,	6	5	12	2	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	30	5	53	17	22	18	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	30	22	5	19	16	–	1	3
Abduction,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors (unspecified),	4	1	18	–	–	–	–	–
Sedition,	–	–	1	–	7	–	–	–
Seducing soldiers from their allegiance,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	336	93	314	104	180	63	27	19
Vagrancy,	2	10	–	–	–	1	–	1
Drunkenness,	87	15	78	12	39	9	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	19	8	12	15	–	–	–	–
Debt,	7	–	9	2	5	–	4	–
Remanded for further examination,	23	2	34	7	17	2	–	–
Total,	474	128	447	140	241	75	31	20

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868:—

30th December, 1861,	113	24th September, 1865,	109
6th December, 1862,	144	4th March, 1866,	134
30th January, 1863,	164	20th March, 1867,	93
24th January, 1864,	121	22nd February, 1868,	64

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	387	108	Once within the year,	227	54
	Twice, ,,	15	10	Twice, ,,	3	5
	Thrice, ,,	5	2	Thrice, ,,	1	2
	Four times, ,,	–	1	Four times, ,,	–	–
	Five times, ,,	–	–	Five times, ,,	–	1
	Six times, ,,	1	–	Six times, ,,	–	–
	Total,	408	121	Total,	231	62

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	40·7	17·6	—	32·9	14	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	93		20th Mar.	64		22nd Feb.
Lowest ditto,	35		20th Sept.	39		8th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	73		20th Mar.	50		1st Feb.
Ditto, of females,	29		3rd June.	23		3rd June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	19		20th Sept.	21		23rd April.
Ditto, of females,	11		22nd Aug.	12		2nd Jan.

Population, 252,796 inhabitants; area, 1,363,882 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions,	161	195	157	122	108	121	95
Acquittals,	182	190	196	142	69	83	73
Total,	343	385	353	264	177	204	168

Comparative number of prisoners of each sex sent for trial during the above period :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total number of prisoners of each sex sent for trial during last seven years.
Males,	244	275	262	204	122	168	137	1,412
Females,	99	110	91	60	55	36	31	482
Total,	343	385	353	264	177	204	168	1,894

Committals of drunkards :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868 (5½ months).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To Castlebar Gaol,	45	13	45	10	57	16	87	15	78	12	39	9
To the Bridewells of the county,	93	15	88	12	112	9	95	13	103	12	–	–
	138	28	133	22	169	25	182	28	181	24		
	166		155		194		210		205			

Daily average number of prisoners in custody last five years :—

1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
63	28	61	25	53	22	40	17	32	14

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Number of prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement in 1867 and 1868:—

Two sailors for absconding from training-boat sentenced to 28 days' imprisonment, half to be spent in solitary confinement.

408 male and 121 female individual prisoners were committed to this gaol in 1867, of whom 6 males and 2 females were juveniles, 344 males and 88 females had never before been in custody; 54 males and 33 females were previous offenders, some of whom are constantly recommitted; 21 males and 13 females underwent from 2 to 5 convictions during the year, and it appears from the returns in the prison office that 59 of the males and 38 of the females have been in custody in this gaol, the males 256 times, the females 257 times.

When I made my inspection, 31 males and 20 females of all classes were in charge, of these 11 males were debtors, and 8 (5 males and 3 females) were on remand or committed for trial. The convicted prisoners were 12 males and 6 females, found guilty by juries at assizes and quarter sessions, and 10 males and 11 females summarily before magistrates at petty sessions.

Referring to the periods of the sentences of imprisonment of the prisoners, in association here, on the day of inspection, I find 3 males and 1 female under sentences for two years; 1 male for eighteen, 3 for twelve, and 1 for nine months; besides 4 females for twelve, and 1 for eight months. Altogether 14 prisoners were under long terms of sentence in this associated gaol.

The prisoners under sentences of imprisonment for shorter terms were 3 males, sentenced for six months; 1 for four, and seven for one and two months; 5 females were for three months; 1 for one month, and 3 males and one female were for seven and fourteen days.

I have enumerated the periods of sentences of the offenders, whom I found inmates of the gaol on the day of my visit, because I desire to exemplify the extent of the mischief which results from the present state of the law which tolerates the association of offenders together for long periods, mutually to corrupt each other, and to show the necessity for the removal of grave criminals to a central depot, as in Scotland, in which not only contamination of the less corrupt will be prevented, but likewise an equal punishment will be dealt to all offenders, and the gravity of the punishment will not depend on the locality in which the crime is committed, as at present.

I regret to observe in the calendar of offences of the prisoners in custody, that many were of an aggravated character. Two males charged with a murder seven or eight years ago, were for trial, and two others had been convicted of manslaughter. These crimes appear to have been the result of drunken quarrels, as were also two cases of grave assault, and waylaying by farmers' sons who were in custody, on the day of my inspection, undergoing sentences of imprisonment for two years each; a boy of eighteen years was also for trial, charged with rape.

As regards offences against property, I found in this gaol 2 males convicted of sheep stealing, 1 sentenced for two years, and 1 for eighteen months; a third was for trial, likewise for sheep stealing. Five prisoners, for larceny, were under sentences of from six to twelve months each, and another for trial, was also for larceny. Some of these prisoners are old offenders.

Amongst the female prisoners, 1 under sentence for twelve months, had been convicted of infanticide, and another was for trial for the same offence; three females convicted of aggravated assaults had been sen-

tenced, one for two years, for assaulting a constable in the court when brought for trial; another for one year, and 1 for eight months; one female had been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for larceny, and two others, returned convicts, were for trial for the same offence.

Two prostitutes were in charge, sentenced to imprisonment for three months, for "loitering for prostitution."

It is painful to observe the more depraved, especially females, in association with the less corrupted. One female, S. L., now sentenced to an imprisonment of two years for an aggravated assault, is of the vilest character, and during the long period of her detention in the gaol must necessarily contaminate, by her conversation and conduct, those who are less depraved, with whom she has daily and hourly intercourse; besides the professional thieves and female shoplifters, for which this and one or two adjoining counties are remarkable, have in the gaols (all of which are in association) opportunities to recruit their ranks from amongst the prisoners and to instruct in crime those in whose company they are so constantly placed. The officers in charge of the female prisoners in this gaol are the hospital nurse, who resides in the hospital, a matron and assistant-matron. The situation of assistant-matron was vacant at the time of my visit, and, therefore, all the classes of female prisoners were in charge of a single officer. I am satisfied that both the Governor and Local Inspector are active and efficient officers, but it is physically impossible, under the circumstances of the gaol, to prevent the evils to which I refer.

On examination of the sentences of the offenders convicted in this county during 1867, I find that 7 males and 2 females had been sentenced to penal servitude, and 11 males and 1 female for terms of imprisonment of one and two years, besides 3 males and 2 females for nine, and 17 males and 6 females for six months' each. The sentences of imprisonment for periods less than six months, were 280 for males and 79 for females.

Offenders against the Revenue Laws.

I found three females in charge, convicted of illicit distillation of whisky, in the wild districts of this county, and sentenced to an imprisonment of three months each, 2 young women were sisters, the third was old and helpless, stated to be eighty-nine years of age, and who could not speak or comprehend a word of English; I found her in hospital under the care of another prisoner, as the Medical Officer dreaded that from her great age and infirmities, if treated as an ordinary prisoner, she would not survive the period of her imprisonment.

Debtors.

Five debtors males, were committed, previously to my visit, 4 of whom were then in custody; 9 males and 2 females had been imprisoned for debt in this gaol during 1867, and 7 males in 1866.

Juveniles.

Seven male and 2 female juveniles were inmates of this gaol in 1867, —one (a male) was under ten years of age; 2 males had been convicted by juries at assizes or quarter sessions; 6 others summarily before magistrates at petty sessions had been sent to reformatories after the term of their punishment in the prison; all but two had lost one or both parents. Two males, one under ten years of age, had been committed from the workhouse; 2 could read and write, and 4 were wholly illiterate. The age of neither of the girls exceeded twelve years, both had been convicted of larcenies, and both had lost their father, but their mothers were living.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Previously to my visit in 1868, 7 juveniles (males) had been committed for trifling larcenies, absconding from the workhouse of the union and leaving service; 1, a male, had been sent to a reformatory after the period of his punishment here, who, although fifteen years of age, was quite illiterate, never having been at school. This boy's father was at the time of my visit a prisoner in the gaol.

Lunatics.

I find that some insane prisoners have been committed to this gaol and the bridewells of the county, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, which directs, that after the 31st December, 1867, no insane person shall be committed to a gaol, and gives powers to magistrates to send them direct to the asylum of the district.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Workshed,	1	–
Yards,	8	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	7	3	Store Rooms,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	3	3	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–	Baths,	8	2
			Privies,	14	4
			Water-closets,	2	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	98	30	Fumigating room,	1	–
Cells to contain three persons,	14	6	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Pump,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	4	Well,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Chapel,	One.		Other Machines for Labour—Shot Drill.		
School Rooms,	1	1	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Workshop,	1	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	223½	46
Sheets, pairs of,	106	34
Rugs,	176	56
Bed-ticks,	194	61
Bedsteads,	222	12

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	69	27
Jackets,	52	53
Vests,	24	47
Trowsers,	26	49
Caps,	28	4
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	26	63

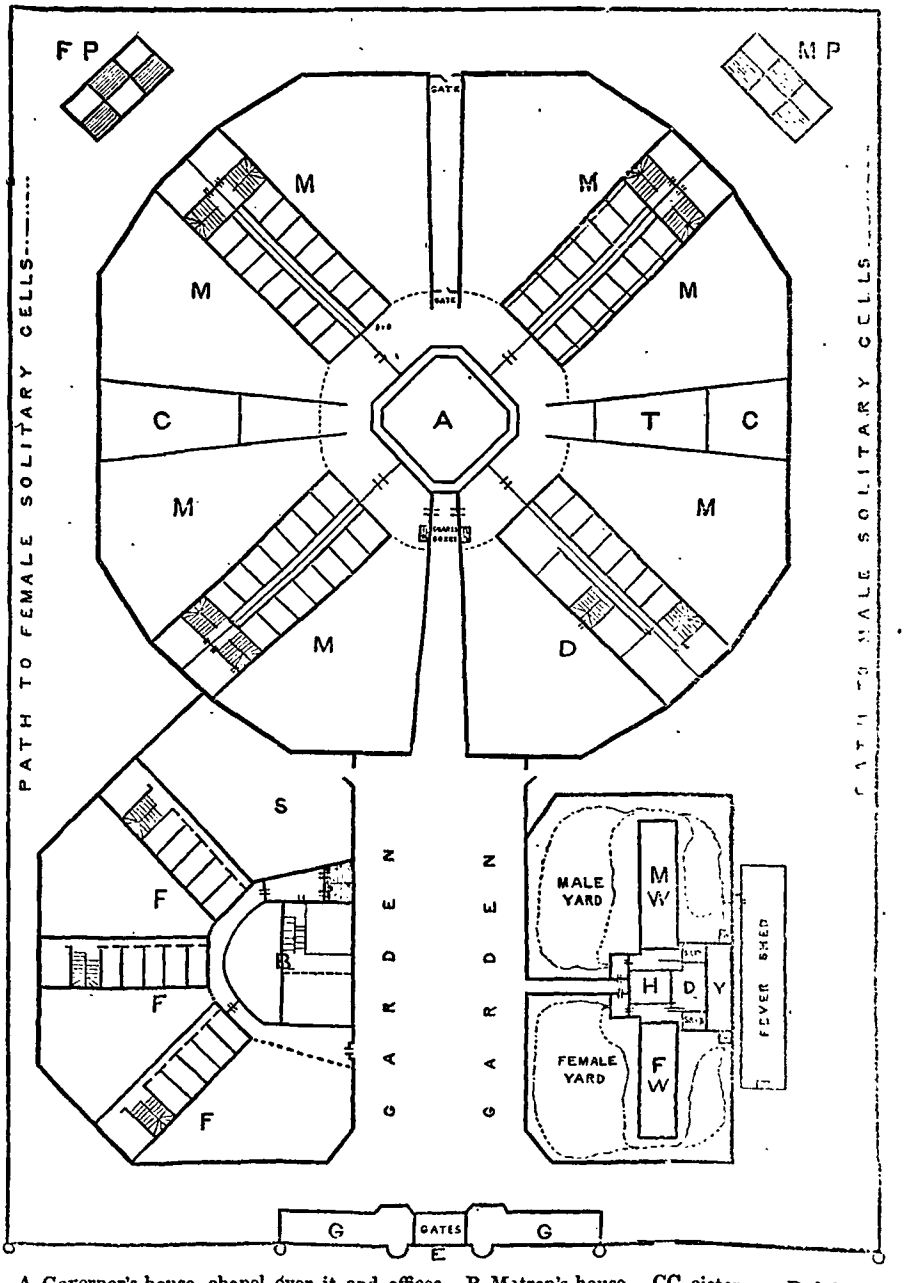
Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	31	27
Jackets,	17	30
Petticoats,	18	27
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	17	17

This gaol was, when I made my inspection, as on former occasions when I visited it, in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness. The grounds are kept with care and attention, the entrance being tastefully planted with flowers. The buildings are properly ventilated and now in sound repair; a door in the hospital then in a bad state having been since repaired. A notice of the penalties incurred by any person introducing prohibited articles into the prison, or aiding in an escape is placed over the entrance to the gaol, so that no person can pretend ignorance of the law on these subjects. This is a practice which should be more generally adopted elsewhere.

I found the clothing of the prisoners of both sexes, the bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs in use sufficient for the requirements, and some in store. The Local Inspector and Governor accompanied me through the prison, and I questioned all the inmates, and found no just cause of complaint. A master debtor complained that he was not permitted to leave his quarters for exercise after lock-up. I pointed out to him that it could not legally be permitted—the rule on this subject is distinct. A female prisoner also complained, but also without reason.

The following is the ground plan of the gaol as at present:—



A Governor's house, chapel over it and offices. B Matron's house. CC cisterns. D debtor's prison. E entrance to the gaol. FF female prison. GG officer's quarters. H hospital. FW female ward. MW male ward. T tread wheel. MMM male prison. MP punishment cells for males; FP for females. S stone yard.

North District.

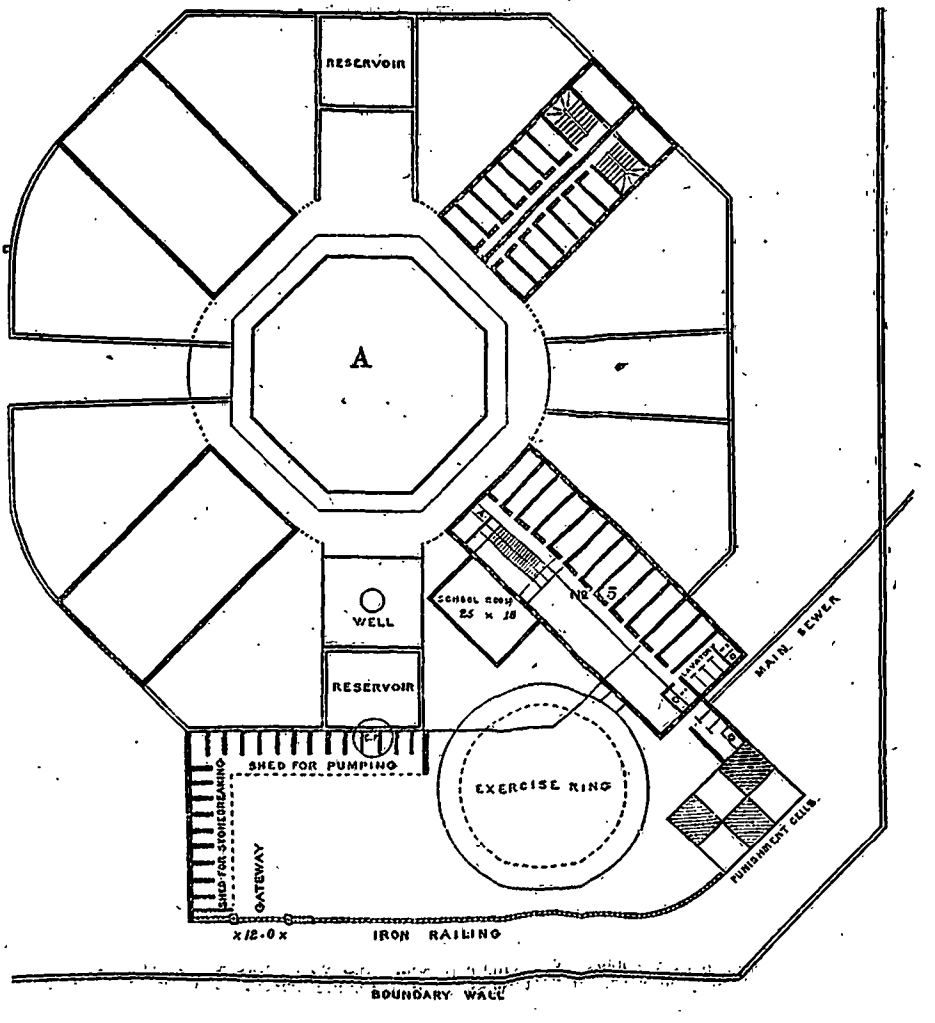
County of Mayo Gaol.

Since my last inspection, in 1866, no alteration or change has been made in the prison buildings, but a presentment was passed by the Grand Jury, in 1864, to carry out a plan for improving them, which has received the approval of the architect of the Board of Works. The presentment has been respited until the wishes of Parliament are ascertained, but as the plan then adopted, may yet be required I repeat it here :—

"It was proposed that one of the blocks of buildings marked M, in plan No. 1, be remodelled according to plan No. 2, which is suitable for an approved system of discipline.

"The building so altered can at any time afterwards be enlarged by uniting it and another block similarly remodelled to the central building at A."

Plan No. 2.



NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

"The following is an extract from the report of the architect of the Board of Public Works on this plan when submitted for his consideration:—'The new arrangement would afford a corridor with thirty six cells, with suitable convenience, an enclosed ring for exercising and a crank pump, and stone-breaking sheds for hard labour, all easily inspected by one officer, and a school-room.' He suggests a slight alteration in the method of admitting the light into the school-room, which, however, does not interfere with the plans, and can be adopted when the work is being carried out."

The supply of water from the well which is (including a jumper hole of 30 feet) 136 feet in depth is abundant since the new pumps have been placed, and a serious leakage in the main-pipe passing through the hospital garden has been staunched, but the sewerage is very defective, and although in the present unsettled state of legislation with regard to prisons I do not suggest that any expense be incurred at present, yet it is a subject of considerable importance in a sanitary point of view, and should not be lost sight of. I therefore repeat observations made in my report on this gaol in 1866 as they may be useful hereafter:—

"The sewerage of this establishment is supposed to deliver itself into a quarry on the grounds of the lunatic asylum adjoining; but although the deep drain from the area round the central block acts sufficiently, the latrine sewerage of the prison, which is at a higher level, and connected with cesspits in the yards, being ineffective, no discharge of the filth from the privies is discernible, and the water impregnated with the foul matter, which accumulates in the imperfect drainage, and cesspits must of necessity infiltrate through the soil of the surrounding area within the prison boundary. The Governor, who is most anxious to have his gaol in as satisfactory a state as circumstances will permit, informs me that he has partly filled up the cesspits with yellow clay, but the noxious deposit is apparently not discharged and must accumulate, vitiating the sanitary condition of the gaol.

"Whenever an effective system of drainage is adopted the lie of the ground will offer peculiar advantages for having one well-devised scheme of drainage for both the gaol and the lunatic asylum which adjoins.

"The evils which result from a system of imperfect sewerage such as exists here, is admirably pointed out by the Royal Sanitary Commissioners in their report in 1861, on the sanitary condition of the military barracks and hospitals in the United Kingdom. At page 163 in that report they recommend a plan which I am satisfied might be carried out here with advantage and ultimately effect a saving to the county."

The males are classified as prescribed by the Prisons Act, and the females nominally in three divisions, but with the very limited staff in the female prison supervision must be imperfect, at the same time I believe the Governor would, if in his power, carry out an efficient system. The prisoners sleep separately, and during the summer months they take their meals in their cells, but not in winter, as the cells are not heated. Gas has not been introduced into the gaol, and the prisoners are in darkness without employment during the long nights of winter. The main passages of the prison are kept lighted until 10:30 P.M., after that only the guard-room.

In summer the prison cells are unlocked at 6 A.M., and locked for the night at 6 P.M., but in winter the hours of lockings and unlockings depend on the hours of daybreak and dusk in the evening. The Governor and Deputy-Governor both assist at unlock and lock-up, each in a different part of the prison, and when grave criminals are in charge the Governor, wearing noiseless shoes, makes frequent and unexpected examinations of the cells in which they are confined during the night. Three turnkeys alternately form a night patrol until 10 P.M., when the watchman comes on duty, and remains in charge until unlock in the morning; his vigilance is tested by two tell-tale clocks placed so that they cannot be tampered with; one in the office, the other in a cell, both secured by Chubb's locks, the string of the latter passing to the outside of the buildings. The locks are repaired in Dublin. Photography has been introduced into this gaol, and with satisfactory results.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

I have suggested some inexpensive improvements in the closets of the gaol, which would be attended with a very trifling expense, and although earth closets are generally unsuited for a prison, they might perhaps be adopted here as a temporary expedient. The large boiler is wasteful of fuel, and a more economic plan of cooking the food of the prisoners might be established.*

Schools.

No schools are held in this prison, but Sisters of Mercy give moral and religious instruction to Roman Catholic females under direction of the chaplain

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan. 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	12	3	Dark or refractory cells,	4	3
Stoppage of diet,	1	1	Stoppage of diet,	–	–
Other punishments,	1	2	Other punishments,	–	–
Total,	14	6	Total,	4	3

These punishments were for assaulting fellow-prisoners, taking food, and refusing to work. They were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and the record duly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Treadwheel pumps,	15	–
Stonebreaking,	4	–
Whitewashing,	–	3
Cleaning,	–	1
Total,	19	4

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Whitewashing,	3	–	Washing,	–	4
Carpentry,	1	–	Sewing,	–	5
Painting,	1	–	Total,	8	9
Tailoring,	1	–			
Cooking,	2	–			

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punitive labour,	19	4	Discharged (before labour hours),	–	3
Industrial labour,	8	9	Master Debtors (unemployed),	4	–
Sick,	–	3	Total in custody,	31	20
Nursing,	–	1			

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1865, . £7 13*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £6 3*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £5 0*s.* 11*d.*

As the vast majority of the prisoners in custody here are agricultural labourers, it is difficult to find employment for them. They work the tread-wheel, which is not partitioned, and they break stones. I would suggest that, as a suitable employment for unskilled hands, old ropes and rigging be purchased at Westport, cut into lengths, pressed and given to the prisoners to tease. The work would be remunerative, and suited for the lower order of prisoners who have not capacity for more skilled labour. Some tailoring and shoemaking is carried on when artisans are in custody. The females sew, wash, knit, and sprig muslin. Two of the turnkeys are artisans.

* Since inspection, an American cooking boiler has been erected in kitchen, and large solid iron gates have been put up between the male and female prison wings.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—Stirabout: 4 oz. Indian meal and 4 oz. oatmeal mixed; 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—Stirabout: 3½ oz. Indian meal and 3½ oz. oatmeal mixed; 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes; 1 pint sweet milk. Females—12 oz. bread, or 2½ lbs. potatoes; 3 naggins sweet milk.

Supper.—Males—6 oz. bread; ½ pint sweet milk. Females—5 oz. bread; ½ pint sweet milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 1-lb. loaf, 1$\frac{7}{8}$*d.*; ditto, brown, per 1-lb. loaf, 1$\frac{3}{4}$*d*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 2*s.* 8*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.* 8*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·19*d.* | 1866, . 2·50*d.* | 1867, . 2·65*d.*

The Chaplains report in the tabular form recommended for their use on the quality of the food supplied to the prisoners, and occasionally exception is taken to the quality of the provisions furnished by the contractor, which are then rejected and a proper substitute purchased at his cost. Samples of the provisions remain in the board-room for inspection of the Board and other authorities. I found the food, which I tasted on the day of my visit, of good quality. The new diet is found to answer the purpose intended.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, £1,942 15*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, £1,844 13*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, £1,639 3*s.* 2½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £21 4*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £23 1*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £26 16*s.* 7·63*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . — | 1866, . — | 1867, . £1 18*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . — | 1866, . — | 1867, . £1 13*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1865, . £13 15*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £11 7*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £9 5*s.* 2*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £435 2*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £255 15*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £226 13*s.* 0*d.*

The Governor's journal is well and carefully kept, and all observations specially demanding attention are marked with red ink, in the margin. The Chaplains and Medical Officers also have journals. The Local Inspector occasionally during the week checks the accounts and the issue of provisions, and also makes a general examination of the books and registries in the prison. The property of prisoners, when they are searched on admission, is at once entered in the gate-keeper's book, and then handed to the Governor who initials the entry and gives receipts to the prisoners. The various forms of books recommended by superior authority are in use.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

The markings of the tell-tale clock will in future be duly recorded. A book is kept in which fines on officers are entered.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
John O. Larminie, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. W. B. Stoney, Protestant Chaplain,	37	10	0
Rev. Martin Browne, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	37	10	0
Edward Knott, M.D.,	50	0	0
A. T. Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Resident.			
Davis R. Young, Governor,	250	0	0
Henry M'Clung, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
Thos. B. Armstrong, Schoolmaster and Turnkey,	35	0	0
John Lynch, Clerk & Turnkey,	35	0	0
Mathew Hughes, Gatekeeper,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. Michael Bourke,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Patrick Lyons,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. James Devine, *Tailor*,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. John Macken,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Thos. Rogers, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
Johanna Latham, Matron,	40	0	0
——— Assistant *do.*,	30	0	0
Mary Cunniff, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0
Mary Hughes, Female Searcher,	5	0	0

All *intern* officers, save Governor and Deputy, receive money allowance monthly, in lieu of food rations.

Vacancies.

Alicia Clark, Assistant Matron, superannuated; Mary Jane Carson appointed in stead, and has since voluntarily resigned. Her office is at present vacant.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	174	80
Chaplain, Established Church,	181	70
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	197	90
Physician,	311	139
Apothecary,	364	166

The preceding schedule shows that all the extern officers of the gaol are attentive in the discharge of their duties, the Medical Officer more especially. The Governor holds four acres of land adjoining the prison boundary; the Deputy-Governor has a farm of about twenty acres.

Hospital.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	34	32	29	28	29	39	11	19
No. of days therein,	1,329	955	411	716	232	898	104	165
Average daily number,	3·85	2·61	1·12	1·96	0·64	2·46	0·63	1·01
No. of deaths,	4	1	3	–	1	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£8 18s. 9d.		£3 5s. 9d.		£6 10s. 0d.		—	

There are good hospitals in this prison. The wards are roomy and well ventilated with water-closets attached, and have baths. No death had occurred in the gaol previously to inspection in 1868. But one female died in 1867. No inquest was held on her body. I cannot find that the coroner ever holds inquests on the prisoners who die in the gaol. On the day of my visit the hospital for males was unoccupied, but the old woman already mentioned and three other females were inmates of the hospital for that sex.

Board of Superintendence.

General the Earl of Lucan, K.C.B.	Sir Richard A. O'Donnell, bart.	Valentine O'C. Blake, esq., J.P.
The Right Hon. Lord Oranmore and Browne.	Chas. L. Fitzgerald, esq., J.P., D.L.	Neal Davis, esq.
Lord John T. Browne, M.P.	Geo. Henry Moore, esq., J.P.	John C. Walsh, esq., J.P.
Sir Robt. L. Blosse, bart.	Anthony Ormsby, esq., J.P.	Myles H. Jordan, esq., J.P.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of business, when the inferior officers are paid and the accounts are examined. The superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes. Each creditor is paid by cheque drawn in his favour, unless the amounts are small, when all are included in one draft, and paid by the Local Inspector, who produces receipts and vouchers at the next meeting of the Board.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

I have referred in former reports to the very wretched building used as a bridewell at Belmullet, for which a high rent is paid by the county, and I beg again to call attention to the matter. Only 25 prisoners were lodged in that bridewell in 1868, and the entire cost of their food was 15*s.* 10*d.*, yet the expense to the county for the maintenance of this, the worst bridewell in Ireland, is unnecessarily great. At page 214, Appendix to the Forty-fifth Report of the Inspectors-General for 1866, and at page 196, Appendix in the Report for 1864, I have fully entered into this subject. I annex the following extracts from my report of this bridewell in 1866:—

"The premises used as a court-house and bridewell at Belmullet were not originally built for that object, but a small private house in the street of the town, with an out-house behind, have been altered to answer the purpose. In the front house petty sessions are held fortnightly, and one quarter sessions during the year. The bridewell consists of two very damp rooms on the ground floor, with two beds in the inner one; and two rooms over them similarly furnished, which are entered from steps on the outside. The outer doors are fastened with common padlocks, hasps, and staples.

"There is no sewerage, and no water on the concerns or near. The salary of the keeper is only £15, and 30*s.* a quarter is allowed him to purchase stationery, fuel, and light for the use of the prisoners, and his own. Notwithstanding that the bridewell-keeper receives only this very insufficient salary from the county, these miserable buildings cost the ratepayers a considerable sum, which would go far to repay the yearly instalments on an advance from the Treasury, sufficient for the erection of a suitable court-house and bridewell. The landlord, who is petty sessions clerk, receives from the county as rent for these premises £45, and as keeper of the court-house £8, making altogether £53 yearly; he likewise receives for stationery, fuel, and light of court-house, £6 12*s.* 2*d.*

"The required advance from the Treasury for building a bridewell could be procured, interest free, repayable in twenty half-yearly instalments, on the faith of a presentment on the rates.

"The rent of a court-house for holding petty sessions, can in no case legally exceed £10 a year."

The Local Inspector must travel 100 miles from his home at Castlebar on each visit to this bridewell; only two inspections of it were made in 1868. The other bridewells of the county were each visited four times by him during the year—one, five times. He states in his report that he travels 900 miles in the year without the advantages of railway accommodation, to inspect the bridewells of his district. Two of the bridewell keepers hold land, one is clerk of petty sessions, and two are court-house keepers. The miserable salary of £15 attached to the office of bridewell keeper in this county is quite insufficient, and the buildings are generally deficient in the primary requirements necessary for such institutions.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Westport.		Ballinrobe.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, ...	57	6	38	7
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	23	–	18	2
No. of Committals in the quarter, preceding inspection, . . .	6	8	7	1
Of whom were drunkards, . . .	3	–	3	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Monthly in some parts of the district. Weekly at Westport.		Weekly at Ballinrobe, but bi-monthly in other parts of the district.	
Committals, . . .	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs, ...	Some of the woodwork requires repair, and all to be painted; slates off roof; chimney shafts should be cemented, but I understand that a contract will be entered into for the work, for which a presentment was passed last year.		Walls of men's day-room, and one in front require plastering. The woodwork and iron doors of cells to be painted. One iron door quite out of repair; bolt broken. A few slates off roof of house; grass of yards should be mown.	
Security, . . .	Tolerably secure with care, but privies too near outer wall.		Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation, . .	Day-room and three cells for each sex.		Males, day-room and two cells with two beds in each. Females, day-room and sleeping apartment with four beds.	
Furniture and Bedding, .	Good and sufficient.		One pair of blankets very much worn. Bedding and furniture otherwise sufficient.	
Water, how supplied, .	None; must be taken from river.		None. Pump out of order	
Sewerage, . . .	None. A cesspool under each privy.		None. A cesspool under each privy.	
Cleanliness and Dryness,	Clean and orderly, but damp.		Clean and orderly, but lower cells very damp.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	4*d.* per day for prisoners of both sexes.		5*d.* for prisoners of both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£15. £6 per annum allowed for fuel, straw, and light.		£15. £6 per annum allowance for fuel, straw, and light.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is Petty Sessions Clerk, for which he has a salary of £90 per annum.		Has a farm of 15 acres.	
Date of Inspection, .	June 12th, 1868.		June 13th, 1868.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.		No prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo.

Bridewells.

—	Swineford.		Ballina.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	53	14	109	53
Of whom were Drunkards,	13	1	46	9
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	23	6	37	13
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–	26	4
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly in this district.		Fortnightly in this district.	
Committals,	Appear regular, but committals of last quarter sent to Castlebar.		One irregular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs,	In *fair* repair, except leakage from roof over keeper's room, which renders it very damp. Yards require gravel.		Building in good repair; gravel for one yard required.	
Security,	A down pipe from roof in yard for males renders it unsafe, otherwise the Bridewell is tolerably secure.		Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation,	Day-room and three cells for each sex. The keeper has a room in the Bridewell, but his family live in the court-house.		Two day-rooms and six cells for all prisoners. Keeper's apartment quite inadequate for his accommodation; he uses one of the day-rooms as a kitchen.	
Furniture and Bedding,	With the exception of one pair of blankets which is torn and in holes the bedding is good and sufficient; a new pair of blankets should be provided.		Sufficient, but some of the sheets worn.	
Water,	None on premises or within 500 yards.		None on premises or within a quarter of a mile.	
Sewerage,	None, a cesspool under each privy.		None, a cesspool.	
Cleanliness and Dryness,	Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary,	5*d.* for prisoners of both sexes.		5*d.* for prisoners of both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15; £6 per annum allowed for fuel, straw, whitewashing, and light.		£15; £6 per annum allowance for fuel, straw, and light.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £8.		None; has a pension of £20 a year.	
Date of Inspection,	June 14th, 1868.		June 15th, 1868.	
Remarks,	One male prisoner in custody.		One female of weak intellect in custody for begging.	

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Mayo

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Belmullet.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	35	9
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	–
No. of Committals in the quarter, preceding inspection,	5	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Bi-monthly in this district.	
Committals,	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs,	The roof of the building used as a Bridewell is sound, but the apartment of the Keeper and that for males very damp; flags or boards should be put under the Keeper's bed; the floor becomes mud in wet weather.	
Security,	Still insecure, but has been improved; the wall at privies has been built and the doors have new locks.	
Accommodation,	Above is a day-room with sleeping-room having two beds off it intended for females, below is like accommodation for males but very damp.	
Furniture and Bedding,	There are only seven blankets for the four beds, and one is much worn and in holes; new blankets should be provided, also tin vessels.	
Water, how supplied,	None on premises. The Keeper pays, out of his salary of £15 yearly, 1*d.* per bucket for water.	
Sewerage,	None, a cesspool between privies.	
Cleanliness and Dryness,	Clean and orderly, but lower rooms and Keeper's apartment dangerously damp.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	5*d.* for prisoners of both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15; allowance for straw, fuel, and light, £6.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	The Clerk of Petty Sessions, who is landlord of the premises, is also paid as court-keeper. The Bridewell-keeper has a pension of 1s. per day.	
Date of Inspection,	June 15th and 16th, 1868.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody on either days of inspection.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

COUNTY OF MEATH GAOL, AT TRIM:—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	1	3	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	–	5	2	–	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	1	–	1
Vagrants,	1	–	1	1	–	1
Total in Custody,	12	4	16	4	–	4

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	12	10	1867,	19	4
1866,	14	3	1868 (day of Inspection),	12	4

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	3	1	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	2
1866,	2	2	Day of Inspection,	1	–
1867,	2	1			

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1868:—

18th May, 1861,	46	6th July, 1865,	49
16th June, 1862,	48	4th April, 1866,	43
12th November, 1863,	48	20th June, 1867,	36
28th January, 1864,	35	31st January, 1868,	31

Population, 110,609 inhabitants; area, 579,899 acres.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, Stabbing, Conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, & other carnal offences,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	30	10	48	16	20	9	1	–
Other assaults,	9	–	8	–	3	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	24	13	26	8	15	8	6	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Fraud, & attempts to defraud,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit Arson,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Military offences,	9	–	3	–	5	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	7	–	7	–	6	4	–	–
Revenue offences,	8	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	5	–	–	9	2	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	–	7	10	7	6	1	–	–
Prostitution,	–	8	–	10	–	18	–	2
Refused to give evidence,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Untried on day of inspection,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Total criminal class,	109	48	110	42	76	45	11	4
Vagrancy,	2	–	5	–	1	–	1	–
Drunkenness,	19	6	10	2	19	4	–	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., c. 27)	8	5	11	1	–	–	–	–
Debt,	13	–	9	–	4	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	13	4	32	9	21	6	–	–
Total,	164	63	177	54	121	55	12	4

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	–
Criminals,	140	51
Vagrants,	5	–
Drunkards,	10	2
Dangerous Lunatics,	11	1
Criminal do.,	2	–
Total,	177	54

From 1st January, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*

	M.	F.
Debtors,	4	–
Criminals,	97	51
Vagrants,	1	–
Drunkards,	19	4
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Criminal do.,	–	–
Total,	121	55

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	153	29	Once within the year,	106	30
	Twice ,,	6	3	Twice ,,	4	6
	Thrice ,,	1	5	Thrice ,,	1	–
	Four times ,,	–	1	Four times ,,	–	2
	Five times ,,	–	–	Five times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	–	–	Six times ,,	–	–
	Total,	160	38	Total,	111	39

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	18·85	4·456	—	15·8	6·681	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	34		20th June.	31		31st Jan.
Lowest ditto,	11		19th Dec.	14		31st Oct.
Highest number of males at any one time,	31		22nd March.	20		31st Jan.
Ditto, of females,	12		23rd June.	11		31st Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	9		16th Dec.	10		7th Oct.
Ditto, of females,	1		22nd March.	2		31st Oct.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions,	55	44	36	27	31	21	32
Acquittals,	28	27	40	24	28	19	16
Total,	83	71	76	51	59	40	48

Comparative table of numbers of each sex for trial during the above period:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total No. of each sex for trial last 7 years.
Males,	64	55	53	32	48	32	42	326
Females,	19	16	23	19	11	8	6	102
Total,	83	71	76	51	59	40	48	428

Committals of drunkards last five years:—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868 (10 months).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	52	10	40	6	33	3	19	6	10	2	19	4
To the bridewells of the county,	133	38	155	26	167	23	145	14	141	15	–	–
	185	48	195	32	200	26	164	20	151	17	19	4
	233		227		226		184		168			

198 individual prisoners (160 males and 38 females) were committed to this gaol in 1867; of whom 11 males and 1 female were juveniles. Seven males were committed two and three times during the year and

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

9 females from two to four times each. 134 males and 21 females never had previously been in custody; many of the remaining 26 males and 16 females had frequently been recommitted, especially the females, for drunkenness and loitering for prostitution.

On the day on which I made my inspection 16 prisoners of all classes (12 males and 4 females) were in custody under the following sentences of imprisonment:—the males, 3 for two years, 1 for eighteen months, 1 for eight months, 2 for six months, and 3 for one month each; 2 were for trial. The only female prisoners were 4 prostitutes; 2 for loitering for prostitution sentenced to imprisonment for two months each, and 2 others not yet convicted—one of these is a returned convict of the worst character now charged with robbery from the person—she was discharged from the convict depot at the conclusion of her last sentence to penal servitude, on the 18th October, 1867, since which period she has already been three times committed to this gaol. The others have also been previously convicted, 1 fifty-six, 1 sixty-three, and 1 five times—generally for loitering for prostitution—two from the town of Navan, are often almost immediately after their discharge, recommitted and again forwarded by car, in custody of the police, to this gaol, a distance of eighteen miles, at the expense of the county. The recommittal of females for loitering for prostitution, to an associated gaol has not a deterrent effect and it entails a heavy expense on the county. I believe that the law on this subject requires to be changed. These women will not remain in the workhouse and whether in association there or in the gaol they corrupt others not of their class with whom they may be placed.

The male prisoners in the goal, when I visited were 6 for larceny—4 sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months and two years, and 2 for six months, two have been four times previously convicted of a like offence, and 1 at least of the others, who is a stranger to the district, has the bearing and appearance of an old offender and professional thief; but his antecedents have not been traced. The other males in custody were 1 convicted of manslaughter, 1 for assault, 1 for poaching after game, and 1 for begging. If the Prison Bill, introduced last session, were law, and all prisoners under sentence for terms exceeding six months were removed to a central depot, only 5 convicted male prisoners would be in custody. There were also in the gaol, on the day of inspection, 2 male prisoners for trial for cattle-stealing. No prisoner under arrest for debt was an inmate of the prison on the day of inspection.

Juveniles.

I found no juvenile in charge when I visited, and it appears from the prison registry of this gaol that only 2 (males) were committed, previously to inspection, in 1868. Eleven males and 1 female were in custody during 1867, 3 of whom were sent to reformatories after the term of their punishment in the gaol.

Lunatics.

Notwithstanding that the Act 30 & 31 Vict., cap. 118, of last session, prohibits the committal of lunatics to prison as dangerous, and authorizes the committing Justices to send them direct to the lunatic asylum of the district, I observe that prisoners admittedly insane are still committed by magistrates to this gaol, on remand, charged with assault.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Such committals are not alone manifestly contrary to the spirit of the Act, subversive of all discipline in a place of punishment, and unnecessary, but also in a recent case, it would appear [from the information I have received on my inspection], that an insane person so committed died in the gaol, in August last, from starvation, he having refused to take food after his committal. I, therefore, beg strongly to urge the magistrates of the county not to entail on persons so circumstanced the many evils which have so often resulted from sending patients afflicted with diseases of the mind to a prison, which is destitute of all appliances for the proper treatment of disease, and from the depressing influences which such committals have on a mind morbidly sensitive, sometimes produces the result which in this case ended in the death of the patient. The following are the particulars of the case to which I refer—H. D. a labouring man, in the county Meath, became insane, and was, by order of a magistrate, removed, on the 4th of August last, by the police to Navan. In that order it was stated that he was committed for being *a dangerous lunatic*. On the 6th August he was committed from the Petty Sessions at Navan to Trim Gaol, "on remand until next Petty Sessions at Navan, on the 26th September, 1868, for having violently assaulted a sub-constable," and he was then forwarded by car to Trim, a distance of eighteen miles, in charge of the police. In the order of the magistrate for his removal to the gaol it was stated that "*he had been committed for assault and being a dangerous lunatic.*" When being removed the police were compelled, from his state, to tie him with ropes on the car. After his removal to the gaol he refused food, and, notwithstanding the greatest care on the part of the Governor of the gaol and his officers, and of the surgeon, the man died on the 24th September following. I annex the report of the Medical Officer on the case, and I dwell on it in order to show the evils which result from the committal of innocent and irresponsible persons under such circumstances to a place intended for punishment :—

Henry Duke, a lunatic, and very much emaciated, was committed as a criminal to the gaol, on the 6th August, 1868, he refused to eat any food from that date until the 18th, when he began to use some food, which he continued to do until the 24th of August, then he refused every kind of food whatever, until his death, which occurred on the 24th September following.

Any attempt at introducing food by the stomach-pump had to be abandoned from the resistance he made, which would have injured him if persevered in.

A pint of beef-tea with six ounces of port wine were injected up the bowels at different intervals during the twenty-four hours.

The only liquid he drank during that time was water, of which he took about three pints daily.

(Signed), THOMAS WALLACE, Surgeon.

Trim Gaol, 12th Nov., 1868.

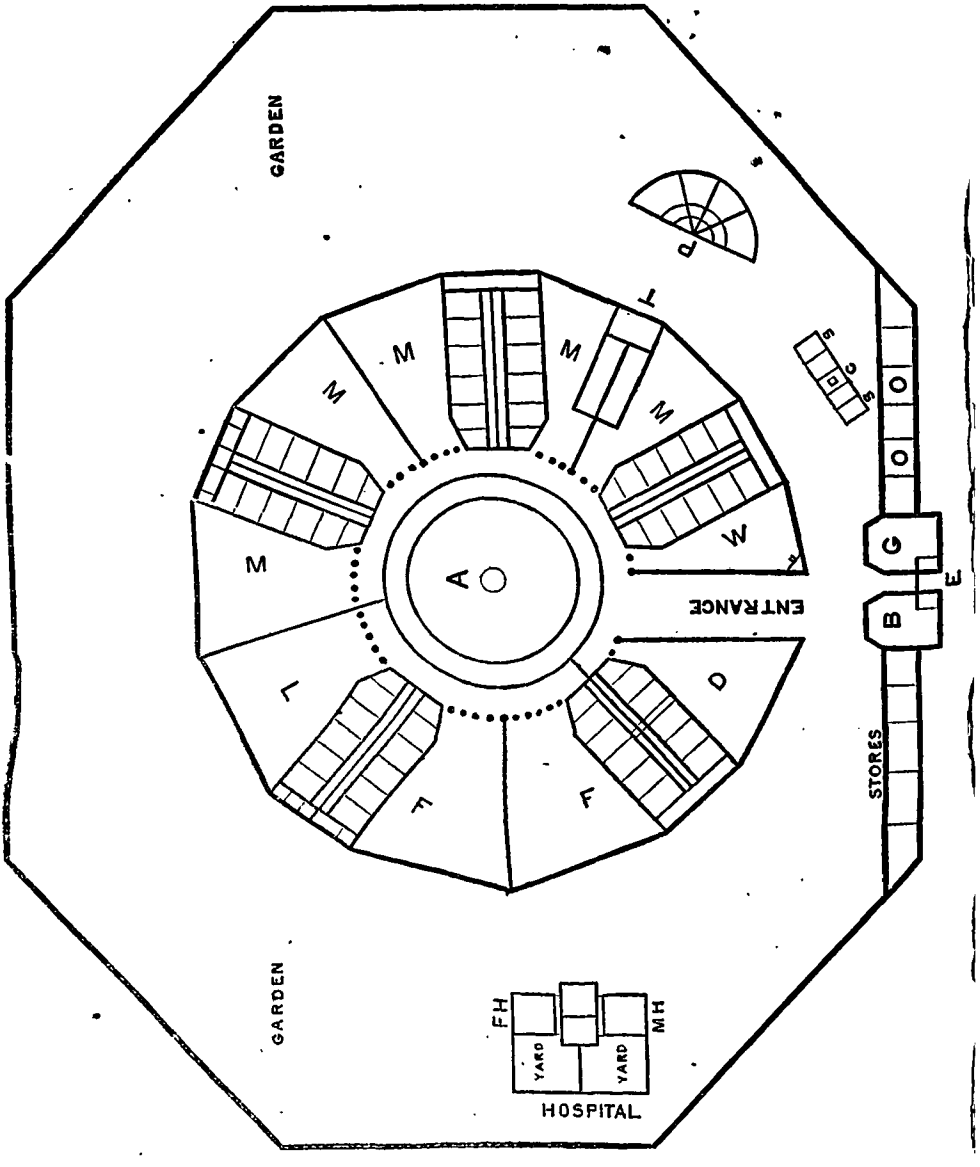
The following is the finding of the Coroner's Jury in this case :—

COUNTY of MEATH, to wit: } I certify that Henry Duke, an untried prisoner in the gaol of Trim, came by his death in the said gaol, on the 24th September, 1868, from starvation, although every possible remedy was resorted to by Dr. Wallace, the Medical Officer of the prison, and the other officials of the prison, to induce him to take food, but to no avail.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1868.

(Signed), MATHEW MARMEON, Coroner.

Plan.



A, Governor's house and offices—chapel over it; B, Deputy Governor's house; C, crank pump; D, debtor's prison; E, entrance to prison; F F, female prison; W, workshops and guardroom; P, punishment cells; T, tread-wheel; S S, stone sheds; G, Gatekeeper's lodge; F H, female hospital; M H, male hospital; L, laundry; M M M, prison for males.

NORTH DISTRICT

County of Meath Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	11	5	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells of *less* than 432 cubic feet,	50	30	Drying Room,	–	1
			Baths,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	10	6	Privies,	10	4
Sleeping Rooms,	7	–	Water-closets,	2	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	–	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Room,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	2	–
School Room,	1	–	Wells,	2	–
Workshops,	3	–	Tread-wheels,	2	–
Workshed,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	100	–
Sheets, pairs of,	196	50
Rugs,	100	–
Bed-ticks,	100	–
Bedsteads,	134	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	24	30
Jackets,	12	28
Vests,	12	20
Trowsers,	12	32
Caps,	12	31
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	12	29

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	8	28
Jackets,	8	17
Petticoats,	16	18
Aprons,	16	29
Neckerchiefs,	16	32
Caps,	16	61
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	4	29

I found this gaol, when I made my inspection, in a sufficient condition of order and cleanliness; the buildings are all in fair repair, and the roofs have lately been pointed, but the wood-work is unsound from age, especially in the female prison, and parts will require occasionally to be renewed. The grounds are well and neatly kept, and the stock of prison clothing of good quality and ample. The bedding is also sufficient, but some of the blankets though sound are thin and worn—when too much worn for bed-covering they make excellent petticoats for female prisoners, and it is the most economical use to which they can be applied. The ventilation of the buildings is satisfactory, and the sewerage is on an extensive scale, but not apparently on an improved principle—a large cesspool passes round the prison, connecting the privies, and a sewer from it leads into the Boyne. There are two wells on the premises, one outside the prison walls, beyond O on the plan, the water from which is pumped by the hand-pump C into the tank T, over the tread-wheel, whence it is distributed to the different sections of the gaol. Another well-hole under the tread-wheel furnishes the supply which is forced by the power of that engine into the larger cistern, but from its close proximity to the cess-pool the water cannot be fit for drinking purposes.

This gaol, which was completed about the year 1832, at an expense of £22,529, is, although well-placed, built after a most faulty plan, and wanting in all the requirements now considered indispensable for a prison managed on an improved system. The cells are too small for separation, they are flagged and are not heated—one section has not even sashes to the windows, but merely wooden shutters—supervision is impossible, and the prison can only be managed at a very great expense—hence each prisoner confined in it cost the county, in 1868, £83 17*s.* 4*d.*, in 1867, £76 15*s.* 11*d.*, in 1866, £54 13*s.* 11*d.*, and in 1865 and 1864 upwards of £56 in each year. The buildings are composed of five separate blocks, besides the chapel and hospital. On the day of my inspection 12 males and 4 females occupied these buildings. The male prisoners are divided into four classes and a reception ward.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

I found a wardsman in each of these class and a sixth man as cook in the kitchen; a patient in hospital required two prisoners to care him, and one man was in bed with itch; thus 10 prisoners out of 12 were employed in the prison and hospital, yet the grounds must be cared and water pumped, showing how completely the labour of the prisoners is absorbed in prison duties, hence no profit can be derived from the work of the inmates, and it is impossible that the punishment which the law contemplates for grave offenders, some of whom were in the gaol at the time of my visit, could be carried out on men who were necessarily employed at mere labourer's work, caring the grounds, pumping water, and cleaning the prison. There were 3 female officers to attend the 4 female prisoners. I have entered into these particulars because I desire to show that the expensive management of this gaol is mainly attributed to the faulty construction of the buildings, which could not be remodelled without a very considerable outlay, which the county would not be justified in incurring. From the same cause the prison staff is necessarily large, besides the extern officers and Governor there are a Deputy-Governor, 9 male and 3 female subordinate officers, and while the entire sum expended for the maintenance of the gaol, in 1867, amounted to £1,940 13*s.* 11*d.*, the salaries of the officers were £1,082 3*s.* 7*d.*, yet the Governor does not receive the same salary as his predecessor, Captain Pendleton, enjoyed. Should the contemplated change in the law, with regard to prisons, be carried out, and prisoners under long sentences be removed to a central depôt, this large and expensive establishment will become quite unnecessary for the requirements of the county.

Although I do not recommend any structural alteration in the prison, it becomes my duty to recapitulate the prominent defects of the gaol.

1st. The cells are too small for individual separation—are not heated and one section has not glass sashes. There can be no supervision over these cells.

2nd. The accommodation for debtors does not meet the requirements of the Prisons Act. That for females is merely a small room in the criminal prison.

3rd. There are not baths as directed by the 9th rule of 109th sect. of the Prisons Act.

The treadwheel and laundry are not partitioned and the drying-room is merely a room with a fire-place and two drying horses.

4th. The punishment cells are apart from supervision, flagged, open to the air, without sashes, and dangerous from the iron railings which protect the openings giving facilities for suicide. I had no opportunity of seeing those cells when the fire is lighted by which it is intended they should be heated, but I must suppose that the heating cannot but be very imperfect from the turf fire which is used for the purpose; as the Board desire my opinion on this subject, I have no hesitation in saying that the cells should be altogether disused and proper punishment cells fitted up in one of the blocks of the gaol, where the prisoner when in punishment would be under supervision of an officer, and the cell could be properly heated at a trifling cost. To alter the present punishment cells would be attended with considerable expense.

Notwithstanding that male criminal prisoners are divided into four classes, besides those in the reception ward, and females are in two divisions, yet there is no place where juveniles can be kept separate from adult criminals. Meals are taken by prisoners in their cells. No escape has been from the gaol in 1867 or 1868.

A fumigating chest in the store of male prison is used for the purpose of disinfecting the clothes of prisoners and to destroy vermin. Photography is not generally applied here for the tracing of the antecedents of strangers supposed to be grave offenders. In a few cases photographs of suspected persons were taken by a policeman stationed in the neighbourhood.

The locks of this gaol being old and worn, two dozen brass padlocks, by Chubb, of a superior description, have been procured for the cells by the Governor, who himself carefully keeps the keys. The unlockings and lock-up of the prison appears to be carefully attended to, and the tell-tale clock at the lodge is protected from being tampered with; a second tell-tale clock of a superior description has been procured but has not yet been placed. The prisoners' cells are locked for the night at 6 P.M. and unlocked at 7 A.M. The Governor examines all the locks and cells and enters in his journal the condition in which he finds them. The head turnkey afterwards tests the locks, and when the turnkey on duty is relieved by the first night watchman at 9 o'clock, P.M., he also examines all parts of the prison, and gives charge to the second watchman at 1 o'clock, A.M., who is again relieved by a third turnkey at 5 o'clock in the morning; the latter remains on duty until 7 o'clock.

Occasionally the Governor visits the prison at unexpected hours.

Gas is not supplied to the cells; it is extinguished in the classes at 6 o'clock, P.M., and in the other parts of the prison at 11, P.M.

The keys are given up to the Governor after the prison is locked for the night, and he keeps them in his bed-room; it is the duty of the watchman to call the hours and half-hours under the windows of the Governor. The toll-tale clock is pegged by pulling a string from the outside. There is no internal watch held in the prison after lock-up.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	5	–	Dark or Refractory Cells,	17	–
By Magisterial authority,	–	–	By Magisterial authority,	2	–
Total,	5	–	Total,	19	–

Three punishments were inflicted by a magistrate, a member of the Board of Superintendence, one was "to be kept in a solitary cell for one month." The other punishments were ordered by the Governor —one man was six times punished during the year, and another four times—this man who is a person of low intellect, ill-conditioned, and morose, when under punishment, in October, 1868, hung himself from the bars of the punishment cell in which he was confined, and it was with difficulty that his life was saved. He is now kept in hospital and constantly watched by two prisoners. He was sentenced to imprisonment for two years, in January, 1868, and his custody for fourteen months in this gaol will very seriously interfere with the management of the establishment.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Washing in laundry,	–	2
Sewing bed-ticks,	–	2
Pumping, cleaning prison, and other prison duties,	8	–
In hospital,	4	–
Total,	12	4

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	10	4
Sick,	2	—
Total in custody,	12	4

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1865, . £2 15*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £2 1*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . ——

As has already been observed, the labour of the prisoners is altogether absorbed in the discharge of prison duties, pumping water, the care of the grounds, &c.; a small quantity of stones was broken by prisoners in the early part of the year; but none since 17th August, 1868. The females wash and sew for the establishment.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1867. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	95	37	75	48
Average daily number of pupils,	8·05	4·56	8·19	5·30
Number of days on which school was held,	309	214	256	264

School-hours.—Males—7½ to 8½ A.M.; 4 to 5 P.M. Females—7½ to 8½ A.M.; 4 to 5 P.M.

The charge of the schools is intrusted to John Eagar, who is also first watchman and is a shoemaker by trade, but each turnkey in his own class instructs under his direction. Eagar receives £10 additional salary for the extra duties he performs in the school. It is the duty of the assistant matron to give educational instruction to the females. The chaplains do not visit the schools. The approved form of registry is in use.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal, with ½ pint of newmilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of newmilk. Supper—6 oz. brown bread, with ½ pint newmilk.

Females.—Breakfast—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal, with ½ pint of newmilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ½ pint of newmilk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, with ½ pint of newmilk.

Gruel is substituted for newmilk, as directed by the dietary table.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 8½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 8*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 4*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 4*d.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; newmilk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 2*s.*; turf, per gauge, 1*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1865, . 2·96*d.* | 1866 . 3·26*d.* | 1867 . 4·05*d.*

A good kitchen-range has lately been erected at a cost of £40, and the old materials given in exchange. It is stated to be a source of considerable economy, as the old range was most wasteful of fuel. I questioned all the prisoners in custody; no complaint was made to me by any. The food for the use of the prisoners, which I tasted on the day of inspection, was of excellent quality, and the chaplains who report in the tabular form recommended for their use, seldom take exception to the supply furnished by the contractor; occasionally the milk is objected to, and on a few occasions the stirabout. Since the introduction of the new dietary table the orders for extra diet by the medical Officer has almost altogether ceased; formerly a good deal of extra diet was given.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

All the superior officers have journals and that of the Governor is kept with particular care and attention. The various incidents which occur in the gaol are entered in it by him. The Local Inspector also notes in his journal various matters which come under his observation. There is an employment-ledger for every class, and a daily report sent in duly signed. The approved forms of discipline and finance are here in use, and appear to be carefully attended to by the Governor and Deputy-Governor.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £1,637 8s. 8d. | 1866, . £1,594 11s. 9d. | 1867, . £1,940 13s. 11d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £56 3s. 5d. | 1866, . £54 13s. 11·28d. | 1867, . £76 15s. 11·68d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:

1865, . £4 16s. | 1866, . £3 15s. | 1867, . £1 17s.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1865, . £3 3s. | 1866, . £5 2s. | 1867, . ——

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £66 6s. 11d. | 1866, £66 7s. 1d. | 1867, . £61 3s.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
Rev. C. Burton, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
Rev. C. J. Bayly, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. John Duncan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
Thos. Wallace, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Do., for compounding medicine,	20	0	0
Resident.			
Capt. A. C. Knox, Governor,	206	0	0
Adam Boyd, Deputy Governor,	99	15	0

		£	s.	d.
Turnkeys.	Edward Kellett, *Tailor and Matmaker*,	45	0	0
	James Corry,	40	0	0
	John Teelin,	37	10	0
	John Eager, *Shoemaker*,	37	10	0
	Do., Schoolmaster,	10	0	0
	William Byrnell,	32	10	0
John Smith, *Shoemaker*, Watchman,		30	5	0
Francis Griffith, Watchman,		30	5	0
Geo. Marshall, Gate Porter,		50	0	0
Mrs. Jane Gordon, Matron,		45	0	0
Sarah Savage, Assist. Matron,		25	0	0
Esther Tormy, Hospital Nurse,		20	0	0

[All the turnkeys, except Edward Kellett, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

Vacancies.

Turnkey William Savage superannuated, and Samuel Prestage, Watchman, forced to resign, 14th March, 1868; and on the 25th of same month, William Byrnell and Robert Hughes were appointed in their stead, and Maria Hatton, Hospital Nurse, resigned; and on the 11th of April, 1868, Esther Tormy was appointed in her stead. July 11th, 1868, John Smith appointed 1st Watchman, vice William Byrnell, promoted; Francis Griffith appointed 2nd Watchman, vice Robert Hughes, resigned.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The intern officers are provided with fuel and gaslight in their apartments. The male officers are provided with uniform. No other allowances are given, except to the Hospital Nurse, who gets first-rate workhouse rations.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	128	118
Chaplain, Established Church,	140	137
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	166	146
Surgeon,	274	260

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Since last inspection the salary of the Local Inspector has been raised and also those of the inferior officers, and the Board of Superintendence have come to a resolution to restore the salary of the Governor to the same amount as was given to Captain Pendleton, which had been reduced by £25, on the appointment of Captain Knox to the office.

No officer is permitted to leave the precincts of the gaol without a written pass from the Governor, except those who have permission in rotation.

Hospital.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	54	14	58	22	64	4	55	15
Number of days therein,	1,230	664	1,551	687	1,982	420	824	173
Average daily number,	3·37	1·82	4·25	1·88	5·43	·12	2·62	·55
Number of deaths,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cost of medicine,*		—		—		—		—

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to the day of inspection in 1868, and at what dates:—

1, on the 23rd of September, 1868.

There is a very large hospital building in this gaol, far too extensive for the requirements of the establishment. There are four good and roomy wards with water-closets attached and bath-room with pipes for cold water, but hot water must be carried up-stairs to it when required. There is also a large surgery, and two small exercising yards, but there is only one staircase for the use of prisoners of both sexes and the separation between them is insufficient. There was a deficiency of water in the water-closets of the hospital on the day of my visit. The medicines are procured at the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.

Besides the man who attempted suicide, with his two attendants, one man was in hospital who had been taken up for begging—he was affected with itch.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Dunsany.	Abraham Colles, esq.	George W. Cuppage, esq.
Robert Fowler, esq.	G. A. Rotheram, esq.	N. F. Preston, esq.
James S. Winter, esq.	Richard Odlum, esq.	H. Atkinson, esq.
William Thompson, esq.	William Tisdall, esq.	Thomas Fitzherbert, esq.

The Board meets on the second Saturday of each month for the transaction of business, when the salaries of intern officers and other liabilities which have been incurred are paid. All payments are made by cheque drawn in favour of each creditor, unless when the amounts are inconsiderable, they are included in one cheque and the vouchers of payment produced at next meeting of the Board. Extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

Each bridewell has been visited and inspected by the Local Inspector at least once in every three months during the year 1868.

* In the month of August, 1866, there was a stock of Medicine laid in the cost of which amounted to £16 1*s.* 8*d.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath.

Bridewells.

	Navan.		Kells.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	125	16	97	29
Of whom were Drunkards,	96	9	45	6
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	23	–	39	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	20	–	17	–
Petty Sessions, when holden,	Fortnightly in this district. The police have a lock-up at Dulcek and Julianstown, where, I am informed, prisoners are sometimes committed on remand, or for drunkenness.		Fortnightly in this district.	
Committals,	Regularly drawn.		Regularly drawn.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs,	In fair repair.		In fair repair, except that the brick floor of day-room is broken and uneven; eave-shoots required for roof; prison lately painted.	
Security,	The building sufficiently secure with care, but the locks are very bad, and new ones should be provided.		Sufficiently secure with care.	
Accommodation,	Males: day-room, and eight cells—four on each story; the lower cells damp; one good exercising yard. Females: same accommodation as for males.		Males: day-room and eight cells—four on each story; good exercising yard. Females: same accommodation.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding in upper cells good and sufficient; bedding in lower cells bad, and no sheets on the beds, but I am informed that few prisoners are placed in those cells. The furniture is sufficient, except some new tins and buckets are wanting, which, I understand, have been ordered. Some more sheets should be provided.		Bedding good, and sufficient for number of persons committed.	
Water, how supplied,	By good pump in yard.		A good pump on premises.	
Sewerage,	Stated to be effective.		Stated to be effective.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5¼*d.* for males; 4¼*d.* for females.		6¼*d.* for males; 5¼*d.* for females.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, and properly ventilated, but lower cells damp.		Clean, and properly ventilated; but lower cells damp.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40 a year, and suit of clothes.		£40 a year, and a suit of clothes.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.	
Date of Statutable Inspection,	1st June and 17th November, 1868.		1st June, 1868.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody on either days of inspection.		No prisoner in custody on the day of inspection.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN GAOL, AT MONAGHAN.—STATUTABLE INSPECTIONS, 20TH FEBRUARY AND 9TH JULY, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	2	8	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	6	12	1	–	1
Total,	21	11	32	2	–	2

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	61	17	1867,	24	14
1866,	26	12	1868 (day of Inspection),	21	11

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	1	2	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	–
1866,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	–	–
1867,	–	3			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	15	1	Debtors,	9	–
Criminals,	134	44	Criminals,	77	21
Drunkards,	104	54	Drunkards,	31	14
Dangerous Lunatics,	9	8	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	262	107	Total,	117	35

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	71	6	35	13	29	8	7	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	–	7	–	6	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on Duty,	4	1	15	1	1	–	–	–
Other assaults,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	11	12	12	15	13	10	1	3
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	10	–	6	–	3	–	–	–
Military offences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	–	1	3	6	–	2	–
Revenue offences,	5	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	4	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	6	3	6	1	2	–	–	
Absconding from Reformatory,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Having unlicensed arms,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estreated recognizances,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving service,	4	1	6	3	2	–	–	–
Having a dog without license,	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Total criminal class,	140	29	105	41	66	19	11	5
Drunkenness,	110	60	104	54	31	14	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	12	7	9	8	–	–	6	6
Debt,	9	–	15	1	9	–	4	–
Remanded for further examination,	31	6	29	3	11	2	–	–
Total,	302	102	262	107	117	35	21	11

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1867.

Committed		M.	F.
	Once within the year,	199	61
	Twice ,,	9	6
	Thrice ,,	5	3
	Four times ,,	2	–
	Five times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	–	2
	Seven times ,,	1	1
	Total,	216	74

From 1st *Jan.*, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*

Committed		M.	F.
	Once within the year,	100	28
	Twice ,,	4	2
	Thrice ,,	–	1
	Four times ,,	–	–
	Five times ,,	–	–
	Six times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	–	–
	Total,	104	31

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	19·73	16·25	—	18·5	12·7	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	55		1st Jan.	45		16th June.
Lowest ditto,	24		26th Dec.	24		12th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	33		1st Jan.	29		16th June.
Ditto, of females,	22		1st Jan.	18		19th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	11		26th Dec.	11		11th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	13		26th Dec.	10		25th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868 :—

8th December, 1861,	72	8th July, 1865,	79
26th January, 1862,	87	16th January, 1866,	64
13th June, 1863,	72	1st January, 1867,	55
20th January, 1864,	68	16th June, 1868,	45

Population, 126,482 inhabitants; area, 319,757 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions,	56	98	63	41	80	42	43
Acquittals,	41	65	101	40	59	45	59
Total,	97	163	164	81	139	87	102

Number of individuals of each sex committed during the preceding period:—

	1861.	1862.	1863	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total number of prisoners of both sexes sent for trial during last seven years.
Males,	85	133	129	59	117	79	81	683
Females,	12	30	35	22	22	8	21	150
Total,	97	163	164	81	139	87	102	833

Committals of Drunkards :—

	1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (6 months.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol,	68	40	54	24	38	30	68	50	110	59	110	60	104	54	31	14
To the Bridewells of the County,	130	55	161	54	99	76	110	73	134	80	137	77	139	61	—	—
	198	95	215	78	137	106	178	123	264	139	247	137	243	115		
	293		293		243		301		403		384		358			

216 male and 74 female individuals, including 5 male and 1 female juveniles, were committed to this gaol in 1867; of these 17 males and 13 females were re-committed more or less frequently during the year, making the total number of commitments to the gaol in 1867, 247 of males

and 106 of females. These 17 male prisoners have already 110, and the 13 females 89 convictions recorded against them in the books of the gaol. NORTH DISTRICT.

I made two official inspections of this gaol in 1868; one on the 18th February, the second on the 8th July of that year. *County of Monaghan Goal.*

I have directed the statistical tables for this report to be made up to the latter date.

On my first inspection in February, besides 14 (6 males and 8 females) insane persons committed as dangerous lunatics, 8 males and 3 females under criminal committals were in custody—1 female and 2 males, who had been convicted by juries before the Chairman at quarter sessions and 5 males and 2 females summarily by magistrates at petty sessions. Although the spring assizes for the county were to be held on the second day following, no prisoner for trial was then in custody; a number of persons, however, were on bail, charged with riots, assaults, and having arms in a proclaimed district, and, subsequently, two men were committed for waylaying and grievous assault, from which death ensued.

At that assizes the presiding Judge found it necessary to call attention to the great increase of drunkenness in the county, from which the great majority of the cases then for trial had arisen.

The following were the sentences of the prisoners convicted at quarter sessions, in custody at that inspection:—1 female for larceny, a professional thief and receiver of stolen goods, who has for many years infested the counties of Tyrone and Monaghan, now sentenced to imprisonment for two years. This woman, who is sixty years of age, has, I am informed, spent her life in thieving, and she will, it is more than probable, return on her discharge from prison, to her former occupation. It is with regret I find persons of her class, inmates of a county gaol, as I believe, long sentences of penal servitude are the only means by which the public can be protected from their depredations. The other prisoners sentenced at quarter sessions were two males, one for cattle-stealing, to be imprisoned for sixteen months; he has been twice before convicted by magistrates of larceny, and is also supposed to be a returned convict; the other, convicted of assault and stabbing, had been sentenced for six months.

The prisoners convicted at petty sessions were two females, for larceny, both old offenders, and supposed to be returned convicts; one a street prostitute, sentenced for two months, the other, a shoplifter and pick-pocket, for three months; and the observations I have already made apply equally to those women, who will return to their former mode of life immediately on discharge from prison. Two males, both strangers, had been sentenced for larceny, one to two, the other to three months' imprisonment; they also are supposed to be returned convicts, but, as photography is not in use in this gaol, their antecedents have not been fully traced. The other male convicted prisoners were two for assaults, and one for deserting his wife.

When I made my second inspection in July, eleven male and five female prisoners, criminally committed, were inmates of the gaol. The females, two, already referred to, under former rules sentenced for larceny to imprisonment for two years and six months, respectively; and two prostitutes, sentenced summarily to two months' imprisonment, each, for assaults. The fifth female in custody was a returned convict, a professional thief, now charged with stealing one shilling.

No male, tried by jury at assizes or quarter sessions, was in custody but two, summarily convicted of larcenies, and sentenced for five months each (2 and 3 months, consecutively,) two workhouse offenders (boys), and an old man for having a dog without a licence sentenced for one month, and 6 for assaults (including 2 for trial) constituted the entire number of male prisoners criminally committed who were inmates of the gaol. At

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

the assizes then held (July, 1868) the presiding Judge, Baron Fitzgerald, in his charge to the Grand Jury, congratulated them on the small amount of crime in the county, the number of cases reported since the preceding assizes being only ten.

It appears also that, with the exception of the four or five professional thieves in custody, the boys for refusing to work in the Union, and the man for having a dog without a licence, all the offenders in the gaol had been committed for assaults resulting from the drunkenness and quarrelling, which unhappily are on the increase in this county.

Juveniles.

No juvenile under sixteen years of age was an inmate of the gaol on either of my visits, although in July, three, whose ages did not much exceed that period, were in custody. From the return made to the prison office it appears that 5 male, and 2 female juveniles were committed in 1867. One was on remand at the close of the year, the others were summarily convicted by magistrates at petty sessions. One, a female, was twice convicted, having twice absconded from a reformatory. This girl, who is of a most perverse disposition, had misconducted herself in another reformatory in the south of Ireland, and was pronounced incorrigible. She was, however, with some others of her class, transferred to the reformatory at Sparke's Lake, in Monaghan, and hopes are entertained that she will ultimately be reclaimed.

In 1868, 3 males and 1 female were committed; 1 male, twelve years of age, was sentenced to be sent to a reformatory after his punishment of imprisonment of one month in the gaol. The female also, who was nine years of age, was likewise sent to a reformatory at the end of her sentence of imprisonment of fourteen days.

The Governor of the gaol very properly keeps all juveniles to be sent to reformatories in strict separation, and they do not attend the prison school, but are taught in their cells.

Lunatics.

When I visited the gaol, on the 20th of February, in the present year, 14 (6 males and 8 females) insane persons, committed as dangerous lunatics, were in custody. One of these, M. C., aged twenty-four, committed 24th December, 1867, died on the 3rd July following, of fever. The other, an old woman, A. C., aged 70, died on the 8th July from mortification, caused by bed sores and general sinking, notwithstanding that the Medical Officer had ordered her wine and quinine to support her constitution. With reference to the former, M. C., the Medical Officer remarks in his journal:—"The curious feature of this girl's illness was that from the day she took the fever she quite recovered her intellects, and they were quite clear up to a few hours before her death."

Early in the year 1869 the lunatic asylum of this district will be opened, and then this gaol will be relieved from the sad results of the Act 1 Vict., cap. 27, now happily repealed. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to dwell further on this subject than to remark that one female lunatic, M. M.,* who has now been between ten and eleven years in custody here as a dangerous lunatic was formerly a returned convict, and had been an inmate of this gaol, when sane, frequently for robbery; and, it would appear, that having been accustomed to a prison life, her constitution did not suffer from committal to a gaol, which breaks the health of so many insane persons not so circumstanced.

* This woman, after frequent convictions and imprisonments in Monaghan Gaol, was, at spring assizes, 1853, sentenced to transportation for ten years, but was discharged in September, 1855. She was re-committed as a dangerous lunatic in December, 1857, and still remains an inmate of the gaol incurably insane.

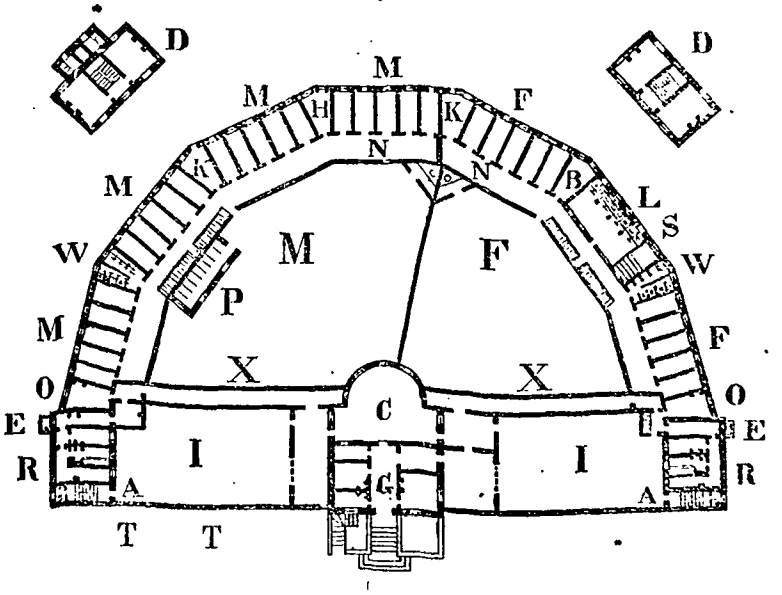
NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

In the month of October, 1868, the Board of Superintendence held an investigation into the conduct of one of the Turnkeys, who appears to have ill-treated a male lunatic, having struck him on the head with a bunch of keys. The Governor, on hearing of the circumstance, at once suspended the Turnkey, who sent in his resignation; and as the family of the lunatic were not inclined to proceed against the officer in a criminal court, it was unnecessary to take further steps in the matter. The lunatic, who was very violent and a most unfit subject for a prison, was subsequently removed to Armagh Lunatic Asylum.

The sewerage of the infirmaries, which are detached, and in which insane prisoners are kept, is defective, notwithstanding that the gaol is built on an eminence, and I observe the following memorandum in the journal of the Medical Officer on 23rd January, 1868:—"When the wind blows in a certain direction the stench from the privy of the female infirmary through the lower part of the prison is very bad; to-day it is intolerable." The lunatics are kept in the infirmaries, and the death of two out of eight within less than five months may have been hastened from this cause. The want of due separation of the insane prisoners and their sane attendants referred to by my colleague in his last report, still continues.

Ground Plan of the Gaol.



C, chapel; G, Governor's house; E E, entrance for prisoners; R R, reception wards, with baths and every appliance required; M M M M and M, male prison; W W, lavatories and water-closets; P, pump; D D, debtors' prisons, male and female, or one might be used for lunatics; O O, officers' quarters, separate from the prison, but adjoining; N N, inspection halls for male and female prisons, with stairs and galleries; K, kitchen for both prisons; H, heating apparatus; L, laundry; B, boiler and steaming apparatus for ditto; S, clothes store and drying-room; A A, stairs leading to male and female infirmaries; I I, exercising yards for invalids; X X, passages to the two prisons; T T, line of sheds for prisoners employed at breaking stones, erected against the wall A—a tramway for a hand-truck is laid down in front of them.

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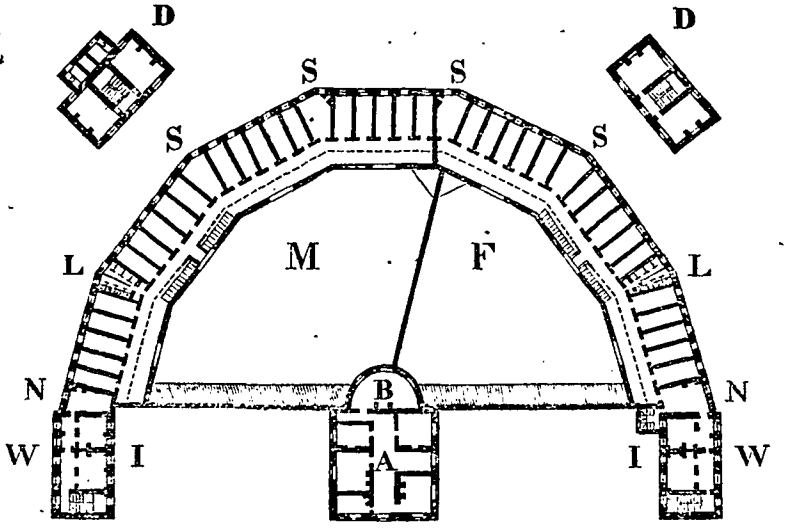
County of Monaghan Gaol.

The following is the plan of the second and third stories of the gaol :—



A, Governor's house and offices; B, board-room; M, male side; F, female side of the prison; D D, debtors' prison; S S S S, stores; L L, lavatories and water-closets; N N, officers' and nurses' rooms; I I, infirmary exercising ground; W W, hospitals, male and female, on top story, school-rooms underneath.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	2	2	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	–	–	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	3	3
			Baths,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	59	39	Privies,	4	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Waterclosets,	7	5
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	11	2	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	–
Workshops,	2	–	Crank-mill,	1	–
Worksheds,	24	–	Tell-tale clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	70	50	Shirts,	37	16	Shifts,	23	5
Sheets, pairs of,	92	30	Jackets,	12	51	Jackets,	14	5
Rugs,	63	9	Vests,	12	44	Petticoats,	26	18
Hammocks or Cots,	32	12	Trowsers,	10	36	Aprons,	14	3
Bed-ticks,	55	10	Caps,	3	10	Neckerchiefs,	6	7
Bedsteads,	26	–	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8	23	Caps,	9	11
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	5	11

I found the prison buildings in sound repair, although marks of damp, referred to by my colleague in his report for 1867, still remain. The criminal prison was in good order, the plastering on the new work in the female prison which was renewed last year having now dried out satisfactorily. The alteration made in the crank-pump, although attended

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

with expense, is found of great advantage in equalizing hard labour, and apportioning it to all prisoners. The cost of fixing clutch-brake and safety-cranks, and supplying self-acting gongs for notifying the time for changing the relays of men to work the pump was £24, this includes the apparatus for taking it out of gear when necessary. I found some of the privies when I inspected in July not in a satisfactory condition, and I have already referred to the observations of the Medical Officer on the subject.

Some improvement must be made in the old hospitals now occupied by lunatics, unless when the insane are removed to the new asylum these buildings are altogether disused, as not being required.

The ventilation in some of the cells is not sufficient during the summer months, and the bedding in use is not in a satisfactory state. The sheets were full of holes, and in the female prison only one on some beds. A few of the blankets also are thin and worn. All that could be repaired should be mended, the rest replaced by new ones from the store. The prison clothing is in fair order, and sufficient for present requirements, but some female underclothing is rather scanty.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no cause of complaint. The male criminal prisoners appear amenable to discipline; the few females in custody are employed for the most part as nurses of lunatics and to assist them to wash in the laundry, which is one of the most suitable employments for lunatics. When the insane are removed from the prison a more strict discipline in the female department must be enforced. No change or alteration has been made in the prison building since last inspection, nor do I suggest any expense to be incurred under existing circumstances.

The prison cells are unlocked at half-past six o'clock, A.M., in summer, and at seven in winter, and are locked for the night by the turnkey of the ward, in presence of the Governor, at six o'clock P.M. During the winter months gas is kept lighting in the cells until eight o'clock, when the Governor again goes round, and ascertains that each prisoner is in his cell. The night watch comes on duty at ten o'clock, when the keys are taken in charge by the Governor, who keeps them in his bed-room during the night. One tell-tale clock has been put up in the central hall, answering the double purpose of a clock to regulate the time, and a detector in case of neglect of the night guard on duty.

No escape was attempted from the prison in 1867 or 1868, previously to inspection, but a male prisoner, charged with assault, effected his escape from Carrickmacross Bridewell on the 15th of June, 1868.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	1	1	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	–	–

These were all inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor of the gaol, and the punishment book duly submitted to the Board at its meetings and signed by the chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.	M.	F.	*Industrial Labour.*	M.	F.
Stone-breaking and Crank-wheel, . . .	6	–	Shoemaking, . .	1	–
			Stone-breaking, . .	1	–
			Prison duties, . .	2	2
			Knitting and Flowering, .		3
Total, . .	6	–	Total, .	4	5

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	6	–
Industrial Labour,	4	5
Sick,	1	–
Unemployed,	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	3	–
Lunatics,	6	6
Total in custody,	21	11

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years:—

1865, . £4 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £4 5*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £12 13*s.* 6*d.*

Males sentenced to hard labour work at the crank pump for four hours daily; when sufficient water has been pumped up for the use of the establishment, the pumping machinery is thrown out of gear, and the power of the prisoners is wasted, weights being put on the axle to give the required amount of hard labour. Stone-breaking and oakum-picking for males, and knitting, flowering, and washing for females, constitute the principal employment of the inmates; but when a tradesman is in custody his skill is applied to the manufacture of clothing and other articles for the gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1867. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	13	5	–	–
Average daily number of pupils,	4	3	–	–
Number of days on which school was held,	67	45	–	–

School-hours.—Males, from 12 to 2 o'clock; females, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

It will be seen from the preceding schedule that no school was held in this prison previously to July, when I made my inspection in 1868, and the averages in 1867 were only 4 of males and 3 of females during the year. The persons appointed as teachers are, one of the turnkeys for males, and the assistant matron for females, both untrained. The school-rooms are partitioned.

Dietary and Contracts.

Of Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Month.

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. white bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. white bread, and one pint of vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. white bread and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. white bread.

Whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, Untried Prisoners, and Poor Debtors.

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. white bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. white bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. white bread, and ½ pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz. white bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint of new milk.

Lunatics—Beef and soup for dinner twice a week.

Contracts—Bread, white, per stone, 2*s.* 7½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.*; meat, per lb.; 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 9*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coal, per ton, 19*s.* 2*d*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 5*s.* 6*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1865, . 2·5*d.* | 1866, . 3·26*d.* | 1867, . 3·26*d.*

The food for the use of the prisoners on the different occasions when I visited was of good quality, but I observe that the Chaplains, who report on the tabular form recommended for their use, sometimes take exception to the milk, and on one occasion, in March, 1868, the milk is stated to have been half water. I questioned all the prisoners in custody and found no cause of complaint.

Books and Accounts.

I found the books and registries of the prison well and carefully kept, and in the forms directed by the rules of the Queen's Bench and recommended by the Inspector-General. The Medical Officer enters in his journal the details of the various cases which require comments from him. The Local Inspector verifies the receipt and issue of provisions and the accounts, but he has not a separate journal. One should be provided for him, in which he could note the occurrences of the gaol under his inspection. Members of the Board also occasionally examine the books and satisfy themselves of the correctness of the entries. I found the Officers' Conduct Book blank ; it should be at once filled up, and it would be found a valuable record of the efficiency or otherwise of subordinates, the length of service, and the claims of those officers for promotion who are punctual and attentive to their duties in the prison.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1865, . £1,318 3*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £1,300 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £1,183 9*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1865, . £21 13*s.* 5·52*d.* | 1866, . £28 17*s.* 11·9*d.* | 1867, . £31 5*s.* 8·16*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1865, . £3 7*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £1 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1865, . — | 1866, . £6 14*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £2 15*s.* 10½*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1865, . £130 17*s.* 7*d.* | 1866, . £159 0*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, . £83 12*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-resident.			
Thomas A. Young, esq., Local Inspector,	92	6	2
A. K. Young, esq., Medical Attendant,	74	0	0
Rev. Wm. R. Bailey, D.D., Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. John Bleckley, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. L. T. O'Neal, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Resident.				
John Temple, Governor,		150	0	0
Turnkeys.	Robert Brown,	45	0	0
	Alex. Wray,	36	10	0
	Thos. Dunwoody, *teaching*,	30	0	0
	James Campbell,	30	0	0
	Robert Farley,	30	0	0
	William Sommerville,	30	0	0
	Alex. M'Cormick, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
Anne Irwin, 1st Matron,		30	0	0
Eleanor Hanna, 2nd do.		20	0	0

The turnkeys are supplied with fuel and light, but do not receive food rations. Since last inspection one turnkey was dismissed, having been convicted of supplying tobacco to a prisoner, and of having delivered a letter to another prisoner without the knowledge of the Governor. On a former occasion great laxity was proved to exist in this gaol in these particulars, and the Board has now shown a determination to punish every officer found guilty of such offences. The 34th section of

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

the Prisons Act gives power to magistrates to summarily convict any person who shall bring or attempt to introduce letters, tobacco, or any other prohibited article into a gaol, and such offender shall be imprisoned with or without hard labour for one calendar month, unless he shall pay a fine not less than £2, or more than £5.

In 1868 one turnkey resigned, it having been proved that he ill-treated a lunatic in the gaol.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	180	88
Chaplain, Established Church,	161	83
Presbyterian Chaplain,	149	72
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	163	79
Surgeon,	140	98

Hospitals.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	4	3	2	2	1	1	2	3
No. of days therein,	899	925	383	461	365	365	191	191
Average daily number,	2·46	2·53	1·05	1·26	1	1	1	1
No. of deaths,	3	2	–	1	1	–	–	2
Cost of medicine,	£15 3s. 9½d.		£8 1s. 10d.		£2 9s. 6d.		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to day of inspection in 1868 :—

One the 14th February, 1867; 1 the 3rd July, and 1 the 9th July, 1868.

The old hospital buildings are set apart for the occupation of such lunatics as still remain in the gaol. I have already pointed out the defects of these buildings. The hospital accommodation in the criminal prison is sufficient for the requirements of the establishment.

Board of Superintendence.

Robert B. Evatt, esq.	Major Jesse Lloyd.	Henry G. Johnston, esq.
James Hamilton, esq.	A. A. Murray Ker, esq.	Wm. F. De V. Kane, esq.
John Jackson, esq.	B. G. Brook, esq.	John Madden, esq.
George Morant, esq.	Edward Wm. Lucas, esq.	Captain Thomas Coote.

The Board meets regularly each month for the transaction of business, when the salaries of the intern officers are paid monthly under a recent arrangement which is found to be an accommodation to men with small incomes. The salaries of the externs are presented for and paid half-yearly at assizes; also an estimated sum in advance for provisions, fuel and other necessaries, the Local Inspector's accounts having been previously audited and certified by the Board of Superintendence.

Bridewells.

As has already been remarked in former reports of the Inspectors-General, the keeper of the Carrickmacross Bridewell is an unmarried man, which is objectionable, as females are sometimes committed to his care, and there is no power given under the Prisons Act to appoint a matron to a bridewell.

In July, 1868, I was requested by the Chairman of the Board of Superintendence to ascertain why bedticks with the brand of the Monaghan Union were supplied to the bridewell at Carrickmacross, and I then ascertained that they had been purchased from the Guardians by the late Local Inspector, in November, 1856, at 2*s.* 3*d.* each, and the vouchers were produced to me from the books of the gaol.

Each bridewell was inspected by the Local Inspector once in every three months during the first nine months of 1866, but not during the last quarter, in consequence of the illness of that officer.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan.

Bridewells.

——	Carrickmacross.		Castleblayney.		Clones.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	58	33	120	27	49	33
Of whom were Drunkards, .	30	21	82	16	27	24
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	18	4	21	8	6	4
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	3	11	4	4	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly, on Fridays.		Fortnightly in this district.		Fortnightly in this district.	
Committals, . .	One illegal. A female lunatic was committed as dangerous to this bridewell in March, 1868.		Regularly drawn, but in June, 1868, a prisoner labouring under disease of the mind was committed here for assault. He broke and destroyed property, and was with difficulty prevented from doing himself bodily harm. The bridewell-keeper was ultimately obliged to fasten him down with straps, and to obtain the assistance of a magistrate.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	The prison building in fair repair, except that some plaster is off walls of hall, and whitewashing and painting required; but the outhouses are in a bad state, the water-cistern quite out of repair, and the woodwork rotten.		The bridewell was under repair at the time of my visit; some painting had still to be done.		In good repair.	
Security, . . .	Both exercising yards insecure, and the lock of the outer door of one day-room could be picked without difficulty.		Sufficient with care.		Exercising yards insecure, especially that for females.	
Accommodation, .	Males, day-room and three cells; females, day-room and two cells, one with five beds. Privy in yard for males useless.		Males, day-room and four cells, one with two beds; females, day-room and three cells, one with two beds.		Males, day-room and four cells; females, day-room and three cells, one with two beds.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Furniture, bedding, blankets, and sheets good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient. Two pair of sheets provided for each bed, so that one can always be in store to replace the pair in use. Some forms in day-rooms might be used to facilitate an escape.		Bedding and blankets good and sufficient.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

County of Monaghan.

Bridewells.

———	Carrickmacross.	Castleblayney.	Clones.
Water, how supplied,	By pump in female yard.	By good pump on premises.	By good pump on premises.
Sewerage, . . .	Stated to be effective.	Stated to be effective.	Effective.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, and in fair order.	Very clean and orderly.	Very clean and orderly.
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4*d.* for both sexes.	4*d.* for both sexes.	4*d.* per day for both sexes.
Salary of Keeper, .	£35.	£40.	£35.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.	None.	Court-keeper; salary, £6 per annum.
Date of Official Inspection.	1st June, 1868.	17th February, 1868.	7th July, 1868.
Remarks, . . .	Male and female prisoner in custody—the latter a notorious pickpocket. Local board formed.	Two male prisoners in custody. No Local Board.	One male in custody on remand 5 weeks for stabbing. A male prisoner effected his escape from this bridewell on the 15th June, 1868.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Roscommon Gaol.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 12TH AND 13TH AUGUST, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
Pauper Debtors, ...	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For further Examination, . . .	5	–	5	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment, ...	10	2	12	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	–	1	1	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders, ...	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	2	2	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors, ...	2	–	2	–	–	–
Vagrants, ...	–	2	2	–	–	–
Drunkards, ...	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody, . .	23	8	31	–	–	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Exposing Person,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Habeas Corpus,	22	–	11	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	62	13	29	7	16	3	2	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	11	–	2	–	–	–	–	
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	13	–	10	3	3	–	–	–
Other assaults,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Robbery,	15	7	8	3	4	4	5	1
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–
Larceny,	8	7	6	6	4	1	–	–
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	–	–	–	1		1
Refusing to give Evidence,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of Vaccination Act,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Attempt to commit suicide,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending boy up chimney,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Military offences,	–	–	4	–	1	–	3	–
Placing stones on railway,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	2	2	2	2	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person (Abduction),	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Against property, without violence,	12	5	7	4	4	1	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	9	15	6	15	8	7	–	2
Leaving service,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison breach,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Travelling on railway without ticket,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Fraudulent confession of desertion,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Militia offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	170	51	103	47	49	18	17	5
Vagrancy,	1	–	–	3	–	3	–	2
Drunkenness,	16	15	14	17	7	9	–	1
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	14	10	5	6	–	–	–	–
Debt,	12	1	4	–	9	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	15	4	11	–	12	2	5	–
Total,	228	81	137	73	77	32	23	8

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Juvenile.

1 male—summarily convicted for travelling on a railway without a ticket, and sentenced to imprisonment for seven days.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865, ...	45	20	1867, ...	22	5
1866, ...	36	25	1868 (day of Inspection),	23	8

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865, ...	1	2	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection), .	–	2
1866, ...	2	–			
1867, ...	–	–	Day of Inspection, .	–	–

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors, . . .	4	–	Debtors, . . .	9	–
Criminals, . . .	103	57	Criminals, . .	61	20
Vagrants, . . .	–	3	Vagrants, . .	–	3
Drunkards, . .	14	7	Drunkards, . .	7	9
Dangerous Lunatics, .	5	6	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Habeas Corpus, . .	11	–	Habeas Corpus, .	–	–
Total, . .	137	73	Total, . .	77	32

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.		*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	116	53	Committed	Once within the year,	62	24
	Twice ,, .	3	4		Twice ,, .	3	4
	Thrice ,, .	–	2		Thrice ,, .	–	–
	Four times ,, .	–	–		Four times ,, .	–	–
	Six times ,, .	–	1		Six times ,, .	–	–
	Total, . .	119	60		Total, . .	65	28

Averages &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	26·19	7·65	—	17·134	6·38	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	46		16th April.	30		12th Aug.
Lowest ditto, .	19		19th July.	19		13th June.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	33		16th April.	22		12th Aug.
Ditto of females,	13		16th April.	9		8th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	16		19th July.	14		13th June.
Ditto of females,	2		28th Aug.	4		1st Feb.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868:—

29th November, 1861,	61	29th June, 1865,	84
27th February, 1862,	75	26th February, 1866,	91
27th January, 1863,	69	16th April, 1867,	46
20th December, 1864,	62	12th August, 1868,	30

Area 607,691 acres, population 157,272 inhabitants.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions,	74	80	76	77	60	55	76
Acquittals,	86	87	90	52	19	23	22
Total,	160	167	166	129	79	78	98

Committals of Drunkards.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (7 Months.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the gaol,	20	13	21	22	13	20	16	15	14	17	7	9
To the bridewells of the county,	103	35	127	54	101	36	97	60	106	42	–	–
Total,	123	48	148	76	114	56	113	75	120	59	7	9
	171		224		170		188		179			

On the day when I made my inspection, besides 1 lunatic and 8 debtors, 17 male and 8 female prisoners were in custody. The females were—two committed for begging, and 1, a prostitute from Athlone, for drunkenness. Two others, likewise committed from Athlone, "were for loitering for prostitution," and sentenced to imprisonment for one and five months respectively; two, both old offenders, sentenced for six months, for larceny, and a servant girl for five months, for concealing a birth, these constituted the entire number of female inmates of the gaol at the time of inspection.

Besides a boy convicted of having travelled without a railway ticket, and a man sentenced to imprisonment for four hours for being drunk, 15 males were in charge, when I visited, 3 of whom were soldiers, 1 sentenced to imprisonment for two years for disgraceful conduct, and 2 for one year each, for larceny. Five others were offenders gainst the person, viz.—2 for stabbing and manslaughter, sentenced to imprisonment for two years and eighteen months respectively; 1 for felonious assault, for twelve months, and 2 for trifling assaults, sentenced for one month each.

The offenders against property were, an epileptic man, who had previously been an inmate of the lunatic asylum of the district, now sentenced to two years' imprisonment for stealing a blanket; 2 men sentenced for eighteen months for stealing wool; another for six months for stealing a mule; one under a like sentence of six months, for larceny; a workhouse offender committed for three months, for stealing clothes from the union, and 1 for one month for cutting timber.

There was also in custody, 1 male, sentenced to imprisonment for five weeks for attacking a house.

I have enumerated the different offences of the prisoners in charge, when I visited, because I wish to show, that although the sentences on the prisoners are heavy, the crimes are, for the most part, of a nature which do not show a generally criminal condition of the district, and crime amongst the female population is, in a great measure, confined to the prostitutes who inhabit the purlieus of the military station at Athlone.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

The following table shows the sentences of the prisoners in custody:—

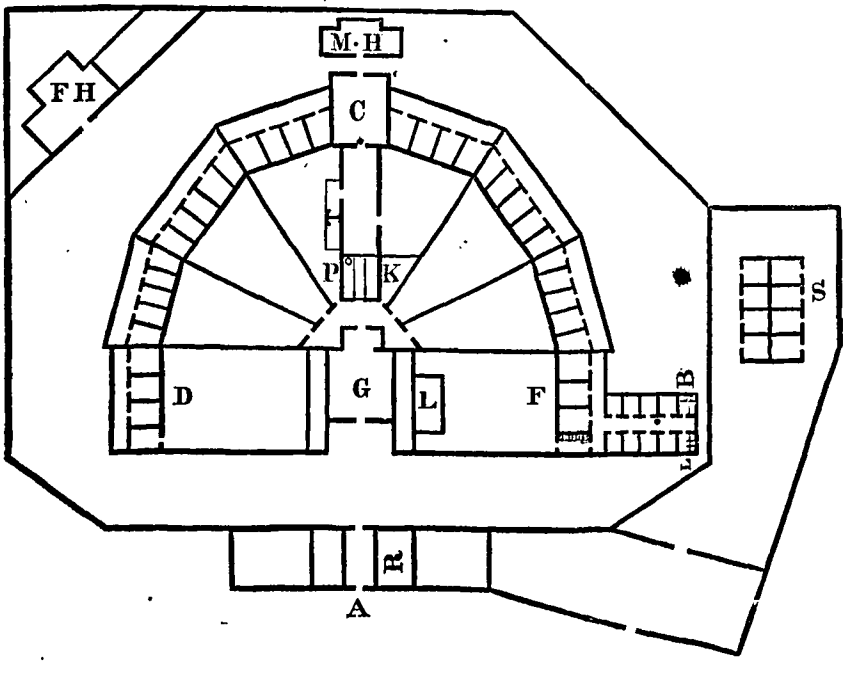
	M.	F.
Sentenced to two years' imprisonment,	2	–
,, eight months,	3	–
,, twelve months,	4	–
,, six months	2	2
,, under six months,	7	6

Thus on the day of my visit, one-half of the males under sentence of imprisonment in this associated gaol, were for periods of twelve months and upwards, but it is unnecessary for me to dwell on the evils of such association, because should the Bill introduced by Government during the present session become law, all prisoners under long sentences would be removed to a central depot, as in Scotland, where a strict discipline would be enforced.

Juveniles.

Four male and 2 female juveniles only were committed to this gaol in 1867—all for trifling offences; 3 males and 1 female were sentenced for a term of one month each; the other two for short periods. During 1868, 4 were committed; a boy and a girl for stealing turf; a workhouse offender for stealing the union clothes, and the boy now in custody convicted of travelling without a ticket on the railway.

Plan of Roscommon Gaol.



A, entrance B, baths and water-closet; C, chapel; D, debtors' prison; E, board-room; F, female prison; G, Governor's house; F H, female hospital; M H, male hospital; I, lavatories; K, kitchen; L, laundry and drying-room; P, pump and cistern; R, guard-room; S, stone-breaking shed; T, treadwheel.

Lunatics.

One insane prisoner was in charge on the day of inspection, but under the salutary provisions of the Act passed in 1867—Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, it is no longer legal to commit the insane to a gaol, and it is hoped that this man will soon be transferred to the asylum of the district. I regret, however, to observe the occasional committals to bridewells in this district of insane persons, in consequence of the difficulty sometimes experienced in finding a second magistrate to sign the authority for removal to the district lunatic asylum, and I believe that it would prevent unnecessary harassing of the insane, and their illegal committal to bridewells, or to the charge of the police, under coercion, if the law were altered and the signature of one justice made sufficient for removal to the asylum, no abuse could arise from this change, as the authorities of the asylum have power to discharge the patient when fit to be at large.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	1	Worksheds,	8	–
Yards,	7	1	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	7	1	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high=432 cubic feet,	58	16	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	–	2
			Baths,	2	3
Cells to contain three persons,	3	–	Privies,	7	–
Sleeping Rooms,	4	3	Water-closets,	3	5
No. of Beds in such rooms,	8	6	Pump,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Well,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	2	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	107	11	Shirts,	80	–	Shifts,	20	–
Sheets, pairs of,	154	–	Jackets,	13	52	Jackets,	8	24
Rugs,	124	–	Vests,	13	54	Gowns,	8	20
Bed-ticks,	118	–	Trowsers,	13	58	Petticoats,	8	12
Bedsteads,	123	–	Caps,	13	137	Aprons,	16	10
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	13	90	Neckerchiefs,	16	10
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8	26

I found this gaol, on my inspection, very clean and orderly, the prison buildings (with the exception of an old fever shed adjoining the female hospital) are in sound repair. That shed, however, is in a most ruinous state. It is perfectly useless, and such of the materials as are sound might be sold to pay for the cost of taking it down.

The entire roof of the prison has lately been repaired; the woodwork was painted in 1866; the bells are all in good order.

Since last inspection no alteration has been made in the general establishment, or in the arrangement of the buildings, and the defects enumerated in previous reports of the Inspectors-General on this gaol, still continue. Under present circumstances I do not counsel any expensive improvements, but there is one evil connected with this gaol which should be remedied as affecting the health of the inmates. I refer to the defective sewerage of the establishment, and I again call attention to the subject, because proper sewerage can be made by prison labour, and it will always be necessary so long as the buildings

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are in use, whether as a prison, barrack, or other public institution; besides I perceive that several cases of typhus fever (six cases) occurred during the past year in the gaol. The County Surveyor, Mr. Kelly, has submitted a plan for the improvement of the sewers, which I am informed has met the approval of the Board, and would do away with the evils which at present exist.

In my report on this gaol, in 1866, I called attention to the matter, and I here repeat the observations I then made:—

A privy in the marshalsea building has been pointed out by the Inspectors-General in their reports for several years as objectionable in a sanitary point of view; only water-closets should be in inhabited buildings. In order that the evils resulting from the effluvia coming from an open privy under such circumstances may be understood, I append the following observations published by the Royal Sanitary Commissioners in their report to Parliament in 1861. They state:—"It is a law of our organization that organic matters excreted from the body cannot be reintroduced into it without danger to health and life. The lungs are the medium through which aerial poisons of this nature reach the blood. The blood becomes gradually diseased, of which blanching and loss of vigour are the first effects, indicating a steady deterioration of the constitution and great susceptibility to colds from slight exposure—consumption, as well as diarrhœa, dysentery, fever, and other zymotic diseases are the results."

Again, cesspools are sunk in each of the prison yards, one close to the pump-hole, from which water for the use of the prison is taken; a sewer also passes close by. The evil is aggravated by the sinking of a new well-hole commenced last summer, even nearer to a cesspool and the sewer. This well-hole is evidently supplied with water principally by infiltration from the adjoining soil, and not from a deep spring, otherwise the supply of water would not fall off after dry weather, as at present; thus water polluted by fecal matter is in use in the gaol, imperilling the health and even life of the inmates, especially lunatics, whose low state of vitality makes them peculiarly susceptible of the poison.

The Royal Sanitary Commissioners remark—"The cesspool system of drainage is based on the assumption that the fluid shall be disposed of by polluting the subsoil, the worst possible expedient for health. Indeed drainage by cesspools is so objectionable that it ought never to be permitted near inhabited dwellings;" and water obtained from wells under such circumstances is contaminated by the "nuisances within the area affording soluble organic matter and salts, which are carried with the water to the lowest level, which is the well." The Commissioners further state that the impurities are not generally cognizable by taste or smell.

Parkes, in his work on practical hygiene, states that ten grains of such impurities in a gallon of water used for drinking purposes, are sufficient to produce diarrhœa and dysentery, diseases which appear to have peculiarly affected patients in this gaol. He quotes numerous authorities on the subject, and adds—"An endemic of diarrhœa is almost always owing either to impure air, impure water, or bad food, but is far more likely to be produced by bad water than by any other cause. The putrefying organic matter, whether floating in the atmosphere or in drinking water, is received into the mouth and produces its effect directly on the mucous membrane, or is absorbed into the blood, thus becoming the source of disease and death."

On the day of my visit, the stench from the privy in the house occupied as a marshalsea could be perceived even in the open air outside the building. According to the plan recommended by the County Inspector, the sewers will run outside and behind the prison, so that the danger of contamination, from cesspools and sewers, of the atmosphere of the gaol, as well as of the water in the well-hole, now being sunk, will be prevented. The outflow from the privies will pass into the new drains, and the cesspools now existing in each of the exercising yards, which require to be emptied periodically, and the filth barrowed through the prison, will be got rid of. A sub-main will be led from the separate cells of the female prison, and the drainage from the laundry, the Governor's house, and the outbuildings will discharge into the present main drain of the prison.

The following are other defects in this gaol:—

1. There is not sufficient separation of prisoners. The classification

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for males is under the Prisons Act. They are divided into two classes —felons and misdemeanants—each again subdivided into two more— the tried and the untried; and although each prisoner sleeps and takes his meals in his cell, no other separation is attempted. Neither the laundry nor the stone sheds are partitioned. The classification of the females is under the separate system, but I cannot ascertain that it is strictly enforced.

2. The male marshalsea does not admit of the classification which the law directs, and there is no marshalsea for females, who, when in custody, remain in the hospital.

3. The chapel is ill-constructed, and the sittings unsuitable.

4. There are no covered lavatories for males, nor baths in the prison, except those in the hospital for females, which are never used, notwithstanding that the Prisons Act, sec. 109, rule 9, enacts "*all prisoners shall have free access to the bath and necessary in their respective parts of the prison at all reasonable hours.*"

I found the bedding, sheets, blankets, and the clothing of the inmates ample for the requirements of the prison, and of good quality. A supply of new blankets was obtained in 1866, and a quantity of prison clothing is in store. The well-hole now sinking for the supply of the prison with water had reached sixty feet when I visited, and it was five feet deeper than the old well-hole. Two prisoners were then employed at the work.

Unlock is held in the gaol at six, A.M., in summer, and at seven, A.M., in winter. The prisoners are locked for the night in their cells at six, P.M., in summer, and at five, P.M., in winter. No gas-light is furnished to the prison unless externally. The Governor is present at lock-up with the warder in charge, and he afterwards visits the prison at unexpected hours during the night. He has established a system of supervision over the night patrol, which is stated to be effective. There is, however, but one tell-tale clock. It is placed in the hospital, at the farthest end of the grounds; the guardroom for the night watch is at the entrance to the gaol. The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered in the morning State Book.

Photography is in use here for the detection of criminals, old offenders, who have wandered from other parts of the country.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1867 or 1868.

Members of the Board of Superintendence give orders for visiters to see prisoners, but I understand the privilege is not often exercised.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	23	3	Dark or Refractory Cells,	5	–
Stoppage of Diet, . .	13	1	Stoppage of Diet, . .	9	1
Other Punishments, .	3	–	Other Punishments, .	1	–
Total, . .	39	4	Total, . .	15	1

The punishments in the preceding schedule were all inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor, and the record in which they were entered duly submitted to the Board at its meetings. In one case recorded—that of putting a prisoner in irons, the requirements of the law have been complied with.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	135	48	82	29
Average daily number of pupils, . . .	18.09	3·756	14·42	3·47
Number of days on which school was held, .	227	292	146	182

School-hours.—Males—10 to 2. Females—10 to 1.

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School is held in the day-rooms of the different classes for males. The teacher instructs each class separately for one hour. There is no regular school for females, but they are stated to receive instruction separately in their cells for two hours daily from the Assistant-Matron. The Protestant Chaplain visits the school, and enters his reports in the book kept for the purpose. His reports are favourable. I found no record of the visits of the Roman Catholic Chaplain. There are no maps, black board, &c., supplied for teaching the prisoners, and the teachers are untrained. The male teacher acts also as Clerk to the Board.

This school is not in connexion with any public educational body.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Stone breaking,	10 males.
Pumping at new well,	2 males.
Total,	12

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Cleaning yards,	1	–
Prison duties,	4	2
Washing,	–	3
Total,	5	5

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	12	–
Industrial labour,	5	5
Sick,	–	1
Unemployed,	5	–
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Nursing,	–	1
Attending sick,	–	1
Total in custody,	23	8

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1865, . £5 4*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £4 15*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £5 2*s.* 7*d.*

The above schedule of the employment of the prisoners on the day of my visit is, I understand, a fair sample of the work which they perform. Except stone-breaking there is little remunerative employment, hence the profits obtained from the labour of the prisoners amounted to but £5 2*s.* 7*d.* in 1867, and but £4 15*s.* 2*d.* in the previous year. Shot drill and the tread-wheel are in use. The tread-wheel is partitioned, but not the relief stalls.

Dietary and Contracts.

1.—*Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. oaten meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

II.—*Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners, and Pauper Debtors.* NORTH DISTRICT.

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Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ¼ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread and ¼ pint new milk.

Class 2 (Females).—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ¼ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¼ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread and ¼ pint new milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—5 oz. meal in stirabout and ¼ pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of soup. Supper—5 oz. brown bread and ¼ pint new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3lbs.; Class 2, 2½lbs.; Class 3, 2¼lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesday in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive in place of milk, 2 oz. of molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 8½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 0*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., £1 8*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.* 8*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 9*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 4*s.*; turf, per box, 1*s.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9*s.* 2*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 1*s.* 6*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . . 2½*d.* | 1866, . . 3*d.* | 1867, . . 3*d.*

I found the food provided for the prisoners on the days of my visit of good quality, and no complaint was made to me by any of the inmates whom I questioned. The Chaplains regularly report on the quality of the provisions furnished for the use of the prisoners. With the exception of the milk, which is very often faulty and rejected, the food supply is generally stated to be satisfactory.

Books and Accounts.

The Governor enters all occurrences worthy of note in his journal, which, as also that of the Local Inspector, is carefully kept. All the other superior officers have journals. The various records of statistics and finance prescribed by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, with the exception of the Officers' Conduct Book, are in use. The state of dietary abstract is checked and initialed daily.

None of the officers receive food rations, or allowances instead, but the warders are supplied with suitable uniforms. The officers take their meals in the guard-room at the entrance to the gaol.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £1,729 18*s.* 2*d.* | 1866, . £1,596 9*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, . £1,626 7*s.* 11*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £25 18*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £28 14*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £42 12*s.* 1*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . — | 1866, . £1 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £1 13*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £184 1*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £196 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £115 0*s.* 7*d.*

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Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.
Captain Thomas C. Knox, Local Inspector,	92	6	2
John Harrison, esq., Medical Officer,	74	0	0
Rev. Mathew N. Thompson, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Very Rev. Thos. M. Phillips, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1
Resident.			
George Speer, Governor,	200	0	0
William J. Stanley, Clerk and *Schoolmaster*,	60	0	0
Thomas Padin, Gate Porter,	40	0	0
Turnkeys: Joseph Minchin, *Weaver*,	35	0	0
Turnkeys: Daniel Huchinson,	35	0	0
Turnkeys: Thomas Henry,	35	0	0
Turnkeys: James Hanley,	35	0	0
Turnkeys: Mathew Morrison,	35	0	0
Turnkeys: Peter Bannon,	35	0	0
Maria Corry, Matron,	32	6	0
Margaret Bradley, Assistant-Matron and *Schoolmistress*,	30	0	0
Winifred Jackson, Nurse,	17	0	0

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	203	133
Chaplain, Established Church,	193	143
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	174	94
Physician,	289	127

Hospitals.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	26	5	43	8	20	3	2	–
Number of days therein,	575	471	1189	306	542	220	26	–
Average daily number,	1·575	1·29	3·257	0·306	1·48	0·22	0·115	–
Number of deaths,	2	1	6	2	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£24.		£24.		£24.		—	

There are separate hospitals for prisoners of each sex, but they are seldom used, especially that for females. The wards have water-closets and lavatories attached. No death has occurred in this gaol since 1866, when eight lunatics deceased.

The bath in the hospital is almost useless from the want of water. A boiler is placed in the bath-room, but the flue is out of order, and when a hot bath is ordered to be given to a patient, the water must be carried in tubs from the cook-house.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Crofton, D.L., J.P.	Capt. P. H. O'Conor, esq., D.L., J.P.	William Garnett, esq., J.P.
Major-General Mitchell, J.P.	John T. Dillon, esq., J.P.	Henry Smyth, esq., J.P.
Joseph A. Holmes, esq., J.P.	Capt. Thos. W. Goff, D.L., J.P.	Capt. P. Balfe, J.P.
B. W. Bagot, esq., J.P.	Thos. A. P. Maypother, esq.	Capt. H. Taaffe Ferrall, D.L., J.P.

The Board meets for the transaction of business on the second Saturday of each month, when liabilities are discharged by separate cheques for each creditor, unless where the amounts are small; they are then included in one draft drawn in favour of the Local Inspector. The intern officers receive their salaries monthly; the Chaplains half-yearly at assizes; and the Local Inspector and Medical Officer quarterly.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this county are not well maintained. The salaries paid to the bridewell keepers (£15 to each) are far too low for persons holding their responsible position. The accommodation in all is very faulty, and most of the requirements of the Prisons Act are wanting.

The Local Inspector regularly inspected the bridewells once at least in each quarter of the year 1868.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon.

Bridewells.

——	Athlone.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	39	10
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	2
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	5	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Held monthly in this district.	
Committals,	J. Q. committed as a dangerous lunatic on 17th Jan., 1868; remained in this bridewell until the 21st of the month. I found other illegal committals to this bridewell.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Roof in fair repair, but flagging bad. The cells for males very damp; the woodwork has not been painted for the last four years; outside door into yard for females rotten; the hasp of lock and bolt of day-room for males merely fastened by nails, and could be opened with difficulty.	
Security,	Yard very insecure.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and two cells below, very dark and damp; females, day-room and two cells above, with two beds in each; these cells are small, about 6 by 9 feet, and very low. Pigs are fed in a yard adjoining this bridewell, and the smell is generally most offensive.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Only one sheet on each bed.	
Water, how supplied,	One pump out of order; the water bad; a second pump is used for the water-closet of the court-house.	
Sewerage,	Stated to be imperfect.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Ventilation bad; the lower cells damp, but the bridewell clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5*d.* per day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, with salary of £7 7*s.* 8*d.* per annum.	
Official Inspection,	13th August, 1868.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody at time of visit.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

——	Boyle.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, ...	65	28
Of whom were Drunkards, ...	25	12
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, ...	6	4
Of whom were Drunkards, ...	3	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	In some parts of the district monthly, in others fortnightly.	
Committals, ...	I found one illegal committal.	
Registry, ...	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .	In fair repair, but the yards require to be gravelled, and the lower cells to be whitewashed; the woodwork should be painted.	
Security, ...	Sufficient.	
Accommodation, . .	Males, day-room, with three cells above and two below, one for drunkards. Females, the same accommodation. Two exercising yards, but untidy from the long grass growing in them.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Only one sheet on each bed, contrary to the provisions of the Prisons Act, and only straw without bedclothes in cell for drunkards; a guard bed has, however, been put up in that cell, and a shutter to the open window.	
Water, how supplied, .	A forcing pump on premises in keeper's yard.	
Sewerage, ...	Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	The bridewell clean and orderly, but long grass has an untidy appearance.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	7½*d.* per day; three meals.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£15 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is court keeper, salary £7 7*s.* 8*d.* per annum.	
Official Inspection, . .	19th June, 1868.	
Remarks, ...	One male prisoner, charged with stealing a plank, in custody since 12th June; to remain in the bridewell until next petty sessions, at Croghan, on 2nd July. As petty sessions are only held monthly in some parts of the district, prisoners are often kept here for a very long time—a female for concealing a birth, dangerously ill here from 26th February to 15th March, 1868.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon.

Bridewells.

	Castlerea.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	126	30
Of whom were drunkards,	76	10
No. of Committals in the quarter proceeding inspection,	33	9
Of whom were Drunkards,	17	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	In some parts of the district monthly; in others fortnightly; weekly in Castlerea.	
Committals,	I found one illegal committal. A lunatic female committed 5th June, 1868; remained in custody until 12th June, when removed to Ballinasloe Lunatic Asylum.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Flagging very bad; no sash or shutters to the window of drunkards' cell; all rain drifts in. That cell is unfit for human habitation; no bedclothes in it.	
Security,	Insecure.	
Accommodation,	One day-room, one exercising-yard, and one privy for prisoners of both sexes; one cell with three beds for males; one cell with two beds for females; one cell for drunkards and lunatics without window-sash or shutter; has a guard-bed, but no bedclothes.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient except sheets; only one on each bed.	
Water, how supplied,	No water on premises.	
Sewerage,	A cesspool.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head, per day.	5½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£15 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is Court-keeper.	
Official Inspection,	12th June, 1868.	
Remarks,	One male prisoner in custody charged with assault.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

County of Roscommon.

Bridewells.

——	Strokestown.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	46	28
Of whom were drunkards,	4	18
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	15	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	5
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Monthly in some parts of the district; fortnightly in others.	
Committals,	Some illegal.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair.	
Security,	The yard in front of the bridewell insecure; good locks have been provided for this bridewell.	
Accommodation,	One cell with three beds for males; a small cell adjoining for females; one cell below for drunkards; one day-room, one fireplace, one exercising-yard for all prisoners of both sexes. The keeper states that when prisoners of both sexes are in custody during the winter he allows them alternately to the fire, locking up those of the other sex in their cells. It is unnecessary for me to point out the illegality of this system.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Only one sheet on each bed, and no blanket in the cell for drunkards.	
Water, how supplied,	A force-pump in good repair in the yard in front of the bridewell.	
Sewerage,	No sewer from privy; a cesspool.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£15 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.	
Official inspection,	11th June, 1868.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. I would wish to call attention to the fact that the keeper here had a number of prisoners charged with Fenianism for some time in his custody, and was put to expense on their account without receiving remuneration.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF SLIGO GAOL, AT SLIGO—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 17TH JUNE, 1868.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	1	–	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	–	3	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	7	1	8	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	20	3	23	1	–	1

Juvenile in custody on the day of inspection, and number of times he had been committed in any previous year:—

One male, an idiot, summarily committed for begging, above 10 and under 16 years of age; never previously in custody.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	21	9	1867,	26	15
1866,	18	6	1868 (day of Inspection),	20	3

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	2	3	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	3
1866,	1	2	Day of Inspection,	1	–
1867,	6	1			

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Ligo Gao'.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	4	1	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	–	4	2	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	78	15	62	13	24	5	8	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	–	1	–	8	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	4	2	16	8	3	–	–	–
Other assaults,	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Robbery,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	–	3	1	3	1	1	–
Larceny,	10	7	23	12	9	5	3	–
Receiving stolen goods,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Malicious offences against property,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the Currency,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Military offences,	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	5	3	6	4	7	–	1	–
Revenue offences,	–	2	4	2	6	2	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	4	–	1	3	2	2	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	2	2	12	10	14	5	1	3
Breach of Fishery Laws,	4	–	10	–	5	–	–	–
Breach of Game Laws,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving Service,	–	2	5	1	–	–	–	–
Breach of Dog Laws,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of contract,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Breach of Sabbath,	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	133	33	170	62	91	21	16	3
Vagrancy,	3	8	10	3	3	1	1	–
Drunkenness,	73	47	62	45	23	12	–	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., c. 27),	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	6	–	7	1	5	–	3	–
Remanded for further examination,	61	6	23	8	9	6	–	–
Total,	277	95	273	119	131	40	20	3

Commitments.

From 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1867.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	7	1
Criminals,	193	70
Vagrants,	10	3
Drunkards,	62	45
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	273	119

From 1*st January*, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*

	M.	F.
Debtors,	5	–
Criminals,	99	27
Vagrants,	4	1
Drunkards,	23	12
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	131	40

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867. Committed—	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.* Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	191	66	Once within the year,	123	32
Twice ,,	15	3	Twice ,,	4	2
Thrice ,,	5	6	Thrice ,,	–	–
Four times ,,	2	1	Four times ,,	–	1
Five times ,,	–	1	Five times ,,	–	–
Six times ,,	2	–	Six times ,,	–	–
Seven times ,,	–	1	Seven times ,,	–	–
Ten times ,,	1	–	Ten times ,,	–	–
Twelve times ,,	–	1	Twelve times ,,	–	–
Total,	216	79	Total,	127	35

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	19·74	7·72	—	9·634	3·01	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	45		17th July.	44		28th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	16		7th April.	18		31st May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	31		18th July.	36		28th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	17		1st July.	12		10th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	10		16th April.	15		1st June.
Ditto, of females,	1		3rd Feb.	3		1st June.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868:—

27th June, 1861,	57	2nd July, 1865,	37
13th February, 1862,	60	13th January, 1866,	50
13th June, 1863,	55	17th July, 1867,	45
26th January, 1864,	52	28th February, 1868,	44

Daily average number (omitting fractions), of prisoners in custody (debtors not included), last seven years:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868 (5½ months).
Males,	30	26	24	16	15	19	9
Females,	8	6	5	5	4	4	3

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions,	44	68	23	27	21	19	19
Acquittals,	71	80	65	43	68	112	42
Total,	115	148	88	70	89	131	61

Committal of drunkards last five years:—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol,	93	31	62	12	74	21	73	47	62	45
To the Bridewell at Ballymote,	10	–	8	2	23	1	14	3	–	–
	103	31	70	14	97	22	87	50		
	134		84		119		137			

Area, 461,753 acres; population, 124,845 inhabitants.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol

The small number of females committed to this gaol is remarkable. From the preceding tables it appears that in no year since 1863 has the average number of prisoners of that sex in custody exceeded 5. On the day of my visit 3 (prostitutes) were the only occupants of the female prison, and 1 of these, who had been arrested in Sligo, is an inhabitant of the town of Ballina, in the county Mayo. In the course of the past year (1867), altogether 79 individual female prisoners were inmates of the gaol; some, however, were frequently committed—one twelve, another seven, and one five times during the year, hence the number of committals amounted to 118. One woman in charge when I made my inspection has already been 26 times convicted and sentenced to imprisonment here, and an associated prison such as this is has no terrors for persons of her class.

It is satisfactory to observe that crime amongst the female classes in this county is confined to few individuals, for the most part prostitutes belonging to the seaport towns of the district.

I found 20 males in charge, 1 an idiotic and epileptic boy, who had been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for begging; 3 were debtors; and 4 on remand, or committed for trial. Of the 13 convicted male prisoners in custody, 2 had been tried at quarter sessions, all the others summarily by magistrates sitting in petty sessions.

The following were the periods of sentences of the convicted prisoners in the gaol:—

		M.	F.
Sentenced to imprisonment for	twenty months, ...	1	–
„ „	four months, ...	2	–
„ „	three months, ...	–	2
„ „	one and two months, . .	6	1
„ „	short periods, ...	4	–
Total convicted prisoners in custody on the day of inspection,		13	3

On examining the classes of offences of the male prisoners in charge, I find that but 2 of those under sentence were for larceny, 1 an old offender constantly recurrent to the gaol. The other, his first offence, convicted of stealing potatoes. One man, for deserting his wife, had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and the idiotic boy to one month for begging. All the other males were for assaults, one of whom had been previously in custody, committed as a dangerous lunatic. Two brothers were under sentence for manslaughter the result of a quarrel arising from drink. A returned convict was on remand from petty sessions for stealing meal; and a man was in custody charged with stealing a watch, but the offence was committed in the year 1866.

As has already been observed, the only female prisoners in custody were under committals for loitering for prostitution.

Juveniles.

The idiot boy whom I found in custody was the only juvenile committed to this gaol during the five and a half months of 1868 which preceded my visit. His father is dead, and his mother has now no means of support, although I am told that neither ever received relief from the union, or had been in gaol. He is fifteen years of age, and at the time of my visit he slept in the hospital, and required the attendance of two adult prisoners to care him. Since my inspection he has been removed, by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, to the lunatic asylum of the district, where he should have been placed in the first instance.

Six juveniles (boys) were committed in 1867; 2 of whom were

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

sentenced to one month's imprisonment as a punishment for picking pockets, afterwards to be sent to a reformatory. One female was also committed for larceny in 1867. She also was sent to a reformatory.

During the period which preceded my inspection, in 1868, 6 male and 2 female prisoners were committed for breaches in the revenue laws. Five males were, previously to my visit, in the gaol under arrest for debt; 3 were inmates of it on the day of inspection. Seven males and 1 female were so arrested in 1867.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	2	Worksheds,	56	–
Yards,	12	4	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	12	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	5	1	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	74	17	Drying Room,	–	1
			Baths,	3	–
			Privies,	20	3
Sleeping Rooms,	10	8	Water-closets,	2	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	13	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps,	2	–
Chapel,	1	–	Well,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	5	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	130	14
Sheets, pairs of,	269	45
Rugs,	130	15
Bed-ticks,	128	–
Bedsteads,	112	–

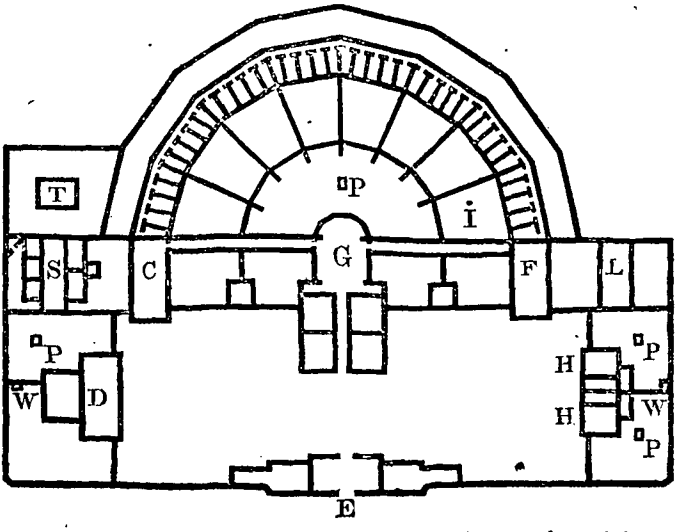
Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	50	50
Jackets,	39	36
Vests,	30	20
Trowsers,	23	22
Caps,	25	–
Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	93	–

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	25	–
Jackets,	11	16
Petticoats,	17	–
Aprons,	12	26
Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	7	10

Plan of Sligo Gaol.



E, entrance; D, debtors' prison; G, Governor's house; C, cook-house, &c.; S, solitary cells, with male store over; T, tank and tread-wheel; P, pumps; L, laundry; F, female department and matron's house; H, hospital; A, gate for carts; W, privies.

NORTH DISTRICT. *County of Sligo Gaol.*

I found this gaol, when I made my inspection in June, 1868, in the same satisfactory condition of cleanliness and order as when I visited it in former years. The grounds are neatly kept and planted with flowers; the buildings well ventilated and in fair repair, except the woodwork of some of the sheds for stone-breakers, and the sills of a few of the windows, which are unsound. Painting is also required, and the wooden gate, at A on the plan, should be repaired.

The supply of prison clothing and bedding is sufficient, and, with the exception of a few rugs and blankets, they are of excellent quality. Water for the prison is derived from a spring of good water on the hill which rises behind the gaol in Captain Martin's demesne, at about half a mile distant, and it is conveyed by pipes into two large tanks, one on each side of the gate, whence an abundant supply to the different yards and sections of the prison is obtained in ordinary years, but at the time of my visit the supply was scanty, and the Governor accompanied me to the spring, which we found choked with sods, stones, and clay that had fallen through the opening. We then arranged that a proper cover should be placed over the spring, either a large flag, or a wooden frame and door of oak or some wood which will not easily rot.

There are, besides, two pumps on the premises—the water of that in the hospital yard is excellent. The tread-wheel throws up soft water from the river for washing purposes and the flushing of the sewerage.

The marshalsea building for males in this prison is excellent, with proper separation for the different classes. There is an abundance of storage suitably fitted up. The hospital is also commodious, but the prison for criminals is straggling and very expensive to keep up; hence the large outlay on the establishment and the average cost of the few prisoners in custody is very great, amounting in 1867 to £54 1*s.* 8*d.* for each.

The defects of this gaol have been enumerated in former reports of Inspectors-General. I shall, however, here recapitulate them—they are the want of proper separation and other requirements in the laundry and elsewhere; the school-room is unsuitable. There are no water-closets attached to the wards in the hospital, although a closet lies off each which could be fitted up for the purpose; the large gate is not sufficiently secure.

I do not however counsel that any expense, not absolutely required for security or the health of the inmates, be incurred in making alterations until the wishes of the Legislature are obtained on the proposition now before the House of Commons, to remove all long sentenced prisoners and grave offenders to a central depot, under the immediate management and control of Government.

Unlock is held at 6 A.M. in summer, and at 7 A.M. in winter. The prisoners are locked for the night at 6 P.M. in summer, and 5 P.M. in winter.

One turnkey patrols at night, in rotation, in the interior of the prison, so that prisoners can communicate with him if necessary; there is no exterior patrol. Two detector clocks are in use to test the vigilance of the turnkey on duty, one placed in the guard-room, the other in the passage to the Chapel. The watchman is himself bound to report any neglect of duty which he may commit.

This gaol is not artificially lighted by gas or otherwise.

Photography has not hitherto been employed in this gaol for the detection of offenders. In a former report I recommended that a photographer in the town of Sligo might occasionally be employed, when there is reason to believe that a professional offender, whose antecedents should be traced, has found his way into this gaol.

No escape has been attempted from the gaol in either 1867 or 1868.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	10	6	Dark or Refractory Cells,	4	5

Here discipline is maintained with few punishments, and in no instance was it necessary to call for the intervention of a magistrate during the present year. Nine punishments were inflicted by the Governor, but only on five individuals; 1 female was four times punished, and 1 male twice. The record of punishments was duly laid before the Board at its meetings and signed by the chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Shot-drill,	11	–

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Shoemaking,	1	
Tinkering,	1	–
Tailoring,	1	–
Netmaking,	1	–
Washing and sewing,	–	3
Total,	4	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	11	–
Industrial labour,	4	3
Sick,	1	–
Unemployed,	1	–
Discharged (before labour hours)	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Total in custody,	20	3

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1865, . £13 9*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £10 12*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £16 6*s.* 9½*d.*

The Governor has a general knowledge of trades which can be carried on in a prison, and one of the turnkeys, Buchanan, is a shoemaker by trade, and gives instructions in his art to prisoners, another warder (Crawford) is also a shoemaker, but he acts solely as gate porter.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour exercise at shot drill for two hours, and work the treadwheel from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. daily. Stone-breaking, and in winter bone-crushing, oakum-picking, net-making, and occasionally shoemaking and tailoring, constitute the industrial employment of the males. The females are occupied at washing, sewing, knitting, and picking oakum.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	281	67	99	32
Average daily number of pupils,	15·53	7·93	15·09	6·06
Number of days on which school was held,	261	261	121	121

School-hours—Males, 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M.; Females, 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

This school is not in connexion with any educational public body; but the male teacher, who is also clerk to the Board, was trained under the Erasmus Smith's foundation; spelling, reading, and writing are taught.

School is held on five days in the week; the Chaplains often visit and examine the pupils—the Chaplain of the Established Church especially, and he expresses himself well pleased with the results of his inspections.

The Assistant Matron is appointed to give educational instruction to the female prisoners.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—Males—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Supper—Males—6 oz. of bread, and ½ pint of new milk. Females—5 oz. of bread, and ½ a pint of new milk.

Males and Females under 15 years of age—Breakfast—5 oz. of oatmeal, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. of bread, and ½ pint of new milk. Stirabout, ½ oatmeal and ½ Indian meal; bread, wholemeal.

All prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one week get (males) 1 pint of vegetable soup instead of milk for dinner, and no supper. Females—¾ pint of vegetable soup instead of milk for dinner, and no supper. Juveniles, whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one week, get only 4 oz. of bread for supper. Potatoes substituted for bread three days in the week in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Contracts.—White bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 9*d.*; brown bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 8*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 13*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.* 10*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 9*s.*

The Chaplains report favourably of the quality of the food supplied for the inmates. I found it good on the day of inspection; I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no cause of complaint.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·41*d.* | 1866, . 2·75*d.* | 1867, . 3*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of discipline and finance are kept in this gaol with much care and attention; they are in the forms prescribed by the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General. The Governor, Chaplains, and Medical Officer have journals.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £1,300 5*s.* 11*d.* | 1866, . £1,324 0*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £1,554 18*s.* 4*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years;—

1865, . £53 1*s.* 8·8*d.* | 1866, . £59 8*s.* 5·37*d.* | 1867, . £54 1*s.* 8¼*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . £2 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £2 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £3 6*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . £11 6*s.* 10½*d.* | 1866, . £11 14*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £4 14*s.* 10½*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1865, . £45 3s. 7d. | 1866, . £28 16s. 4d. | 1867, . £73 18s. 10d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
Thomas Mostyn Wood, esq., Local Inspector, . .	100	0	0
Rev. William A. Day, Protestant Chaplain, . .	30	0	0
Rev. Thomas Boyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	30	0	0
Robert Lynn, Physician, .	65	0	0
Edward Powell, Apothecary,	21	0	0
Resident.			
Edward Walsh, Governor, .	200	0	0
William Shaw, Clerk and Schoolmaster, . . .	40	0	0
Turnkeys. Thomas Graham, . .	30	0	0
Alexdr. Crawford, *Shoemaker*, . . .	28	0	0
James Lougheed, . .	28	0	0
James Buchanan, *Shoemaker*, . . .	28	0	0
Robert Kerr, . . .	24	0	0
Robert Fry, . . .	24	0	0
John Black, . . .	24	0	0
Catherine Ryan, Matron, .	30	0	0
Mary Poe, Female Turnkey, ...	12	0	0

[All the turnkeys, except Alexander Crawford, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

Vacancies.

James Grier, turnkey, resigned, vacancy filled up by John Black ; Captain Henry Fawcett, Local Inspector, deceased, vacancy filled up by Thomas Mostyn Wood, esq. ; Vernon Davys, clerk, resigned, vacancy filled up by William Shaw.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Turnkeys, clerk and schoolmaster, matron, and female turnkey.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	247	103
Chaplain, Established Church, .	116	63
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	151	84
Physician, ...	218	110
Apothecary, ...	201	93

I regret to have to record the death of Captain Henry Fawcett, late Local Inspector, who was an active and painstaking officer in whom the prison authorities had every confidence. Two of the officers, a male and female turnkey, are very old, both upwards of 70 years of age, and they should be superannuated.

Hospitals.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	16	5	13	4	12	3	8	1
No. of days therein, .	239	112	270	62	246	23	149	41
Average daily number, .	$\frac{239}{365}$	$\frac{112}{365}$	·74	·18	·67	·06	·41	·11
Number of deaths, . .	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1
Cost of medicine, .. .	£13 5s. 4d.		11s. 9d.		£18 5s. 3d.		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to day of inspection in 1868, and at what dates —

Three, viz. :—On 10th May, 1867 ; 24th November, 1867 ; and 29th May, 1868.

The hospital buildings are commodious and suitable, the wards properly ventilated, but without water-closets. There is only one bath for prisoners of both sexes. It is, as has been observed in former reports, on the female side, in a small dark room. The Medical Officers of the gaol are very attentive to their duties.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Board of Superintendence.

County of Sligo Gaol.

John Ormsby, esq.	Jemmett Duke, esq.	James Jones, esq.
James Wood, esq.	Charles W. O'Hara, esq.	William Phibbs, esq.
Richard Gethin, esq.	Colonel Knox Barrett.	Henry B. Crofton, esq.
Sir R. Gore Booth, Bt., M.P.	John Ffolliott, esq.	Captain A. Martin.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when the different books and accounts are submitted and examined. Such payments as are not made at assizes are then liquidated by one cheque, drawn in the aggregate, in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

The Local Inspector visited and inspected the only bridewell in this district regularly every three months during 1868, and oftener when in the neighbourhood.

STATE OF BALLYMOTE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	39	9
Of whom were Drunkards,	11	3
No. of Committals quarter previous to inspection,	9	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	2

Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly at Ballymote; monthly in some parts of the district.
Committals,	Regular.
Registry,	Correctly kept.
Repairs,	In fair repair, except that painting is required, and grates to be fixed, &c., for which there is, I am informed, a contract taken.
Security,	Sufficient.
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and two cells, with two beds in each; females, one cell only, with bed and fire-place. There is no other rooms for females. Two exercising yards, one within the other.
Sewerage,	None. A cess-pool, which is cleaned through the building.
Water,	A pump in female exercising yard, which is in order.
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils	Good, and sufficient.
Cleanliness, Dryness, Ventilation, and Order.	Satisfactory.
Cost of Dietary,	5½*d.* for prisoners of both sexes
Salary of Keeper,	£40. per annum.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is Court-keeper; salary, £8.
Date of Official Inspection,	18th June, 1868.
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

COUNTY OF TYRONE GAOL, AT OMAGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION 26TH AUGUST, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	1	1
„ further examination,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	7	4	11	–	–	
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	–	6	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	3	9	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total in custody,	26	11	37	1	1	2

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	46	20	1867,	43	13
1866,	45	32	1868 (day of Inspection),	26	11

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	1	1867,	–	–
1866,	1	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	–	1

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	1	2	1867,	1	4
1866,	1	8	1868 (day of Inspection),	–	1

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	2	2	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	2
1866,	4	1			
1867,	6	3	Day of Inspection,	1	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	–
Concealing birth of Infants,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	70	13	69	21	31	10	5	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	13	–	9	–	2	–	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	8	3	8	–	9	–	1	–
Other assaults,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Robbery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny,	20	33	40	21	16	9	6	4
Receiving stolen goods,	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	2	3	–	1	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	1	4	–	1	–	1	–
Arson, and attempts to commit Arson,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	–	19	–	2	–	–	–
Military offences,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	8	1	9	1	8	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	4	–	1	1	5	5	–	–
Against property, without violence,	2	3	7	–	3	4	1	3
Unlicensed Dogs,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	6	7	4	1	–	–	1	2
Other offences, viz.:—								
Game and Fishery Acts,	5	–	3	–	7	–	–	–
Quitting service,	16	3	11	–	10	2	–	–
Workhouse offenders,	1	5	12	3	3	3	1	–
Trespass,	2	–	6	–	2	1	–	–
Fenianism,	13	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	185	81	215	54	112	36	21	9
Vagrancy,	9	36	5	36	2	10	–	1
Drunkenness,	72	43	68	31	42	44	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st and 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	3	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Debt,	23	3	23	1	24	2	4	–
Remanded for further examination,	30	7	25	10	22	10	1	–
Total,	322	170	338	133	202	102	26	10

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	23	1	Debtors,	24	2
Criminals,	240	64	Criminals,	134	46
Vagrants,	5	36	Vagrants,	2	10
Drunkards,	68	31	Drunkards,	42	44
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	1	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	338	133	Total,	202	102

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.		M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	242	60	Committed	Once within the year,	135	63
	Twice ,,	18	9		Twice ,,	12	10
	Thrice ,,	6	5		Thrice ,,	2	1
	Four times ,,	3	1		Four times ,,	2	1
	Five times ,,	–	2		Five times ,,	1	2
	Six times ,,	–	3		Six times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	1	1		Seven times ,,	–	2
	Total,	270	81		Total,	152	79

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	41·03	14·42	—	30·98	13·33	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	74		13th June.	73		4th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	30		29th Jan.	34		18th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time,	58		27th March.	54		4th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	24		12th Dec.	20		2nd Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	19		5th Feb.	20		18th Aug.
Ditto, of females,	9		8th April.	7		17th March.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1868 :—

2nd July, 1861,	88	9th July, 1865,	70
12th May, 1862,	82	11th March, 1866,	70
29th May, 1863,	82	14th June, 1867,	74
22nd April, 1864,	77	4th January, 1868,	73

Population, 228,501 inhabitants; area, 806,295 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions,	96	78	121	70	100	143	86
Acquittals,	139	172	269	118	98	93	69
Total,	235	250	390	188	198	236	155

Comparative table showing the proportion of males and females committed for trial last seven years :—

	1861.	1862	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total No. of each sex committed for trial during last seven years.
Males,	178	198	294	153	147	208	122	1,300
Females,	57	52	96	35	51	28	33	352
Total,	235	250	390	188	198	236	155	1,652

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Committals of drunkards :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the county gaol,	51	19	63	35	88	29	72	43	68	31	42	44
To the bridewells,	223	59	188	55	220	42	145	40	124	42		
	274	78	251	90	308	71	217	83	192	73		
	352		341		379		300		265			

The total number of committals and recommittals to the gaol in 1867 amounted to 315 of males and 132 of females; which included 270 individual male and 81 female prisoners, of whom 14 males and 1 female were juveniles. Twenty-eight males and 21 females were committed more than once during the year, 1 male and 5 females having in that year undergone more than five commitments. One hundred and sixty-nine males and 31 females were returned as having never been in custody prior to 1867, and 108 males and 51 females have been committed—the males 486 times and the females 424 times.

I found when I made my inspection 26 males and 11 females inmates of the gaol, four of whom were pauper debtors, and two on remand or for trial. Twenty-two males and 9 females were under sentences—17 who had been tried by jury at assizes or quarter sessions, and 13 summarily before magistrates at petty sessions. Ten (8 males and 2 females) were under long sentences—4 of two years, 3 of eighteen months, 2 of one year, and 1 of ten months, the latter convicted of sedition. Seven had been convicted of larcenies or highway robberies, and were for the most part professional thieves, who return to their former mode of life immediately on discharge from prison. One, sentenced for eighteen months for assault with intent to rob, is known to be a returned convict.

The public can only be protected from the depredations of inveterate criminals of this class by long sentences of penal servitude and police supervision on discharge, in order that should they return to crime, they can at once be recommitted.

I believe that the principle of the Bill introduced last session into Parliament—that all criminals sentenced to imprisonments exceeding six months should be sent to a central depot, as in Scotland—would mainly tend to this result: their antecedents would then become known to the prison authorities, and through them to the presiding Judge, and they could not year after year pass from one gaol district to another for the purpose of plunder, and, when detected, often escape with short sentences of imprisonment; so that after a few months they obtain their discharge and recommence their former mode of life. Some of the females also belong to this class; two were under sentences of imprisonment for two years, and others, although now only sentenced to short imprisonments, are constantly recurrent to the gaol.

Five prisoners (4 males and 1 female) had been sentenced for six, 1 (a female) for four, and 2 for three months each, the rest for short periods.

At the assizes immediately preceding my inspection, Mr. Justice George, who presided, in his address to the Grand Jury of the county, congratulated them on the peaceful condition of the district:—"There was," he observed, "an almost total absence of crime from the calendar. He was sorry to find, however, from the returns of the Constabulary, that the habit of intoxication was very prevalent through the county, no fewer than 748 cases of this offence having been returned."

At that assizes a prisoner was convicted of a violent assault with a hammer on one of the warders of the gaol, the officer was, however, pro-

tected by another prisoner, otherwise he would have been seriously injured in the attack. The Judge sentenced the offender to five years' penal servitude.

Debtors.

The four debtors who occupied the marshalsea of this prison when I visited it were all supported at the expense of the ratepayers of the district. One, who has been an inmate of the gaol since December, 1865, was arrested on a decree for £10 15*s.* 10*d.*, with costs, amounting to £11 16*s.* 4*d.* As each prisoner in this gaol cost for maintenance an average sum of £36 18*s.* 5*d.* in 1866, £32 13*s.* 11*d.* in 1867, and £40 10*s.* 8*d.* in 1868, this man had already cost for maintenance upwards of £100; yet he has, I am informed, property, which he refuses to surrender to his creditors, and he is permitted, through a defect in the law, to live here without expense—a tax on the industry of the honest ratepayers, who are compelled to pay for his support.

Another pauper debtor in the gaol was in custody as I am informed, for a debt of £1 18*s.* 1*d.*, with costs, amounting to £2 8*s.* 9*d.* He is a farm labourer, and states that he has no means to pay the costs required to file his schedule, in order that he may pass through the Insolvent Court. It is, therefore, very possible that he also, may remain a long time in charge, maintained at the expense of the county. I believe the law of debtor and creditor in Ireland requires, for many reasons, to be altered.

Juveniles.

No juvenile was in custody on the day of inspection, but 14 males and 4 females had been committed during the year 1868. None of them were sent to reformatories at the expiration of their sentences. Ten males and 1 female were committed in 1867, 1 of whom was under ten years of age; 1 was sentenced to imprisonment for two months, 2 for one, and 3, including the female, for fourteen days. Three males were sent to reformatories. Six males had both parents living, the other juveniles had lost one or both parents.

I found this gaol when I made my inspection very clean and well kept, the ventilation good, and the buildings in fair repair, with the exception of some of the woodwork in the hospital, and a crack which appears in the wall of the female prison; but I observe by the minutes of the Board that it has been ordered to be set right, and the County Surveyor has undertaken to give his attention to the work. The Board of Superintendence, indeed, appears to be very anxious to have any deficiencies remedied. There is one matter, however, which is still neglected, although I called attention to it in my report on this gaol in 1866. The crank-pump, which draws water into a tank over the machinery from the river, is very faulty, and one of the prisoners in the gaol met, some time previously to my visit, an accident from the machinery being uncovered, by which he lost one of his fingers. Some improvement is required to be made in this pump, which is the only expense I would suggest to be incurred in the present uncertain condition of legislation with regard to prisons in this country. In the month of July, in the present year, the life of a prisoner was lost from an accident caused by the working by prisoners in separate stalls, of a crank-pump, on a faulty principle, in Belfast gaol. I therefore feel it my duty to repeat in this report the diagram of a crank for working a pump, without danger of accidents, which is taken from my report in 1866. The laundry, water-closets, and baths, are supplied with water by the pump which I have condemned.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	5	3
Yards,	5	2
Day Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	2	2
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	–	–
Single Cells of larger size,	26	37
Single Cells of smaller size,	51	–
Sleeping Rooms,	5	–
Hospital Rooms,	6	–
Chapel,	One.	
Workshops,	4	–
Worksheds,	29	–
Kitchen,	1	–

	M.	F.
Store Rooms,	2	2
Laundry,	–	1
Drying Room,	–	1
Lavatories,	4	3
Baths,	3	2
Privies,	4	–
Water-closets,	10	4
Fumigating Rooms (2 boxes),	1	1
Reception Rooms,	1	1
Pumps,	3	–
Wells,	2	–
Tread-wheel,	1	–
Hand-pump,	1	–
Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	78	94
Sheets, pairs of,	74	59
Rugs,	75	122
Hammocks or Cots,	34	2
Bed-ticks,	103	37
Bedsteads,	104	–

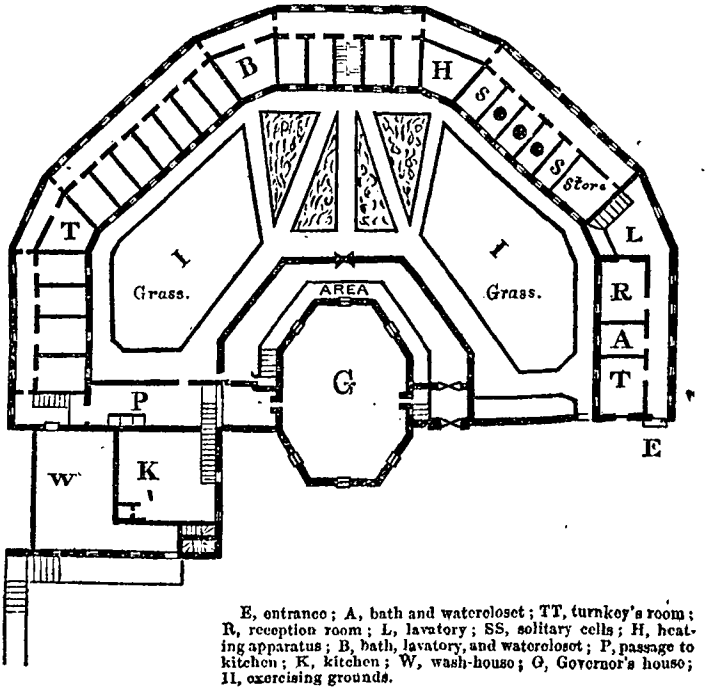
Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	21	207
Jackets,	18	39
Vests,	18	38
Trowsers,	18	49
Caps,	18	65
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	6	20
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	16	30

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	11	16
Jackets,	11	16
Gowns,	11	30
Petticoats,	22	126
Aprons,	11	60
Neckerchiefs,	11	16
Caps,	11	40
Stockings, pairs of,	11	14
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	11	36

Plan of Gaol.

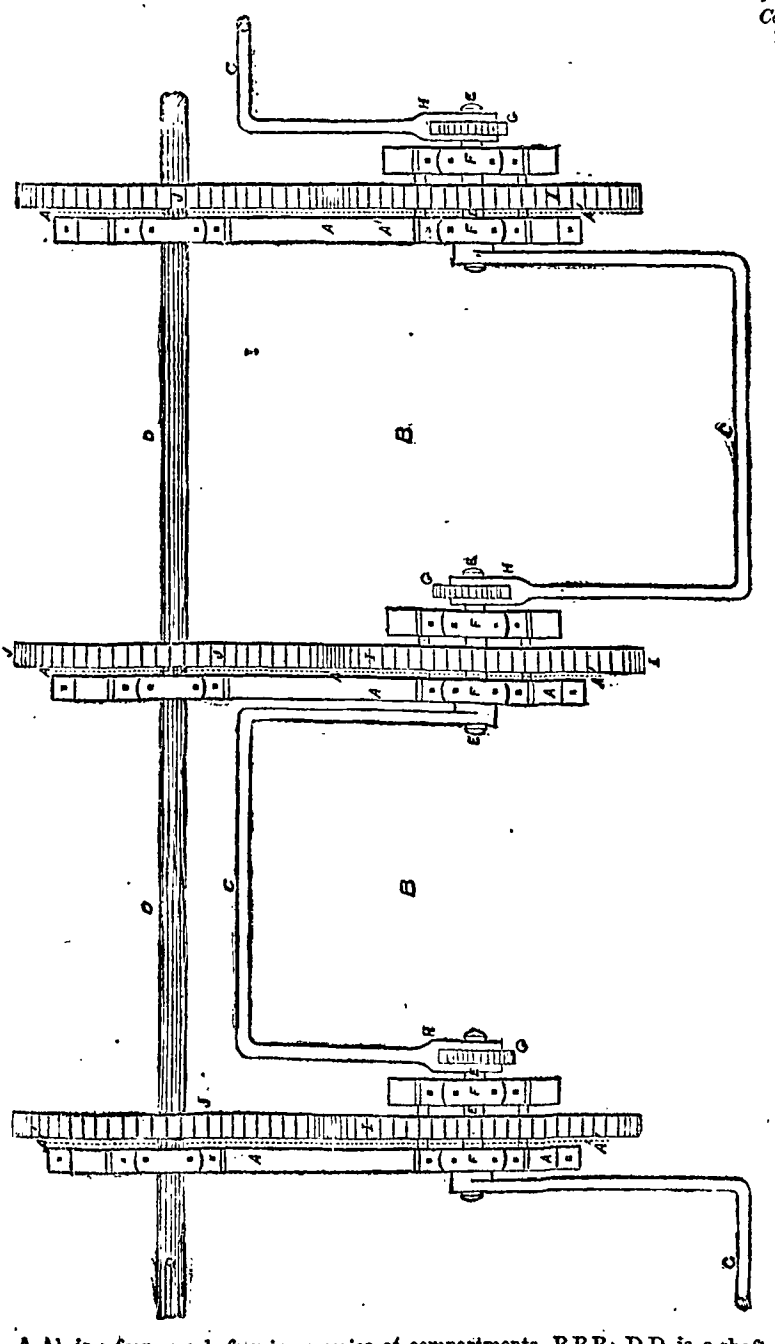


E, entrance; A, bath and watercloset; TT, turnkey's room; R, reception room; L, lavatory; SS, solitary cells; H, heating apparatus; B, bath, lavatory, and watercloset; P, passage to kitchen; K, kitchen; W, wash-house; G, Governor's house; H, exercising grounds.

Diagram of the Crank.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.



A A¹, is a framework forming a series of compartments, B B B; D D, is a shaft extending the entire length of the apparatus, and receiving motion from cranks C C C, which motion it transmits to the machine to be driven; each crank, C, has at one end, H, a pall which works opposite a ratchet wheel, G, fixed at the end of

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

short shaft, E E, passing through the framework of the partition, A, of the compartment B, in which the prisoner is placed. The crank, C, is separate, and the pall at its end (which is kept in its place by a spring) drives the ratchet, and so transmits its motion through the shaft, E, and wheels, I J, to the main shaft, D; but should the prisoner in the compartment cease to work, although the action of the machine will not be interrupted, the ratchet travelling over the inactive pall will produce a clattering noise, which, with the increased labour on the remaining prisoners, must at once notify to the warder in charge when any one man stops work. The main shaft has also a registering apparatus which strikes a bell when a certain quantity of work has been performed, so that each relay of prisoners must accomplish an equal and known amount of labour.

The shaft runs at the back; the crank-handles are independent of each other, with a tell-tale rack connected with each; the movement is continuous; and a bell attached gives notice when the specified amount of labour has been accomplished, and the men are to cease work.

The Inspector-General of the district, in his report for 1867, called attention to the illegality of having criminal prisoners employed in association with pauper debtors when working the pump. I find that the Governor selects only untried prisoners and misdemeanants for the work, but the association with debtors of criminals under any circumstances cannot be sanctioned. The requirements of the Act are imperative, and should be obeyed.

Hard water is obtained in this gaol from a well on the prison grounds, at a depth of ninety feet. It is pumped up by the power of the tread-wheel, which is partitioned with iron plates, and is distributed to all the yards to which prisoners have access, who are thus supplied with good water for drinking purposes. There are three good water tanks on the premises, giving an abundant supply of water to all parts of the gaol.

The lavatories, sinks, water-closets, and baths in the male prison are on an improved principle, obtained from M'Farlane's Saracen Foundry, at Glasgow. Those in the female prison are of wood, lined with lead. The laundry and drying-room are on a good plan. Four of the washing troughs in the laundry are stalled. The bath for females is now close to the boiler, where a supply of hot water can always be had. The sewerage is stated to be effective. There is a very good kitchen, and proper lifts for removing the food, and arrangements have been made for conveying it to the different parts of the establishment. It is much to be regretted that when the Board of Superintendence expended so large a sum on the improvements of the gaol, they did not make the alterations on the most improved model. The expense would not have been considerably increased had the plan for altering the gaol in the neighbouring county of Monaghan, which has been found satisfactory, been adopted.

Some of the cells in this gaol are much too small for separation. There is no gas in the cells or corridors of the male prison. It is only in the female prison, the debtors' apartments, the yards, and externally. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, rugs, and prison clothing is sufficient for the requirements of the establishment, with a stock on hand. When the blankets become thin and worn they are used for underclothing of females, for which they are well suited. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no cause of complaint.

Tables are much required in the prison cells; a close stool in each cell is the only seat or table for the prisoners.

Since last inspection stalls for prisoners waiting for their turn at the wheel have been put up, with lattice doors, adjoining the tread-wheel, and gongs have been attached to the punishment cells. The gateway at the entrance has been widened and much improved. There

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

is a good chapel in the prison, and the sittings in it are properly arranged.

The prisoners are unlocked at six o'clock in summer, and at sunrise in winter. They then make their beds, and go to their daily work; at nine they breakfast, and at ten o'clock the teacher instructs the male prisoners in their cells; at twelve the males again go to work, and the females to school. Dinner is served at three o'clock, and work is resumed at four, until six o'clock in summer, and sunset in winter, when the cells are locked for the night, and the personal clothing of the prisoners removed; the locks of the cells are then tested by the officer in charge. The Governor or his deputy afterwards ascertains the presence of each prisoner in his cell, collects all keys, except one, which is left in charge of the turnkey on duty until nine o'clock, when the night-watch is set, all the officers being present, and the Governor or his deputy has satisfied himself that the fastenings are secure. At half-past ten o'clock the gaol is locked for the night; all keys of exterior and main entrances are then given to the Governor, in whose keeping they remain until six o'clock on the following morning. No superior officer has during 1868 gone round the gaol at late and unexpected hours, the prisoners being few and committed for slight offences, it was not considered necessary to do so.

No escape has been attempted from this gaol during the past or present year.

An iron safe has been ordered for the secure custody of the keys.

The keys are repaired within the prison by a competent person.

Convicted prisoners receive visits from friends only once in two months.

Two tell-tale clocks have been provided to test the accuracy of the night patrol, and the markings of the clocks are regularly entered in the State of the Prison at Lockings Book.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	28	4	Dark or refractory cells,	23	5
By Magisterial authority,	–	1	By Magisterial authority,	1	–
Total,	28	5	Total,	24	5

The punishment-book is always submitted to the Board at its meetings, and duly initialed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel. . . . . 12 males.

The number being so low, tread-wheel worked for two hours each morning.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Matmaking and weaving,	6	Sprigging,	6
Carpentring,	1	Spinning,	1
Stonebreaking,	9	Knitting,	1
Pump,	4	Sewing,	1
Total,	20	Total,	9

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Industrial Labour, Mats and Weaving,	6	9	Other classes of prisoners, viz.:—		
Sick,	1	1	Carpentring,	1	–
Unemployed,	1	–	Stonebreaking,	9	–
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–	Pump,	4	–
			Prison duties,	3	1.
			Total in custody,	26	11

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1865, . £22 0*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £41 1*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £61 7*s.* 6*d.*

Industrial labour is here prosecuted with zeal, and the results are satisfactory. Mats of a superior description, and brushes, which bring a high price in the market, are made. The prisoners break stones, and work at the tread-wheel; the skill of tradesmen, when in gaol, is utilized for the benefit of the establishment. The females sew and sprig muslin.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	288	92	182	67
Average daily number of pupils,	39	14·19	30·146	13·092
Number of days on which school was held,	350	350	239	239

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12 o'clock. Females, 12 to 1 o'clock.

The prisoners are instructed in their cells by a competent teacher. He appears to be a zealous and painstaking officer, but he requires books, which should be provided. The school-books belonging to the Commissioners of National Education can be obtained for a mere trifle, and it is a pity that the teacher should not be provided with means to properly instruct his pupils.

Note.—Since this report was written the following adequate supply of books has been procured by the Board of Superintendence, who are always anxious to carry out the suggestions of my colleague and myself, viz.:—20 Geographies, 12 books of Arithmetic, 200 First Lesson Books, 100 Second Lesson Books, 50 Third Lesson Books, and 25 Spelling-books.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. white bread and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. white bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Supper (for prisoners sentenced to above seven days).—Males—6 oz. white bread and ½ pint new milk. Females—5 oz. white bread and ½ pint new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 8*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per lb., 3*d*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2¾*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 5*d.*; coal, Scotch, per ton, 19*s.* 3*d.*; ditto, English, per ton, 19*s.* 10*d.*; turf, per box 80 cubic feet, 2*s.* 4½*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 5*s.* 8*d.*; soap, per lb., 3½*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·58*d.* | 1866, . 2·93*d.* | 1867, . 3·4*d.*

The food for the use of the prisoners, which I tasted when I inspected, was of good quality; and I observe that the Chaplains, who report in the tabular form recommended for their use, generally report favourably of the provisions supplied by the contractor, with the exception of the milk which is occasionally objected to as being thin and poor.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are according to the forms prescribed by superior authority, and they appeared to me to be properly kept; but on my last visit in August, 1868, it became my duty to call attention to the fact that checks were wanting, which should be provided. All moneys on receipt ought at once to be handed over to the Governor, and none be permitted to remain in the possession of a subordinate officer. In April, 1867, my colleague, in his report on this gaol, observes:—

"I discovered, with regret, some palpable errors in the abstract of daily consumption when compared with the other forms, which constitute checks upon it."

And in May, 1868, the Local Inspector pointed out to the Board of Superintendence other defaults in this department, which were then passed over; but subsequently, in July, the following orders were made at the meeting of the Board:—

"Ordered—That in consequence of the numerous inaccuracies in the keeping of the accounts and general inattention to his business, the Deputy Governor be given a month's notice, and that advertisements be issued for the appointment of a successor on the 14th of August.

"Ordered—That in consequence of an error in the advertisement for coal, fresh tenders be invited, to be considered the next Board, 14th August."

The Deputy Governor and Clerk left the prison on the day following the meeting of the Board, and was dismissed.

All the superior officers, except the Local Inspector, have journals; that of the Governor is fully kept. The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered in the State of Prisons at Lockings Book.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £1,781 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £2,002 3*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, . £1,942 3*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £28 6*s.* 5·66*d.* | 1866, . £36 18*s.* 5·66*d.* | 1867, . £32 13*s.* 11*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1865, War, £2 9*s.* 0*d.* / Mil., £2 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, Mil., £0 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £2 11*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1865, . £12 8*s.* 3*d.** | 1866, . £7 19*s.* 4½*d.* | 1867, . £8 8*s.* 4½*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £151 11*s.* 2*d.* | 1866, . £159 16*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £201 7*s.* 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£
Non-Resident.	
Geo. A. Rogers, esq., Local Inspector,	150
Rev. William Chartres, Protestant Chaplain,	40
Rev. John Arnold, Presbyterian Chaplain,	40
Rev. Josias Mitchell,	
Rev. Bernard M'Namee, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40
Henry Thompson, esq., Surgeon,	—
Fras. Trenar, esq., Apothecary,	20
Resident.	
Wm. M'Clelland, esq., Governor,	187
Robert Coffey, Deputy Governor,	62
Turnkeys. Knox Ashfield,	40
Turnkeys. Samuel Mullan, Gatekeeper,	40
Turnkeys. John Bleakly, Hospital,	40
Turnkeys. Alexander M'Elroy, Carpenter,	50
Turnkeys. William Ellis, Tailor,	40
Turnkeys. William Noble, Teacher,	40
Turnkeys. Edward Wynne, Mat-maker,	33
William Wright, Nightwatch,	30
Mrs. Maria Stubbs, Matron,	47
Mrs. Margt. Kidney, assistant do.,	34
Miss Jane Delap, assistant do.,	29

* From March, 1864, to March, 1865.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Vacancy.

August, 1868, Deputy Governor and Clerk dismissed; Robert Coffey appointed in his place.

The intern officers receive £1 monthly, in lieu of rations. The warders have uniforms and fire-arms.

All officers take their meals within that portion of the prison in which the cells of the prisoners are situated; there is no officers' mess-room.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	132	90
Chaplain, Established Church,	148	103
Presbyterian Chaplain,	163	114
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	127	71
Surgeon,	140	66

It will be seen from the preceding schedule that some of the extern officers did not pay the minimum number of visits to the gaol which the law directs.

Hospitals.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	7	6	8	2	17	5	5	2
Number of days therein,	124	62	120	10	232	31	57	12
Average daily number,	·34	·17	·33	·03	·71	·09	·24	·05
Number of deaths,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£2 16s. 9d.		£1 10s. 0d.		£2 15s. 0d.		—	

No change has been made in this department of the prison since last inspection, and the observations I then made still apply. No death has occurred in the gaol since January, 1866.

The regular hospitals are seldom used, being reserved for contagious diseases only; they have neither water-closets nor baths. Five cells in the second floor of the male prison are set apart for ordinary hospital cases, but the cells are very small, and quite unsuited for some diseases frequent amongst prisoners. I highly approve of cellular hospitals for prisons, such as have been adopted in the Belgian prisons, but they are of a very different construction from the cells here in use.

In December, 1867, a convicted prisoner was attacked with fever, but not attended with fatal results.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir John M. Stewart, bart.	Charles Eccles, esq.	Captain Thos. Aughinleck.
Francis John Gervais, esq.	T. W. D. Humphreys, esq.	Major A.W.Cole Hamilton.
Major Francis Ellis.	William F. Black, esq.	Captain A. F. Knox.
Samuel Vesey, esq.	A. Mackenzie Lyle, esq.	Courtenay Newton, esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when the subordinate officers receive their salaries, and other liabilities are discharged. Small sums are paid by the Local Inspector, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board. Other accounts are paid by cheques, signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Local Inspector.

The Governor and extern officers are paid their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

Bridewells.

All the bridewells within the district were regularly visited and inspected by the Local Inspector within each quarter of 1868. The keeper of the bridewell at Strabane holds a farm and is petty sessions clerk.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone.

Bridewells.

	Dungannon.		Clogher.		Strabane.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	195	47	50	18	38	34
Of whom were Drunkards,	85	15	8	7	31	20
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	38	8	5	5	13	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	16	4	1	1	6	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly at Strabane and Lifford, at Dunamanagh on every third Friday, monthly in other places.	
Committals,	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In fair repair.		In good repair, except the doors and door-cases between the yards, which are quite unsound.		In bad repair, but a presentment passed the Grand Jury at the summer assizes for £180, to put both court-house and bridewell in suitable repair.	
Security,	The Board of Superintendence have now made arrangements to improve the security of this gaol.		The security of this bridewell has been much improved since my last inspection.		There are sheds against the outside wall which render this bridewell insecure.	
Accommodation,	Males, day-room and seven cells, one for drunkards; females, day-room and two sleeping rooms.		Day-room and 2 cells for each sex; three beds in each cell, a small room off female day-room.		Males, day-room and two cells, one with two beds; females, day-room with one cell off it, and one large sleeping room upstairs.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, and of good quality, except some blankets thin.		Good, and sufficient.		Good, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	By two pumps; water in both yards.		By pump in keeper's yard; water is now supplied to both the exercising yards for prisoners. The keeper desires to have a small tank erected for soft water outside the kitchen door.		An abundant supply of water from cistern supplied by a spring in a field adjoining.	
Sewerage,	Good.		Good.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and orderly.		Very clean and orderly.		Very clean and orderly, but damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4·4*d.*		4·5*d.*		4·5*d.* for prisoners of both sexes.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

Bridewells.

——	Dungannon.	Clogher.	Strabane.
Salary of Keeper, .	Keeper, £60; matron, £25; rations given to both.	Keeper, £40; his wife receives £20 *as* matron.	Keeper, £40; matron, £20.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £8.	None.	Holds a small farm, and is Petty Sessions Clerk.
Date of Statutable Inspection.	27th August, 1868.	27th August, 1868.	20th July, 1868.
Remarks, . .	This is a certified Bridewell. On the evening of the 6th July, 1868, a male prisoner made an attempt to escape from this bridewell, by climbing up by the bars of the windows from the exercise yard to the roof, where the keeper (having missed him from the yard) found him concealed. One female in custody, ill, and requiring medical assistance.	No prisoner in custody. This is a certified bridewell. Local Board formed.	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Westmeath Gaol.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH GAOL, AT MULLINGAR,—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 1ST OCTOBER, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For further Examination, . .	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment, . . .	1	–	1	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . .	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny, ...	–	1	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail, . . .	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors, . . .	7	–	7	–	–	–
Vagrants, ...	–	2	2	–	–	–
Drunkards, ...	3	1	4	–	–	–
Total in Custody, . .	17	4	21	–	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865, ...	25	16	1867, ...	21	11
1866, ...	31	7	1868 (day of Inspection),	17	4

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865, ...	–	5	1867, ...	–	7
1866, ...	–	2	1868 (day of Inspection),	–	2

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865, ...	1	1	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection), .	1	2
1866, ...	2	3	Day of Inspection, .	–	1
1867, ...	1	1			

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.		*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	222	43	Committed	Once within the year,	175	44
	Twice ,,	13	6		Twice ,,	12	4
	Thrice ,,	3	–		Thrice ,,	5	3
	Four times ,,	2	–		Four times ,,	2	–
	Five times ,,	3	2		Five times ,,	–	3
	Six times ,,	–	1		Six times, ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	–	1		Seven times ,,	–	–
	Nine times ,,	–	–		Nine times ,,	–	1
	Ten times ,,	–	2		Ten times ,,	–	1
	Eleven times ,,	–	–		Eleven times ,,	–	1
	Twelve times ,,	–	1		Twelve times ,,	–	–
	Seventeen times ,,	–	1		Seventeen times ,,	–	–
	Total,	243	57		Total,	194	57

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	21·28	8·28	—	18·56	7·07	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	44		5th Oct.	43		4th June.
Lowest ditto, .	18		14th Dec.	9		18th Sept.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	33		5th Oct.	31		4th June.
Ditto, of females,	16		4th Jan.	14		1st March.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	9		22nd Dec.	8		18th Sept.
Ditto, of females,	3		10th Jan.	1		18th Sept.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors,) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868 :—

25th January, 1861, . . .	69	3rd April, 1865, ...	59
28th June, 1862, ...	61	24th February, 1866, . . .	70
8th November, 1863, . . .	65	9th April, 1867, ...	44
3rd December, 1864, . . .	68	4th January, 1868, . . .	43

Population, 5,601 inhabitants; area, 453,468 acres.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences,	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Common Assaults,	8	–	14	–	2	–	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	–	4	–	5	–	3	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	44	6	76	6	57	10	7	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	1	–	–	–	–		–
Stealing horses, cattle and other live stock,	1	–	2	–	3	1	1	–
Larceny,	32	20	15	6	18	7	–	1
Receiving stolen goods,	3	5	2	3	–	–	1	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	7	3	4	–	1	1	–	–
Offences against the currency,	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	6	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	17	5	4	1	8	4	–	–
Seducing soldiers and sedition,	13	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Misdemeanants,	5	2	18	8	17	8	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	6	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	6	–	7	1	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	174	46	163	26	119	31	12	1
Vagrancy,	5	23	1	23	1	17	–	2
Drunkenness,	81	80	78	71	65	56	3	1
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	9	6	4	1	–	–	–	–
Debt,	7	–	5	–	7	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	66	4	36	6	37	2	2	–
Total,	342	159	287	127	229	106	17	4

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	5	–	Debtors,	7	–
Criminals,	197	32	Criminals,	156	33
Vagrants,	1	23	Vagrants,	1	17
Drunkards,	78	71	Drunkards,	65	56
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	1	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	285	127	Total,	229	106

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Convictions at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the last seven years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions,	62	46	39	43	44	37	36
Acquittals,	43	58	46	23	40	25	23
Total,	105	104	85	66	84	62	59

The following were the proportions of males and females so tried during the several years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total number of males and females tried at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in the County Westmeath during last seven years.
Males,	84	85	75	53	70	49	52	368
Females,	21	19	10	13	14	13	7	97
Total,	105	104	85	66	84	62	59	465

Committals of drunkards :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (9 months.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
To the Gaol,	94	43	65	61	71	65	81	80	78	71	65	56
To the Bridewell at Moate,	30	16	33	9	23	4	16	26	13	10	–	–
	124	58	98	70	94	69	97	106	91	81		
	182		168		163		203		172			

During the past year, 1867, 243 male and 57 female individuals were committed to this gaol, of whom 1 female and 8 males were juveniles. Of these, 202 males and 39 females had never previously been in custody; and 21 males and 14 females had been recommitted—some frequently during the year—41 males and 19 females committed in 1867, have been in custody, the males 290 and the females 532 times, showing how completely crime in the county of Westmeath is confined to few individuals.

I found in this gaol, when I made my inspection, 16 male and 4 female prisoners—(a boy committed for "leaving service," having previously on that day been bailed out). The following were the offences and sentences of the prisoners in custody:—

Males.		*Females.*	
Assaults, (1 on remand.)	11	Larceny of a shawl,	1
Stealing cattle,	1	Vagrancy and begging,	2
,, fowl,	1	Drunkenness,	1
Drunkenness,	3		
Total,	16	Total,	4

One prisoner was on remand, accused of "stabbing" in a drunken fight.

This small amount of criminals belonging to so a large an agricultural district as the county Westmeath, would seem to show a very satisfactory state of the county as regards crime, were it not that the perpetrators of a foul murder, committed some months anterior to my inspection, have never been discovered, and no person has been made amenable for that crime.

Three prisoners, convicted at quarter sessions of assaults, had been sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months each—one of whom was a policeman, not belonging to the district, who in a drunken row had used his sword; another prisoner, convicted of cattle stealing, had been

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sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour, at the assizes. All the other prisoners in custody had been summarily convicted by magistrates at petty sessions; one, however, convicted of stealing fowl is an old offender. This man has been convicted before the magistrates of four different larcenies of fowl, and has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for each. Offenders of this class are generally irreclaimable, and it is to be regretted that opportunity was not afforded to have him tried at quarter sessions or assizes, in order that he might be sentenced to penal servitude.

All the other male prisoners in custody had been convicted summarily before the magistrates at petty sessions of trifling offences.

The females in charge on the day of inspection, were two prostitutes, committed for vagrancy and drunkenness—1 sentenced for six months, the other for fourteen days; 1 woman, for begging, sentenced for fourteen days, and 1 for larceny, for two months.

The female, H. F., committed for drunkenness, is a returned convict, who is constantly recurrent to the gaol—often recommitted a few hours after discharge on the termination of a previous conviction. A gaol has no terrors for persons of her class who have no means of earning a livelihood but by prostitution; and it is to be regretted that asylums, such as are on the continent of Europe, are not established for them. The following extract from the recommittals to this gaol shows the antecedents of this woman:—

Committed for loitering for prostitution, drunkenness, &c., between 16th March 1845, and 12th February, 1856, 130 times.

At Lent assizes, 1856, she was prosecuted as a vagrant, and sentenced to four years penal servitude.

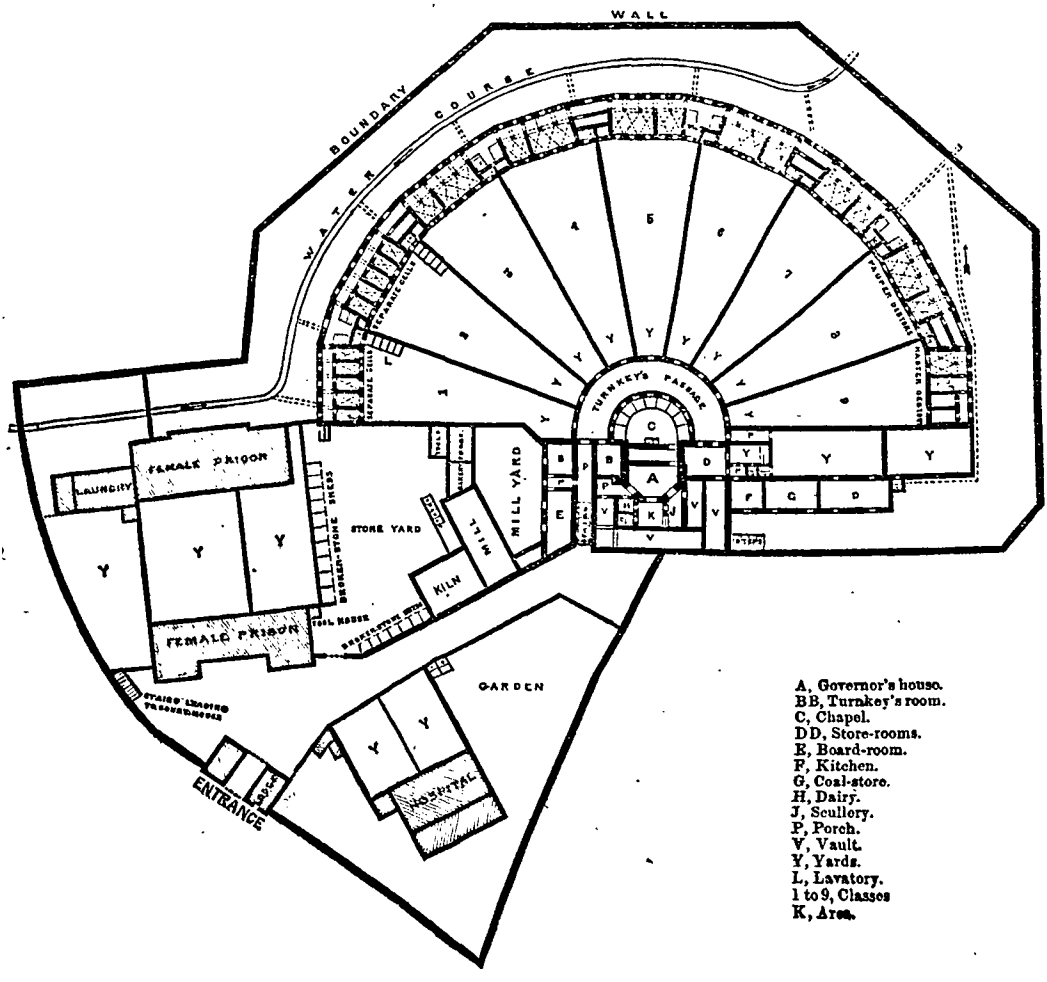
She was discharged from the convict prison in February, 1860, and on the 11th March of that year, she was recommitted to the gaol for a like offence, and from that period to the present time she has recorded against her 112 convictions, beside having been in custody for an attempt at suicide, making a total, including the sentences to penal servitude, of two hundred and forty-four convictions against her.

Juveniles.

I found 1 boy, O. K., in custody, who has been several times recommitted to this gaol for assaults, disorderly conduct, and larceny. He is stated to be past sixteen years of age and too old to be sent to a reformatory. This lad is now under a sentence of two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for assault. I am informed that one of his parents is dead, the other has remarried and cast him off. If he had been sent to a reformatory before he had passed the age when he could have been received into such an institution, he might have become a good citizen, which is now scarcely to be expected. I observe, however, that only 3 juveniles (males), under sixteen years, were committed here previously to inspection in 1868. All three were sent to reformatories after the period of their punishment in the gaol—no female was so committed. In 1867, 8 male juveniles and 1 female were in charge—1 was not convicted; 1 was sentenced to imprisonment for one month, and 1 for two months; the rest for short periods, not exceeding fourteen days, were sent to reformatories.

In my report on this gaol in 1866, I called attention to the advantage which might be derived by the application of photography to the identification and detection of old offenders, professional thieves, and strangers committed to this gaol. An arrangement might be made by contract with some person in the town of Mullingar for the occasional taking of such photographs, and the antecedents of professional thieves and others becoming known to the prison authorities, previously to their trial, would in many instances procure the infliction of deterrent and reformatory sentences of penal servitude, instead of imprisonments in this gaol.

Ground Plan of Gaol.



A, Governor's house.
BB, Turnkey's room.
C, Chapel.
DD, Store-rooms.
E, Board-room.
F, Kitchen.
G, Coal-store.
H, Dairy.
J, Scullery.
P, Porch.
V, Vault.
Y, Yards.
L, Lavatory.
1 to 9, Classes
K, Area.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Yards,	10	7
Day Rooms,	5	2
Solitary Cells,	5	2
Single Cells 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, =432 cubic feet,	93	14
Cells to contain three persons,	6	–
Sleeping Rooms,	4	6
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	–	12
Hospital Rooms,	3	2
Chapel,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1
Workshops,	4	1
Worksheds,	16	–
Kitchen,	1	–

	M.	F.
Bakery,	1	–
Store Rooms,	2	1
Laundry,	–	1
Drying Room,	–	1
Lavatories,	4	–
Baths,	2	2
Privies,	14	2
Water-closets,	9	7
Fumigating Room,	1	–
Reception Rooms,	1	1
Pumps,	3	3
Wells,	1	1
Crank-mills,	2	–
Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

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Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	87	39	Shirts, . .	10	53	Shifts, . .	10	13
Sheets, pairs of, .	98	22	Jackets, .	10	30	Jackets, . .	8	12
Rugs, . .	76	19	Vests, . .	10	35	Petticoats, .	8	14
Bed-ticks, .	90	19	Trowsers, .	10	37	Aprons, . .	8	14
Bedsteads, .	136	–	Caps, . .	10	29	Stockings, pairs of,	4	12
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	10	19	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	4	2

When I made my inspection of this gaol I found it very clean and orderly, the buildings properly ventilated, in sound repair, and well kept. The accommodation for all classes of criminal prisoners is abundant, and that for male debtors quite sufficient, fully meeting the requirements of the 8th rule of the 109th sec. of the Prisons Act; but that for females is inadequate, consisting of only one room for both classes of such prisoners without a separate exercising ground; as, however, few female debtors are committed to this goal, none having been in custody during the last three years, I do not recommend any expense to be incurred in reference thereto. The supply of bedding and prison clothing is ample for the small number of prisoners committed to the gaol; there is always an abundance of pure water, which flows from a covered well on a rising ground outside the prison bounds, into a tank marked D on the plan of the gaol. The cisterns on the roof of the male and female prisons and the laundry are supplied by two force pumps, placed on the water course, a branch of the river Brosna, which passes through the prison, and afterwards receives the sewage of the establishment as marked on the annexed plan. From the abundance of the water supply and the short course of the sewers to the river much filth cannot lodge in them; nevertheless, no sewers should be without traps, to prevent the escape of noxious gases in dry weather. The mouths of these sewers are open, a defect which could easily be remedied, and at a very trifling expense, by placing effluvia traps on the mouth of each. The troughs in the laundry are partitioned into five stalls, and have a supply of hot and cold water; the drying-room, which is large (with nine horses) works well, and both male and female prisons have baths; that for male prisoners adjoins the water tank at D; the baths for females are behind the laundry. In three yards belonging to the male prison, corresponding with the cells heated for separation, there are covered lavatories. In the other compartments the prisoners wash at the water-cock in the yard, or at a bucket during bad weather. Water is in every cell of the female prison, and in all the yards of the male prison.

One of the day-rooms, enlarged by the addition of the adjoining room, an arch having been thrown across, is fitted up as a school with seventeen stalls. Alarm bells have been put up from the hospital and the female prison. Gas has been introduced into the prison halls, &c., for the accommodation of the night guard, but not into the cells.

Approximate separation is carried out in this gaol for females and for three classes of males, but the cells in the male prison are small, their measurement 9 feet by 6, and varying in height. They contain from 402 to 540 cubic feet of air each; they have no ventilating shafts, are flagged, and not artificially lighted; the bells are on a bad model, and are easily put out of order. The cells are distributed over three tiers of corridors. There are 13 for prisoners in Class No. 1, 16 in No. 2,

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and 14 in No. 3. The different sections have separate heating apparatus; and separate doors opening into the yards, so that there are altogether eleven outside doors to the male prison. The construction of this prison requires an expensive staff, and even then proper supervision by superior authority is very difficult; hence the large outlay in this gaol, notwithstanding that the Governor and Local Inspector manage the establishment with skill and economy, and the prisoners' labour is turned to a useful account. Much money is made by the mill, which besides is found to be a great convenience to the inhabitants of Mullingar and the neighbourhood.

I have felt it my duty to repeat the above observations, taken from my report in 1866, because they explain the circumstances of the gaol, and the expense of the establishment, each prisoner having cost £46 15*s.* 4*d.* for the year ending 31st December, 1867.

The stock-locks on the doors are of a good description, but can all be passed by one key, and would afford no obstacle for an escape should a pass-key be obtained. The many outer doors are another cause of insecurity in this gaol. The cell fastenings are large padlocks and open to the same objection. These observations, however, apply to many other county gaols in Ireland. A smith who works in the forge on the premises makes and repairs the locks; he is assisted by a prisoner who works the bellows. This, again, gives an opportunity for tampering with the locks of the gaol. The cells are unlocked in summer at 6.30, A.M., and in winter after the day breaks.

The cells are locked for the night at six o'clock, P.M., in summer, and at five in winter. The Governor and his deputy see all the cells locked by the turnkey in charge, having first ascertained that each prisoner is in his cell; and then the locks are duly tested. The night patrol goes on duty immediately after the lockings. A superior officer makes a final round at ten P.M. Two turnkeys hold watch in rotation, and their vigilance is secured by two tell-tale clocks, one in the office, the other on a corridor of the male prison, which are carefully secured against being tampered with. The hospital is locked at six, P.M., and the Governor makes a final inspection of it at ten, P.M.

There is one matter to which I wish to call attention with respect to the working of the mill. Formerly the prisoners worked it with large cranks, three at each, and the cranks were not stalled, so that each man could see what the others were doing. Since my last inspection the cranks have been altered, one man only works at each crank, which is stalled, and he does not see how his fellow-prisoners are working. The crank-handles are part of a continuous shaft, and a man not sufficiently on his guard is liable to be struck by the crank on his head or stomach at any moment. Two men were killed by the use of a similar crank in Mountjoy Prison before it was abandoned; and two men have also lost their lives in Belfast Gaol from a like cause. The last death occurred a few weeks previously to my inspection of this gaol. A prisoner in one of the stalls was struck by the handle of the crank in the stomach. He was carried by it over the shaft and pitched on his head on the other side, and when taken up was dead.

The following diagram represents a crank in use in many gaols in Ireland, and which can be put up here for a few pounds, and is perfectly safe and free from danger, besides having other advantages. I would, therefore, urge the Board of Superintendence to have such a crank connected with the mill without delay.

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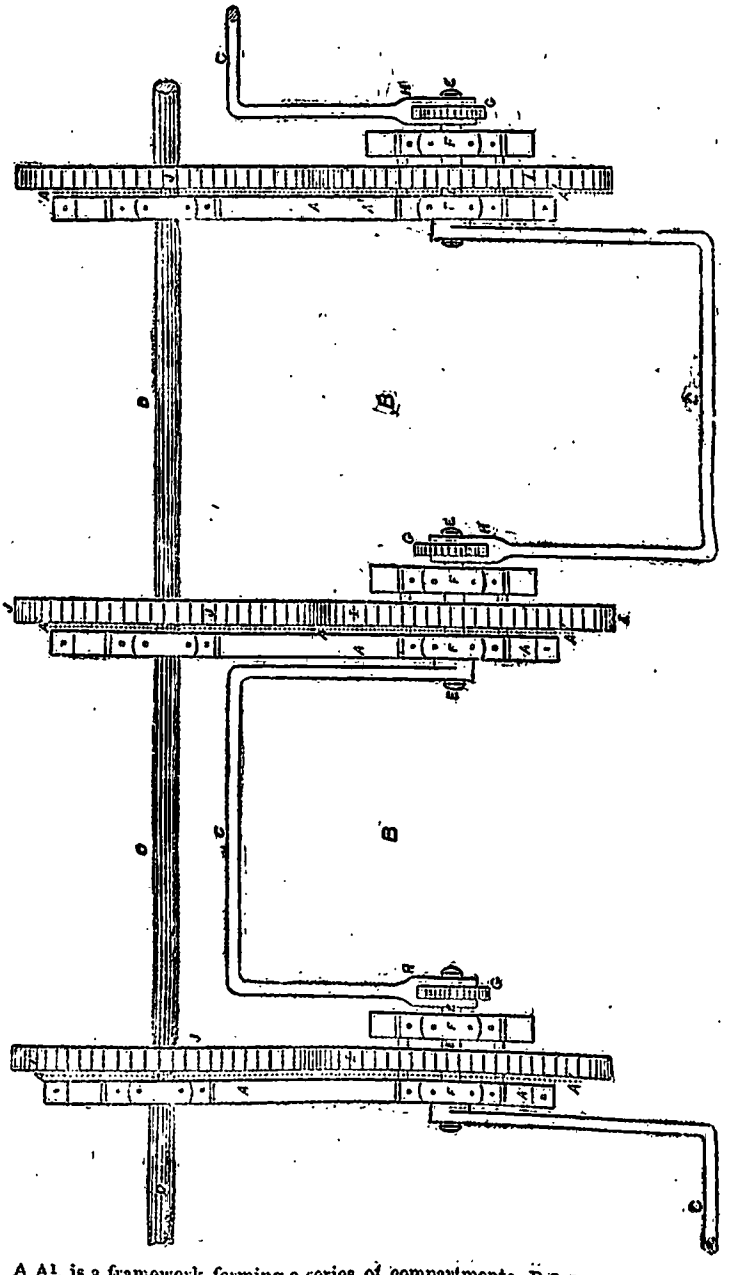
Diagram of Crank.



A A¹, is a framework forming a series of compartments, B B B; D D, is a shaft extending the entire length of the apparatus, and receiving motion from cranks C C C, which motion it transmits to the machine to be driven; each crank, C, has at one end, H, a pall which works opposite a ratchet wheel, G, fixed at the end of

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short shaft, E E, passing through the framework of the partition, A, of the compartment B, in which the prisoner is placed. The crank, C, is separate, and the pall at its end (which is kept in its place by a spring) drives the ratchet, and so transmits its motion through the shaft, E, and wheels, I J, to the main shaft, D; but should the prisoner in the compartment cease to work, although the action of the machine will not be interrupted, the ratchet travelling over the inactive pall will produce a clattering noise, which, with the increased labour on the remaining prisoners, must at once notify to the warder in charge when any one man stops work. The main shaft has also a registering apparatus which strikes a bell when a certain quantity of work has been performed, so that each relay of prisoners must accomplish an equal and known amount of labour.

The shaft runs at the back; the crank-handles are independent of each other, with a tell-tale rack connected with each; the movement is continuous; and a bell attached gives notice when the specified amount of labour has been accomplished, and the men are to cease work.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	8	1	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	18	1

These punishments were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and the record duly submitted to the Board at its meetings. The punishments were confined to few individuals who were constantly insubordinate. One man was punished six times in four months, two others three times, and one twice.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Stone-breaking, ...	3	Sewing and Knitting, . . .	3
Corn mill, ...	7	Laundry, ...	1
Prison duty, ...	5		
Unemployed, ...	2		
Total, . . .	17	Total, . . .	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial Labour, ...	15	4
Unemployed, ...	2	–
Total in custody, . .	17	4

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1865, . £52 3s. 11*d.* | 1866, . £67 2s. 2*d.* | 1867, . £52 13s. 7*d.*

The preceding schedule of the employment of the prisoners on the day of my visit fairly represents the work at which they have been generally engaged during the year, except that when a tradesman is in custody his skill is turned to useful account for the benefit of the prison. Corn is purchased in the market and resold at a profit, after grinding into meal of 6*d.* per cwt. There is a good kiln on the premises for drying the corn. Indian corn is bruised in the mill for horse and fowl feeding at 10*s.* per ton. Stone-breaking pays 8*d.* and 9*d.* per ton. Four of the turnkeys are tradesmen.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	117	17	118	18
Average daily number of pupils, . .	13·9	2·0	14·2	2·4
Number of days on which school was held, .	207	236	227	192

School-hours.—Males, from 7 to 9, A.M. Females, from 4 to 5, P.

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As has been observed there is a good school-room in this gaol, with stalled seats placed round the wall. The teacher appears to be very attentive to his duties, and some of the prisoners have considerably improved in reading and writing under his instruction. One man sentenced for assault in January of the present year, who I am informed was illiterate when convicted, can now read and write fairly. The boy also, O. K., who has been several times recommitted, has learned to read and write in the gaol. The school is visited by the Inspector of the National Board of Education, and he reports favorably of the qualifications of the teacher who ranks 2nd of the 2nd class.

Dietary and Contracts.

I. *Dietaries for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under fifteen years).—Breakfast—5 oz meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

II. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk. For Supper—5 oz. bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under fifteen years).—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk for supper on those days.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 8½*d.*; brown, per lb. loaf, 8½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 12*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; coal, per ton, £1; turf, per 100 boxes, £4 10*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 6*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·58*d.* | 1866, . 2·6*d.* | 1867, . 3·2*d.*

The provisions supplied to this gaol are excellent. The meal is ground in the mill, and of the best quality. I found a stock in hand of old meal of last year's corn. The potatoes, bread, and milk provided for the use of the prisoners were of good quality when I made my inspection, and the Chaplains report almost always favourably of the food sent in by the contractors. I observe that on two occasions exception was taken to the milk, but to no other article. I questioned all the prisoners in custody and found no cause of complaint.

Since the present dietary has been established the issue of extra diet to healthy prisoners by the medical officer has ceased.

Books and Accounts.

The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are well and carefully kept. In them they enter such observations as are considered noteworthy. The Chaplains and Medical Officer also have journals.

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The various forms directed by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use. The work ledger and some other of the books are on an improved form. The markings of the tell-tale clocks are regularly entered in the State of the Prison at Lockings Book.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1865, . £1,354 19*s.* 11*d.* | 1866, . £1,552 15*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £1,431 1*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1865, . £32 10*s.* 2*d.* | 1866, . £35 9*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £46 15*s.* 4·3*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1865, . £41 8*s.* 6*d.* | 1866, . £9 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £3 15*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1865, . £112 1*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £127 14*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £91 13*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
F. B. Fetherstonhaugh, esq., Local Inspector, . .	50	0	0
Rev. C. P. Reichel, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	40	0	0
Rev. P. Muldoon, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	40	0	0
Joseph Ferguson, esq., Surgeon,	—		
Wm. Middleton, Apothecary,	35	0	0
Wm. Speight, Schoolmaster,	18	0	0
Resident.			
James Tyrrell, Governor, .	200	0	0
Richard Deverell, Deputy Governor and Clerk, .	80	0	0
Turnkeys. Wm. Trydell, *Shoemaker*,	41	0	0
Turnkeys. William Briggs, . .	36	10	0
Turnkeys. Henry Briggs, . .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Peter Kelly, *Miller*, .	35	0	0
Turnkeys. William Cain, *Tailor*, .	37	10	0
Turnkeys. Benjamin Power, *Carpenter*, . .	37	10	0
Turnkeys. John Mulry, . .	35	0	0
Jane Fielding, Matron, .	40	0	0
Mary Kelly, Deputy Matron,	20	0	0
Mary Coakeley, Nurse, .	20	0	0

Vacancies.

Godfrey Fetherston H., esq., Local Inspector, died, and Francis Berry Fetherstonhaugh, esq., appointed in his stead.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan. 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	156	47
Chaplain, Established Church, .	108	78
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	136	92
Surgeon, ...	177	136
Apothecary, ...	148	95

Hospital.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	19	12	19	8	12	10	4	6
Number of days therein,	424	376	316	263	133	249	22	135
Average daily number, .	1·16	1·03	0·86	0·72	0·36	0·7	0·08	0·5
Number of deaths, .	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£6 10*s.* 5*d.*		£6 5*s.* 3½*d.*		£10 19*s.* 3*d.*		—	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to day of inspection in 1868, and at what dates :—

1867—None. 1868—One, 26th May.

The accommodation for the sick in this gaol is sufficient. The wards for prisoners of both sexes are under the same roof, but separate, and with different exercising yards. They are provided with water-

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County of Westmeath Gaol.

closets, and have hot and cold baths. I saw marks of damp from the roof of the hospital, but the breach has been repaired. In May a prisoner, J. K., an apprentice committed for leaving his master, was admitted into hospital labouring under typhus fever, of which he died in a few days afterwards.

Board of Superintendence.

Joseph Tuite, esq.	Thomas J. Smyth, esq.	John Swift, esq.
Robert Smyth, esq.	Richd. W. Reynell, esq.	Major Nugent.
Henry Murray, esq.	Andrew Connolly, esq.	Edward Maxton, esq.
Wm. Fetherstonhaugh, esq.	Captain Nugent.	

The Board meets very regularly for the transaction of business, when minor claims and the salaries of subordinate officers are paid. The salaries of superior officers and the amounts due contractors are discharged half-yearly by presentment at assizes.

Bridewell.

STATE OF MOATE BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	106	27
Of whom were Drunkards,	13	10
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	35	15
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	5

Petty Sessions, and Transmittals,	Fortnightly at Moate, and in some other parts of the district; monthly at Athlone.
Committals,	Regular.
Registry,	Correctly kept.
Repairs and Order,	In good repair and order, except that end wall of male day-room shows marks of damp. Sitting-room of apartment of keeper should be boarded.
Security,	Sufficient.
Accommodation,	One cell below, off day-room; six cells above, one of which is used by keeper for his family.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Of good quality, but as only one pair of sheets has been supplied for each bed, there are none to replace them when washing; a few additional sheets should be sent. One bed tick was in the wash. Straw required.
Water, how supplied,	Supplied to both yards by forcing-pump.
Sewerage,	Stated to be effective.
Cleanliness, Dryness, & Ventilation,	Very clean and orderly, but some walls damp.
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4*d.*
Salary of Keeper,	£46 per annum.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £6.
Statutable Inspection,	13th August, 1868.
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.

• This bridewell was regularly visited by the Local Inspector during each quarter of the year 1868.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF CARLOW GAOL, AT CARLOW.—VISITED THE 6TH OF JUNE, 1868.

County of Carlow Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Crown Witnesses,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
„ Larceny,	3	1	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
In default of bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	12	7	19	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	12	2	1867,	16	3
1866,	11	4	1868 (day of Inspection),	12	7

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	–	1867,	–	–
1866,	–	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	–	1

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	–	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	1
1866,	–	–	Day of Inspection,	1	1
1867,	1	2			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Common assaults,	24	5	23	1	6	3	1	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	16	15	18	25	15	7	5	4
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit Arson,	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	5	–	4	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	–	5	–	1	1	–	1
Revenue offences,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other Offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Against property with violence,	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–
Against property, without violence,	1	1	5	4	3	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Treasonable practices,	14	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Other misdemeanants,	4	2	2	1	–	–	–	–
Having arms in a proclaimed district,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	77	28	72	36	33	13	11	6
Vagrancy,	1	6	2	6	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	79	16	75	6	19	5	–	1
Lunacy (under 1st and 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	2	–	5	1	–	–	1	–
Debt,	6	2	11	1	1	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	19	11	18	9	6	4	–	–
Total,	184	63	183	59	59	22	12	7

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	11	1	Debtors,	1	–
Criminals,	90	45	Criminals,	39	17
Vagrants,	2	6	Vagrants,	–	–
Drunkards,	75	6	Drunkards,	19	5
Dangerous Lunatics,	5	1	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	183	59	Total,	59	22

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	164	46	Once within the year,	56	20
	Twice ,,	1	6	Twice ,,	1	1
	Thrice ,,	2	–	Thrice ,,	–	–
	Four times ,,	–	–	Four times ,,	–	–
	Total,	167	52	Total,	57	21

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	14	8	—	15	9¾	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	41		25th Aug.	35		24th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	13		24th April.	17		24th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	23		25th Aug.	22		24th Feb.
Ditto of females,	18		25th Aug.	15		1st April.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	9		23rd March.	11		24th April.
Ditto of females,	2		1st May.	4		13th May.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868:—

10th November, 1861,	24	14th June, 1865,	34
16th July, 1862,	39	11th March, 1866,	34
21st June, 1863,	33	25th August, 1867,	41
27th January, 1864,	27	24th February, 1868,	35

Daily averages (fractions being excluded) for the subjoined years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	14	4	1866,	14	8	1867,	14	5	1868 (5 months),	14	4

The males have remained stationary in number for the periods recorded, but there is a slight fluctuation in the females. A reference to the schedule headed "Number of committals, specifying offences, &c.," will show the preponderance of crimes against the person and public peace, and order on the part of the former sex, and against property on that of the latter, who are derived almost exclusively from an abandoned and degraded class—a large proportion, moreover, not belonging to the county. Among the males, however, there were two under long terms for larceny—viz., from 12 and 18 months respectively. There were two returned convicts (a husband and wife), ascertained to be such; but photography, a very useful aid in tracing the antecedents of suspects, is wanting here.

There was 1 male lunatic who was about to be removed to the Asylum, and the happy change of the law affecting the committal of the insane to prison will prevent the recurrence of those most unfit inmates to institutions designed for dealing with responsible criminals.

There was no juvenile in charge, and during the past year, or the expired portion of the current year, 5 males only, falling within this denomination, have been committed here, two of whom were transferred to reformatories.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	1	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	9	6	Store Rooms,	3	1
Day Rooms,	10	2	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	22	Lavatories,	8	4
			Baths,	5	1
			Privies,	8	5
Single Cells of smaller size,	47	19	Water-closets,	–	3
Sleeping Rooms,	13	–	Pumps,	2	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	–	Wells,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Workshops,	3	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.	*Male Clothing.*	In use.	In store.	*Female Clothing.*	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	75	5	Shirts,	12	24	Shifts,	7	42
Sheets, pairs of,	50	10	Jackets,	12	33	Jackets,	7	30
Hammocks or Cots,	16	–	Vests,	12	33	Petticoats,	14	47
Bedticks,	50	40	Trowsers,	12	33	Aprons,	7	45
Bedsteads,	96	–	Caps,	12	29	Neckerchiefs,	7	45
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	11	60	Caps,	14	38
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	7	25

I found this gaol at my official visit clean and orderly, and sufficiently furnished for the requirements of the numbers in custody at this season of the year with bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., and prison clothing; and I am assured that, in the event of any necessity arising, a fresh supply will be immediately procured. The building was in sound repair, free from damp, well ventilated, and greatly improved in security by the construction of an insulating area round the outside walls, and by the removal of rusticated projections at the front entrance, which had hitherto afforded facilities of ingress. No other alteration has taken place. There is an abundance of water raised by a stalled tread-wheel and a hand-pump, as the sewerage is effective: and having regard to the uncertain condition of intended legislation, tending to create hereafter a new constitution, a distribution of county and borough prisoners, I refrain from submitting, with respect to the defects enumerated in former reports, any suggestions which might involve an unnecessary expenditure. The male punishment cells, however, require correction, being without the means of artificial heating, and unprovided with window sashes and shutters for excluding the light.

The males are still under the old and imperfect form of classification, felons and misdemeanants being merely subdivided into the "tried" and "untried." The females are subjected to "individual cellular separation;" but there is no night-watch of matrons for this section, an omission which is in contravention of the prescriptions of the Act for enforcing the "separate system."

The discipline observed at lock-ups, and in the interval until unlock, is generally satisfactory as to the locking-in of each individual prisoner in his cell, the final rounds, the assorting of the keys, and the condition of the locks. It does not appear, however, that there are *after* lock-up any subsequent ascertainment of the presence of each prisoner, any examination of the fastenings of the cell doors, or any visits on the part of a superior officer at late and unexpected hours in the night.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Further, there is no gas supplied in any of the cells, and no patrol in the interior of the prison, and the keys of the hospital are only given up to the Governor when there are *male* patients. The tell-tale clocks, moreover, which constitute the most constant and reliable check upon the regularity and vigilance of the night patrol, are not sufficiently protected against tampering, and consequently require to be fitted with metal straps, placed so as to cover the keyholes, and fastened with padlocks of the most approved patent.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	1	–	Dark or refractory cells,	4	–

The record of punishments, which, during the course of the year, amounted to four (three of them being inflicted on the same individual, a refractory male prisoner), and were awarded on the sole authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman in evidence of recognition.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	4	–
Prison duties,	–	1
Total,	4	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Clog-making,	1	–
Sewing,	–	4
Total,	1	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	4	1
Industrial Labour,	1	4
Unemployed,	6	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	–	2
Lunatics,	1	–
Total in custody,	12	7

Punitive labour is stated to be fulfilled daily by the tread-wheel, shot-drill being seldom resorted to. The males are employed in making brushes, clogs, and mats, and in weaving, three of the turnkeys being capable of giving rudimental instruction in these branches of industry; no distinctive hard-labour is provided for females, who are engaged in teasing cocoa fibre, making up shirts for males, clothing for themselves, and in washing for the use of the prison generally.

I regret to repeat the statement, which has appeared in former reports, that no secular instruction is given to prisoners of either sex.

Dietary and Contracts.

First Class, Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, ½ pint new milk.

Second Class, Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ½ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread, ½ pint new milk.

SOUTH DISTRICT. — *County of Carlow Gaol.*

Third Class, Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, ¼ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, ½ pint new milk, or 1 pint vegetable gruel. Supper—5 oz. bread, ½ pint new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted three days in the week for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 8½*d.*; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 8*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 14*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.*; coal, per ton, £1 3*s.*; turf, per twenty cubic feet, 2*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 11*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·1*d.* | 1866, . 2·48*d.* | 1867, . 3·3*d.*

No complaints were preferred to me with regard to the diet by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly, except by one male, who had been repeatedly punished for insubordination, being an old offender, who had been several times in this gaol, and was represented to me as an incorrigible ruffian. He refused his stirabout one morning, on the ground that it was not fit to eat, and ordered it to be removed (although the Chaplain who inspected the provisions on that day pronounced it to be "good"), and subsequently complained that it was not given back to him. The Chaplains are regular in their inspection, observing the tabular form of comment, and generally reporting favourably. I found some exceptions, however, taken from time to time to the bread and milk, but more rarely to the latter.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1864, . £913 11*s.* 11*d.* | 1865, . £1,112 17*s.* 11*d.* | 1866, . £1,143 4*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £46 2*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £51 9*s.* 0·24*d.* | 1867, . £49 0*s.* 8·7*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . £3 13*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £1 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £3 17*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1865, . £9 17*s.* 11*d.* | 1866, . — | 1867, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £76 19*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £52 7*s.* 5*d.* | 1867, . £75 2*s.* 5*d.*

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to the day of inspection in 1868:—

1866. One, 19th November. 1867. One, 8th October.

Books, &c.

All the superior officers are provided with journals, and the majority of the books prescribed and recommended by competent authority are kept with correctness. "A Work Ledger," however, is wanted, and an "Officers' Misconduct Book." It would be desirable to establish pass-checks, to be issued by the Governor to the intern officers, as a guarantee for passing through the gate, the allowed time of absence to be specified on the docket.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£
Non-resident.	
Arthur Fitzmaurice, esq., Local Inspector,	60
Thos. J. Rawson, esq., Surgeon,	—
Rev. A. B. Perry, Chaplain,	30
Rev. J. Phelan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30
Resident.	
Richard Wilson, Governor,	150
Edwd. Croghan, Deputy Governor,	70
Robert Tunstead, Gate,	30
Turnkeys. William Coleman, *Brush-maker*,	30
Turnkeys. Thomas Walsh, *Weaver*,	30
Turnkeys. Richard Walsh, *Matmaker*,	30
Turnkeys. Richard Walsh,	24
Turnkeys. Henry Hartly,	24
Mrs. C. Gavan, Matron,	50
Mrs. C. Croghan, Deputy Matron,	15
Mrs. E. Twamly, Nurse,	£10 8s.

All the intern officers receive the gaol allowance.

I regret to state that the Governor is again labouring under the recurrence of a malady of so disqualifying a nature, as to render his retirement or superannuation indispensable.

Vacancies.

Rev. Thomas Morrin, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned; Rev. J. Phelan, Roman Catholic Chaplain, appointed.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1867.	From 1st Jan. 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	109	46
Chaplain, Established Church,	181	74
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	148	100
Surgeon,	125	46

Hospitals.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	3	1	1	—	1	2	—	1
Number of days therein,	35	32	324	—	31	119	—	5
Average daily number,	·1	·1	·9		·1	·9	—	—
Number of deaths,	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£4 4s. 7d.		£7 10s. 1d.		£22 10s. 8d.		—	

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are placed under the same roof, but are sufficiently separate to prevent undue communication. Water-closets and baths are attached to the wards, which are well ventilated, and of greater space than is demanded by ordinary requirements. There were no patients under treatment at the period of my official visit, and I was informed that the sanitary condition had been highly satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Bruen, esq., M.P.	John Alexander, esq.	P. J. Newton, esq.
Sir Chas. W. C. Burton.	William Fishbourne, esq.	William Duckett, esq.
R. C. Browne, esq.	D. H. Cooper, esq.	William Elliott, esq.
Horace Rochfort, esq.	Hardy Eustace, esq.	J. F. Leckey, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, when all accounts, having been previously examined and certified by the Local Inspector, are submitted and discharged; the mode of payment being by an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Governor, who produces the requisite receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN,
Inspector-General.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

COUNTY OF CLARE GAOL, AT ENNIS.—VISITED THE 19TH AND 20TH OF MAY, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny— To Imprisonment,	6	1	7	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	7	1	8	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	17	3	20	1	–	1
Total,	35	6	41	1	–	1

Juveniles.

10 years old and under 16—Summarily convicted—Other offenders, (committed once). 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	20	16	1867,	49	3
1866,	38	8	1868 (day of Inspection),	35	6

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	7	1867,	2	–
1866,	–	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	1	1	1867,	–	–
1866,	1	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	3	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	1
1866,	1	1			
1867,	1	3	Day of Inspection,	–	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Offences.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Up to and including Day of Inspection.)		In Custody on Day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–
Assaults (common),	33	5	30	12	18	2	10	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., officers on duty,	4	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other assaults,	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	–	5	2	1	–	–	–
Robbery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	–	2	–	2	–	2	–
Larceny,	10	9	21	16	7	6	3	2
Receiving stolen goods,	1	2	–	2	–	2	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	3	4	7	1	1	–	–
Revenue offences,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	1	–	3	2	1	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	–	–	14	13	4	1	–	–
Disorderly on the public streets,	5	3	1	4	1	2	–	–
Absconding from service,	8	1	5	–	2	–	–	1
Using threatening language,	4	–	5	–	1	2	–	–
Breach of fishery laws,	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Unlawfully assembling in arms,	–	–	43	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal drilling,	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Treason-felony,	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	97	27	168	60	41	17	18	3
Vagrancy,	4	7	1	2	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	9	11	29	8	9	3	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	17	3	15	6	–	–	17	3
Debt,	9	–	9	–	3	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	28	13	78	12	4	3	–	–
Total,	164	61	300	88	57	23	35	6

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	–	Debtors,	3	–
Criminals,	246	72	Criminals,	45	20
Vagrants,	1	2	Vagrants,	–	–
Drunkards,	29	8	Drunkards,	9	3
Dangerous Lunatics,	15	6	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	300	88	Total,	57	23

SOUTH DISTRICT

County of Clare Gaol

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year,	124	48	Once within the year,	46	19
Twice ,,	71	10	Twice ,,	4	2
Thrice ,,	7	4	Thrice ,,	–	–
Four times ,,	1	2	Four times ,,	–	–
Total,	203	64	Total,	50	21

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	40·54	·99	—	·3	8·7	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	71		21st March.	58		1st Jan.
Lowest ditto,	26		7th Jan.	36		14th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	64		22nd March.	44		1st Jan.
Ditto of females,	18		20th Dec.	15		11th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	23		9th Jan.	30		17th April.
Ditto of females,	1		4th June.	5		10th May.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868:—

19th August, 1861,	61	1st December, 1865,	47
31st March, 1862,	65	2nd March, 1866,	51
28th February, 1863,	57	21st March, 1867,	77
1st March, 1864,	51	1st January, 1868,	58

Daily averages (fractions being omitted), for the subjoined years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Males,	20	29	40	34
Females,	11	7	7	8

Upon reviewing the above group of schedules, we note a considerable fluctuation in the males, the females exhibiting a comparatively trifling variation in amount. The higher figures observable in the former sex are to be attributed partly to the long detention of lunatics, but chiefly to the sudden influx caused by the committal of a large number charged with complicity in Fenianism, and its offshoots.

The character of crime remains the same as that recorded in former reports—offences against the person, and public order preponderating among the males, and larceny and prostitution prevailing among the females, who are almost exclusively derived from an abandoned class. There were no returned convicts in charge, but as photography is not in use here, a valuable auxiliary is wanting in tracing the antecedents of those suspected to belong to this category.

I regretted to find no less than *twenty* lunatics, *or one moiety of the total confined* (viz., 17 males and 3 females), still detained here; but they were about to be speedily transferred to the asylum, which is now prepared for their reception, and the wise legislation of the last session of Parliament, which withdrew from magistrates the power of committing the insane, and therefore held *irresponsible* to criminal prisons, has finally relieved the latter from the pressure of those most unfit inmates.

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There was but 1 juvenile (a male) in custody. Offenders falling within this denomination are not rife here, only 4 males in the current year, and the same number in 1867, and 1 female, having been committed, none of whom were transmitted to reformatories.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	2	Bakery,	1	–
Yards,	8	2	Store Rooms,	4	1
Day Rooms,	7	2	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	103	12	Lavatories,	2	–
			Baths,	2	–
			Privies,	7	2
Sleeping Rooms,	9	–	Water-closets,	13	6
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	9	–	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Room,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	10	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	–
Workshops,	3	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Worksheds,	4	–	Crank Mill,	1	–
Kitchen,	1	–	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	40	40
Sheets, pairs of,	40	80
Rugs,	40	120
Hammocks or Cots,	30	150
Bedticks,	16	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	40	–
Jackets,	30	150
Vests,	30	70
Trowsers,	20	80
Caps,	28	32
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	20	30

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	4	16
Jackets,	4	16
Gowns,	4	16
Petticoats,	4	16
Aprons,	4	16
Neckerchiefs,	4	16
Caps,	4	16
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	3	12

I found the building, at my inspection on the above days, creditably clean and orderly, in sound repair, and well ventilated. The water supply is abundant. Although the sewerage is now effective—the sewer adjoining the scullery, which was formerly foul, having been thoroughly cleared—it would be very desirable to convert some of the ordinary privies into water-closets. The stock of bedding, blankets, &c., is adequate for the requirements, and also of shoes, but the clothing is deficient. I am assured, however, that some material in store is about to be made up for use.

The classification of the males is even below that prescribed by the old Prison Act (the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74), being limited to a division into the tried and untried, the lunatics, and latterly the political prisoners. The females are simply placed in two divisions, but both sexes sleep and take their meals in single cells. No alteration has taken place, either structurally or otherwise, since the last inspection, and consequently the defects, which have been so frequently enumerated and commented upon in former reports, continue uncorrected; but I am bound to state that this inaction does not arise from indisposition on the part of the local authorities to take the necessary measures for improvement, but at the instance of my colleague and myself they remain in abeyance, pending projected legislation, which will probably effect considerable changes in the constitution and distribution of prisons, and would thus render nugatory any intermediate expenditure.

The system of discipline observed in the following particulars is generally satisfactory—viz., in the locking in of each individual

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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prisoner in his cell, the subsequent ascertainment of his presence, the examination of the several fastenings of the cells, the night patrol, the custody of the keys, the condition of the locks, and the mode of repairing them.

Gas, however, is not supplied in the cells. There is but one tell-tale clock (two at least, completely protected against the possibility of tampering, being indispensible), and the still more reliable check of frequent visits by a superior officer at late and unexpected hours in the night is wanting, in order to test the vigilance and regularity of the watchmen.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, .	2	–	By Magisterial authority, .	–	–
Other Punishments (in Solitary Confinement, on Bread and Water), . . .	17	7	Other Punishments (in Solitary Confinement, on Bread and Water), . . .	2	–
Total, . .	19	7	Total, . .	2	–

The record of punishments, those inflicted during the current year having been awarded by the sole authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel, ...	14	–
Stone-breaking, ...	8	–
Total, ...	22	–

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving and winding, . . .	3	Spinning, ...	3
Mat-making, ...	3	Sewing, ...	1
Breaking flax, ...	1	Carding, ...	1
Lunatics.		Dressing flax, ...	1
Mat-making, ...	3	*Lunatics.*	
Weaving, ...	3	Carding, ...	2
Stone-breaking, ...	7	Spinning, ...	1
Total, .	20	Total, .	9

Summary.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Punitive Labour, . . .	22	Industrial Labour, . . .	6
Industrial Labour, . . .	7		
Sick, ...	1		
Lunatics (*unemployed*), . .	4		
Cooking, ...	1		
Total, .	35	Total, .	6

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1865, . £25 17*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £17 1*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £16 7*s.* 5*d.*

Hard labour is stated to be carried into effect daily, for two and a half hours of actual movement, by the tread-wheel, which is not fitted with partitions, when a sufficient number of males under sentence to the above penalty is available for raising water, and also the hand-pump, and by stone-breaking, although this latter mode of employment can scarcely be considered as penal upon prisoners derived chiefly from the rural class. Industrial labour is maintained by the manufacture of mats,

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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which are in brisk demand, at a remunerative price, and in breaking, dressing, and weaving flax as material for the prison clothing, which, as well as shoes, is made up within the walls. Any prisoner, who is acquainted with a trade, is turned to account for the service of the gaol; but one turnkey only is a trained handicraftsman—viz., a weaver.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	105	46	43	17
Average daily number of pupils, . .	9	3	8	2
Number of days on which school was held, .	213	250	91	96

School-hours:—Males—from 1 to 2 o'clock; Females—from 1 to 2 o'clock.

The males are instructed by the Head Turnkey, who is, however, a competent teacher, and has from time to time received gratuities from the National Board of Education, with which the schools have been placed in connexion. The District Inspector's reports are favourable as to the fitness of the master, and his mode of conducting and discipline. He has further noted the want of some requirements, which ought to be supplied.

The secular tuition of the females is almost a nullity, they being ordinarily few in number, and under sentences for short periods, and the class from which they are supplied being chiefly of an abandoned character.

Religious instruction is, however, imparted to them on Sundays by the Sisters of Mercy.

The Chaplains occasionally inspect, and enter their observations. The form of registry recommended by the Inspectors-General as being more suited to the low state of proficiency usually found among the pupils, ought to be kept in addition to that prescribed by the National Board.

Dietary and Contracts.

For Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint vegetable soup.

For Prisoners whose term shall exceed One week, and for Untried Prisoners.

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 10*d.*; rice, per cwt., 18*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coal, per ton, £1 0*s.* 10*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 9*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 5*s.* 5*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 3*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 3·17*d.* | 1866, . 3·52*d.* | 1867, . 3·67*d.*

No complaints were preferred to me with respect to the provisions by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly, and I learned with pleasure that the establishment of the new dietary, approved by the Executive in accordance with the recommendation of the medical committee appointed to inquire into this vital subject of gaol administration, has produced entire satisfaction; an opinion which is corroborated by

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

the favourable reports of the Chaplains, who observe the tabular form of comment upon each item of food, and are regular in their inspection. I will, however, urge that potatoes ought to be introduced as soon as possible, great weight being attached by the committee to the salutary and corrective elements contained in that esculent. A third meal of supper—bread being now issued, it becomes necessary to fix an earlier hour for dinner, which hitherto has been served out at four o'clock, P.M.

Books and Accounts.

The superior officers are furnished with journals, which are duly submitted to the Board, and the registries and the forms directed and recommended by competent authority are kept here, except a "General Visiters' Book," a "Daily Employment of Prisoners' Book," which includes a time table showing the exact period of the performance of each kind of work, and a "Work Ledger;" but the latter, I am informed, is about to be procured. An "Officers' Default Book" has been provided; but pass-checks, under the hand of the Governor, ought to be adopted, specifying the time of absence granted to every intern officer on a docket, which should be given up on the return of the recipient. A book is also needed for entering the markings of the tell-tale clock, a very essential check on the vigilance and regularity of the night patrol.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £1,330 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £1,439 15*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £1,524 16*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £41 11*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £37 17*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £28 15*s.* 4*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . £4 19*s.* | 1866, . 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . £6 16*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £1 2*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £0 11*s.* 7*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £116 0*s.* 7*d.* | 1866, . £96 13*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £72 19*s.* 1*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Keane, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. P. Dwyer, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. J. Kenny, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
P. M. Cullinan, esq., Physician,	54	0	0
M. Greene, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0
Michl. Considine, Clerk, &c.,	55	0	0
Patrick Macnamara, Watchman,	24	0	0

Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
H. O'Loghlen, Governor,	300	0	0
P. Slattery, 1st Turnkey and Schoolmaster,	55	0	0
Michl. Slattery, 2nd Turnkey and Gate Porter,	45	0	0
Michl. Hogan, 3rd Turnkey, *Weaver*,	35	0	0
Thos. Leydon, 4th Turnkey,	30	0	0
John Kenny, 5th Turnkey,	30	0	0
Mary Palmer, Matron,	50	0	0
Mary Kenny, 1st Fem. Assist.	17	8	0
Georgiana Palmer, 2nd do.,	17	8	0
Eliza Kerby, Nursetender,	20	0	0

The conduct of the staff, whose duties were very onerous during the detention of the Fenian prisoners here, was reported to me to be satisfactory.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gacl.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	211	63
Chaplain, Established Church,	158	59
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	173	66
Physician,	213	75
Apothecary,	140	51

Hospitals.

The quarters for males and females are spacious and airy, but wanting in proper means of separation between the sexes, there being but one staircase accessible in common to both. Water-closets are attached to the wards, but fixed baths are still wanting. A slipper bath, however, was about to be provided. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was and had been favourable, and there was but one patient (a male) under treatment in hospital at my inspection.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	16	11	20	6	25	10	11	2
Number of days therein,	251	477	427	94	437	171	36	15
Average daily number,	·5	0·9	1·3	·4	1·3	·3	·7	·1
Number of deaths,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£7 12s. 2d.		£8 14s. 8d.		£6 6s. 2d.		—	

Board of Superintendence.

Major W. E. A. MacDonnell, D.L.	Wainright Crowe, esq., J.P.	Joseph Hall, esq., J.P.
Captain Augustin Butler, D.L.	George Sampson, esq., J.P.	Chas. Geo. Mahon, esq., J.P.
John Enright, esq., J.P.	Nicholas Butler, esq., J.P.	Charles W. Studdert, esq., J.P.
	Rich. Stacpoole, esq., J.P.	Michael Kerin, esq., J.P.
	Capt. Marcus Paterson, J.P.	

The Board is convened monthly, and whenever it assembles the larger liabilities are discharged by cheques drawn in favour of the several creditors, the smaller sums being united in an aggregate cheque payable to the Local Inspector, who accounts for the disbursements at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

The bridewells of this county are miserably defective; and, in the event of legislation with regard to these minor prisons, it is to be expected that they will be abolished, as the cost of maintaining them, if the requirements prescribed by statute were exacted, would be very considerable. The subjoined tabular synopsis is compiled from the notes of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector taken at their respective visits.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

—	Killaloe.		Sixmilebridge.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Committals in past year,	34	2	48	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	–	5	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	3	1	5	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–	1	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

——	Killaloe.	Sixmilecross.
Repairs and Order,	*A leak above the window in the front wall, the lock on the outer gate requiring repair.*	Fair.
Security,	*Imperfect.*	*Imperfect.*
Accommodation,	*Wretched.*	Adequate.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	*Bedding insufficient and bad.*	*Blankets thin;* sheets deficient.
Water,	*None on premises.*	Pump in order.
Sewerage,	*None; soil cleared through the building.*	Fair.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	*Tolerably clean, but damp.*	Clean and dry.
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	3*d.* for both sexes. £20.	6*d.* for both sexes. £20.
Salary of Keeper,	Court-keeper; salary, £8.	Court-keeper; salary, £8.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. New forms of dietary and rules required.	1 male in custody. This bridewell ought to be abolished.

——	Kilrush.		Ennistimon.		Tulla.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	88	18	69	21	42	10
Of whom were Drunkards,	24	2	18	15	4	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	19	8	17	3	2	–
Of whom were Drunkards,	9	1	8	1	–	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Weekly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Good.		Good.	
Security,	Good.		Good.		Good.	
Accommodation,	Good.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water,	By pump.		By pump.		By pump.	
Sewerage,	Good.		Good.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5*d.*		6*d.*		6*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£30.		£20.		£20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks,	—		—		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CORK GAOL, AT CORK.—VISITED THE 7TH AND 8TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1868.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	3	1	4	1	–	1
For Contempt of Court,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	–	6	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	2	3	5	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	2	1	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	18	1	19	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	12	–	12	–	–	
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	11	17	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	9	9	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	7	10	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	13	–	13	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	3	4	7	–	–	–
Total in custody,	75	37	112	1	–	1

Number of Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, { Convicted summarily—Other Offenders, 1 male. Committed for Trial—Felons, 1 ,, Committed twice, 1 ,,

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	104	57	1867,	97	31
1866,	141	45	1868 (day of Inspection),	75	37

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	–	1867,	1	–
1866,	–	1	1868 (day of Inspection),	3	4

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865, ...	1	–	1867, ...	1	–
1866, ...	3	1	1868 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865, ...	9	4	1868 (up to and including		
1866, ...	5	6	day of Inspection), .	2	2
1867, ...	8	5	Day of Inspection, .	–	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*) ; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	–	4	–	1	–	1	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, . .	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., . . .	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter, . . .	4	–	4	–	4	–	3	–
Concealing birth of infants, .	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	3	–	1	–	–
Rape and other carnal offences, .	2	–	3	–	2	–	2	–
Misconduct as servants, . .	12	4	4	4	7	–	1	–
Bigamy, ...	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults, . . .	144	45	181	37	84	37	11	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	23	1	13	–	16	–	4	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, ...	40	4	41	2	31	–	3	–
Other assaults, . . .	4	–	8	–	2	–	2	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	5	1	20	1	11	1	5	–
Robbery, ...	3	–	3	3	1	–	–	–
Trespass, ...	–	–	4	–	5	7	–	–
Taking & holding forcible possession,	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, . . .	7	–	7	1	10	–	5	–
Larceny, ...	70	44	60	64	49	47	10	13
Receiving stolen goods, . .	6	2	–	1	3	5	3	–
Illegal fishing, . . .	4	–	4	–	6	–	1	–
Embezzlement, . . .	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	6	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	4	–	5	1	1	1	1	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	2	1	1	1	–	1	–
Other malicious offences against property, . . .	–	–	16	1	1	–	–	–
Sacrilege, ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency, .	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
Aiding the escape of a felon, .	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c., . . .	17	1	9	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences, . . .	5	–	22	–	2	–	5	–
Naval offences, . . .	50	–	48	–	27	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act, . .	9	12	16	18	15	13	3	4
Revenue offences, . . .	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Mercantile Marine Act, . .	36	–	96	–	30	–	–	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection*—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Offences.	1866.		1867.		1868 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other offences—								
Against the person,	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	16	4	16	10	20	1	1	–
Against property, without violence,	3	10	10	16	1	1	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	44	103	98	102	38	69	–	18
High Treason, Treason-Felony, and Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	119	–	54	–	34	–	–	–
Demanding arms in dwellings,	13	–	8	–	2	–	1	–
Administering unlawful oaths,	2	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
Seditious conduct,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	–	–	3	–	3	1	1	–
Escape from prison,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Convicts on revoked licence,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Having arms in a proclaimed district,	–	–	2	–	12	–	7	–
Total criminal class,	661	243	784	270	430	184	71	36
Vagrancy,	20	20	8	7	6	2	–	–
Drunkenness,	24	35	33	19	19	12	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	21	15	22	7	–	–	–	–
Debt,	39	4	33	3	22	4	4	1
Total,	765	317	880	306	477	202	75	37

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	33	3	Debtors,	22	4
Criminals,	756	270	Criminals,	402	188
Vagrants,	8	7	Vagrants,	5	2
Drunkards,	33	19	Drunkards,	19	8
Dangerous Lunatics,	22	7	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	28	–	Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	29	–
Total,	880	306	Total,	477	202

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Prisoners committed under Acts for suspending the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.		M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	742	195	Committed	Once within the year,	367	135
	Twice ,,	30	19		Twice ,,	14	12
	Thrice ,,	3	11		Thrice ,,	3	4
	Four times ,,	2	3		Four times ,,	1	1
	Five times ,,	–	1		Five times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	–	1		Six times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	–	2		Seven times ,,	–	–
	Total,	777	232		Total,	385	153

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	109	33	—	94	35	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	176		24th April.	152		13th June.
Lowest ditto,	110		10th July.	95		4th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	150		24th April.	117		28th Feb.
Ditto of females,	52		11th Aug.	58		18th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	69		18th Aug.	69		1st Sept.
Ditto of females,	18		12th March.	13		3rd April.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868 :—

16th January, 1861,	217	1st January, 1865,	174
12th February, 1862,	201	28th March, 1866,	231
18th March, 1863,	206	24th April, 1867,	176
7th December, 1864,	198	13th June, 1868,	152

Daily averages for the subjoined years, fractions being omitted :—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Males,	104	113	109	94
Females,	43	38	33	35

An examination of the above schedules will lead us to the conclusion that there is no very notable fluctuation in the numbers of criminals of both sexes, nor variation in the character of crimes; for, on reference to the table of "Committals, specifying the Offences," &c., we find an almost normal preponderance of acts of violence, riot, and disorder among the males, to which are to be added treason-felony and other modifications of political disturbances (11 tried and 1 untried inmates of the gaol belonging to this category), and the complement of military and naval offences, and infractions of the Mercantile Marine Act, incidental to the seat of a garrison and a seaport.

The first group of delinquencies stated above embraces the females also, consisting as they do chiefly of prostitutes, committed under the Towns Improvement Act, from Fermoy and Queenstown, and constantly recurrent; while larcenies, and other forms of offences against property, are recorded against both sexes. There were no returned convicts in custody; a return, which may be relied on here, as photography is extensively and successfully used in tracing the antecedents of old offenders. There were no lunatics detained here, but some cases had occurred of prisoners committed for other offences becoming insane who, upon certificates, were transferred duly to the Asylum. There were but 2 juveniles in charge; 44 and 36 males, falling within this denomination in the years 1867 and 1868, and 12 and 3 females respectively in the same period, passed through the prison, of whom 6 males and 5 females were transmitted to reformatories. Juveniles directed to be thus disposed of, are kept in strict separation and seclusion during their preliminary period of imprisonment, in order to prevent contamination, and to impress upon their minds the penal character of a gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

*Accommodation.**

	M.	F.
Wards,	7	5
Yards,	7	5
Day Rooms,	9	5
Solitary Cells,	2	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	–	–
Single Cells of smaller size,†	13	51
Cells to contain three persons,	68	–
Sleeping Rooms,	9	–
Number of Beds in such rooms,	12	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	2
Chapel,	One.	
School Rooms, Workshops, Worksheds,	Some of the above Day Rooms and Cells used for these purposes.	

	M.	F.
Kitchen,	1	–
Store Rooms—One of the above Day rooms and ten of the Cells marked thus (†) used for these purposes.		
Laundry,	–	1
Drying Rooms,	1	1
Lavatories,	6	5
Baths,	1	1
Water-closets,	10	5
Fumigating Room,	One.	
Pumps (one useless),	2	–
Tread-wheel,	1	–
Capstan Mill,	–	1
Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	240	36
Sheets, pairs of,	231½	5½
Rugs,	220	30
Hammocks or Cots,	3	85
Bed-ticks,	214	35
Bedsteads,	232	53

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	178	11
Jackets,	154	13
Vests,	119	27
Trowsers,	102	12
Caps,	167	9
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	198	171
Neckerchiefs,	190	17
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	119	8
Leather Belts,	131	11
Night-caps,	13	–

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	69	–
Jackets,	73	7
Petticoats,	130	25
Aprons,	78	2
Neckerchiefs,	106	17
Caps,	105	4
Stockings, pairs of,	94	121
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	39	–
Canvas Shoes,	4	–

I found the portions of the building which were occupied by prisoners in a praiseworthy condition of cleanliness and order, and well ventilated; the rebuilding and remodelling of the remainder is progressing, but I apprehend that a twelvemonth will elapse before the new cells are fit for reception. In the meantime, in consequence of the inevitable limitation of accommodation, and the necessity of the prisoners employed in serving the masons being brought into approximation, if not into contact with the free labourers, it is impossible to enforce a regular system of classification; very much to the credit of the Governor and the staff, such active vigilance and discipline have been maintained that no insubordination has occurred. In some of the kinds of industrial labour, however, the prisoners are still kept apart, and take their meals singly in as far as the numbers render it practicable.

A plan, which appears to be well conceived, has been designed by the Local Inspector for supplying gas to the cells, the amount of light being sufficient for reading and working at trades, and the burner, which is contained in a ventilating chamber of glass, being protected against tampering on the part of the inmates, but under the control of the officers patrolling the corridors. It is proper to add that, pending the completion of the interior building operations, it is of vital importance that measures should be taken for strengthening a very weak point of the boundary wall, where it adjoins the Queen's College, an improvement which could be effected at a very moderate outlay. The sewerage is stated to be effective; and the supply of water,

* Owing to the extensive alterations at present in progress, the accommodation now returned varies very much from that furnished in last report.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

which is raised by the tread-wheel from the river, and subsequently filtered, is ordinarily adequate, and wholesome for use. In case, however, of a long drought it has been found necessary to purchase water for drinking, as the river becomes brackish in taste when the current is not full and strong enough to stem the influx of high tides. The forms of discipline observed at unlock and lockings are satisfactory in the several particulars of ascertainment of the presence of each prisoner in his cell, of the examination of the security of the fastenings, of the final rounds, the night patrol, and the report of the accuracy and vigilance of the latter, as tested by tell-tale clocks thoroughly protected against tampering, of occasional visits on the part of the Governor during the night, of the proper custody of the keys by him, and of the state of the locks, which are repaired within the walls in the presence of an officer.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement,	5	2	Solitary confinement,	1	1
Whipping,	1	–	Whipping,	–	–
Total,	6	2	Total,	1	1

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells,	157	8	Dark or refractory cells,	79	22
Stoppage of diet,	35	2	Stoppage of diet,	14	6
By Magisterial authority,	1	–	By Magisterial authority,	–	–
Other punishments,	46	6	Other punishments,	–	–
Total,	239	16	Total,	93	28

The record of punishments is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and is signed by the Chairman as an evidence of cognizance. All those inflicted within the current year, were awarded by the sole authority of the Governor.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel,	14	Cleaning prison,	7
Cleaning prison,	13		
Labourers on Prison works (alteration of buildings),	26		
Total,	53	Total,	7

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Oakum-picking,	9	Oakum-picking,	9
Weaving,	3	Carding wool,	2
Shoemaking,	1	Washing and ironing,	13
Tailoring,	1	Spinning,	2
Mat-making,	2	Knitting,	2
Brush-making,	1		
Carpenter,	1		
Total,	18	Total,	28

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	53	7
Industrial labour,	18	28
Sick,	1	–
Unemployed,	–	2
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Lunatics,	1	–
Total in custody,	75	37

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1865, . £74 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £67 1*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £37 8*s.* 2*d.*

Hard labour is enforced on the part of the males by the tread-wheel during about two hours and a half of actual movement daily, and on that of the females by a capstan pump, which, however, is worked with so little resistance as not to afford any punitive element. Industrial employment is maintained with as much activity as is consistent with the interruption and confusion caused by the alteration of the buildings, a large number of prisoners being assigned to the contractor. All materials, however, for wear and use, are manufactured and made up within the walls; and some remunerative return, but not considerable, is derived from the sale of mats, of stone broken fine, and from picking oakum, though the introduction of iron and wire for ship building and rigging has unfavourably affected the latter branch of production. The females are here, as elsewhere, chiefly engaged in washing, sewing, and knitting.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	54	41	51	35
Average daily number of pupils,	7·1	4·4	11·4	5·8
Number of days on which school was held,	231	287	164	153

School-hours.—Males—from 12 to 2 o'clock, P.M. Females—from 2 to 3½ o'clock, P.M.

Juveniles, and such adults as evince a desire for learning, and are recommended, are admitted to school daily during the hours stated. Both sexes (a matron being present during the tuition of females) are instructed by a competent master, the schools being placed in connexion with the National Board of Education, whose registry, as well as that framed by the Inspectors-General, is duly kept here. The District Inspector reports of the males:—"The course of training and instruction is suitable to the circumstances of the pupils, and their proficiency is satisfactory, considering the time spent at school. The school is progressing satisfactorily." And of the females:—"The course of instruction is satisfactory, and the pupils answered well for their time at school. The school is making good progress." The Chaplains visit from time to time, and record their observations in the Daily School Report Book.

Dietary and Contracts.

1. *For Prisoners whose Term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—9 oz. meal in stirabout; 1 pint boiling milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread; 1 pint vegetable soup.

SOUTH DISTRICT. — *County of Cork Gaol.*

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout; 1 pint boiling milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread; ¾ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout; 1 pint boiling milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread; 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

2. *For Prisoners whose Term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout; 1 pint boiling milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread; 2 pints boiling milk. Supper—6 oz. bread; 1 pint boiling milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout; 1 pint boiling milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread; 1½ pints boiling milk. Supper—5 oz. bread; 1 pint boiling milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint boiling milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread; 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread; 1 pint boiling milk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner three days in the week. Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Contracts.—Bread, household, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 12-lb. loaf, 1*s.* 9*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 5*s.* 8*d.*; skim-milk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; coal, per ton, 17*s.* 11*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.*; mould candles, per doz. lbs., 6*s.* 3*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 5*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2*d.* | 1866, . 2·4*d.* | 1867, . 2·89*d.* | 1868, . 3·9*d.*

Very few complaints were preferred to me by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly, in relation to the diet, exception being taken to the potatoes, which had become discoloured, the probable effect of blight, and to the milk; but there appeared to be a jealousy of those assigned to the building works under the contractor, who receive an extra allowance.

The Chaplains are regular in their inspection, observing the tabular form of comment on each item of food as approved by the Inspectors-General. Their objections were very few, and applied to the potatoes and to the milk, which, during the unprecedented heat of the past summer, it was almost impossible to keep sweet. Very little extra diet is now issued, and it is rather in the form of a substitution of one element for another than an increased amount.

The new scale of dietary is found to be generally satisfactory.

Books, &c.

The superior officers are all provided with journals, and the several books and forms directed and approved by competent authority are kept with laudable accuracy, and in addition an Officers' Default Book, a Night-watch Report, and a system of written passes for intern officers seeking leave of absence, are well devised, and worthy of adoption elsewhere.

The by-laws, which will doubtless be recast whenever the buildings in progress are fit for the reception of prisoners to be subjected to the system of individual cellular separation, are somewhat lax with regard to the admission of visitors to prisoners, each member of the Board having power to grant an order.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £2,079 3*s.* 2*d.* | 1866, . £3,148 19*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £3,152 14*s.* 10*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—
1865, . £18 17*s.* 1·3*d.* | 1866, . £19 13*s.* 7¼*d.* | 1867, . £22 0*s.* 11·4*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—
1865, £50 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, £66 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, £159 11*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, £85 7*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years:—
1865, £87 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, £121 3*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, £118 15*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, £59 6*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—
1865, £0 11*s.* 7½*d.* | 1866, £1 5*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, £0 11*s.* 3*d.* | 1868, £0 15*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—
1865, . £371 7*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £364 3*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £287 8*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
William Penrose, Local Inspector,	200	0	0
Rev. A. B. Wilson, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. Thomas Walsh, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
William Beamish, Surgeon,	74	0	0
do. do. Compounding Medicine,	20	0	0
Resident.			
John Joyce, Governor,	300	0	0
Maurice Fitzgerald, Chief Warder,	75	0	0
Joseph W. Lendrum, Storekeeper,	44	4	0
Patrick Sheehan, Gatekeeper,	44	4	0
Timothy Byrne, Sessions Warder,	44	4	0
Warders. Thomas Allin,	44	4	0
Wm. Thompson,	44	4	0
David Mulcahy,	33	16	0
George Glascott,	33	16	0
William O'Keeffe,	33	16	0
John O'Leary,	31	4	0
Henry S. Plant,	31	4	0
Maurice Murphy,	31	4	0
Robert Martin,	31	4	0
James Lawlor,	31	4	0
William Bibby,	31	4	0
Tobias C. Delmage, Hospital Warder,	36	8	0
James Wilson, Schoolmaster,	44	4	0
William Sweeny, Messenger,	20	16	0
Louisa Rennick, Matron,	50	0	0
Maria Perrody, Sub-Matron,	27	6	0
Ellen Reville, do.,	26	0	0
Elizabeth Delmage, Hosp. do.	29	18	0
Cath. Curren, Searcher, &c.,	20	16	0

Vacancies.

One Apothecary, one Storekeeper, three Warders, and one Sub-Matron resigned; one Warder dismissed, and one Warder superannuated. All the vacancies so occasioned have been filled up.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The Chief Warder, the Matron, and all the subordinate officers receive 2 lbs. household bread and two pints milk each per diem, and, Matron excepted, are supplied with clothing annually.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	—	—
Chaplain, Established Church,	161	108
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	197	123
Physician and Surgeon,	366	253
Apothecary,	365	251

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

I am bound to bear testimony to the loyalty and fidelity of the staff during the anxious period, in which a large number of political prisoners of importance were consigned from other jurisdictions to the custody of the authorities here.

Hospitals.

The sanitary condition of the prisoners was and had been satisfactory, there being but one patient, a male pauper debtor, in the temporary hospital allocated to that sex, which is adequate to the requirements.

The female hospital is in want of a fixed bath and a water-closet. It is proposed to make a trial of the earth close-stools, of Moule's patent.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of prisoners in hospital,	50	39	34	48	21	45	8	17
Number of days therein, . .	678	259	508	636	126	413	73	84
Average daily number, . .	2	1	2	1	·3	1·14	½	½
Number of deaths, . . .	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£15 10s. 6d.		£22 0s. 9d.		£12 12s. 7d.		£5 12s. 8d.	

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to day of inspection in 1868, and at what dates.

An inquest held on 22nd January, 1867, on the body of a male prisoner (Callaghan M'Carthy) who died in hospital.

Board of Superintendence.

The County High Sheriff,	Daniel Conner, esq.	William Bence Jones, esq.
Richard Goold Adams, esq.	Standish D. O'Grady, esq.	John Wheeler, esq.
Sampson T. W. French, esq.	William R. Meade, esq.	Col. Richd. W. Aldworth.
Thomas J. Leahy, esq.	Robert Nettles, esq.	Thomas Garde, esq.
	Nicholas Dunscombe, esq.	

The Board assembles monthly, when all debts of and above the amount of £3 are discharged by means of cheques, payable to the several creditors, the smaller sums being included in an aggregate cheque, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces all the receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

I invite attention to the defects enumerated in the annexed tabular synopsis, compiled from the reports of the Inspector-General and of the very efficient Local Inspector, which detail the want of the primary requirements of water and sewerage in many of these imperfect buildings; and I should suggest that, irrespectively of their condition, the facilities already afforded, or about to be afforded, by railway communication with the county gaol, will enable the authorities to discontinue a considerable number of them.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

	Charleville.		Middleton.		Queenstown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	27	6	80	16	218	53
Of whom were Drunkards,	17	2	13	6	13	17
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	14	1	28	2	26	8
Of whom were Drunkards,	9	1	8	–	4	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.		Thrice weekly.	
Committals, whether regular.	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Very good.		Good.		*Some repairs required on the roof and eave course over the female section.*	
Security,	Adequate, with care.		Adequate, with care.		Fair.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Adequate.	
Water—how supplied,	By an adjoining pump.		From a well on the premises.		By the town main.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Cesspools outside.		A presentment has been passed for constructing sewers.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean; *but damp in soft weather.*		Very clean; *but damp in soft weather.*		Clean, and sufficiently ventilated. *One of the female cells is occasionally damp.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3½*d.* for both sexes.		3*d.* for both sexes.		3½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£25.		£30; £5 for Court-keeper.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		A tailor; but does not work himself.		*None.*	
Remarks,	Local Board formed. No prisoner in custody.		Local Board formed. No prisoner in custody.		One female in custody. Local Board formed.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Macroom.		Clonakilty.		Dunmanway.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	90	16	75	11	27	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	20	3	42	2	14	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	24	3	12	1	11	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	–	4	–	3	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly, and direct.		Weekly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.	
Committals, whether regular.	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Fair.	
Security,	Adequate.		Satisfactory.		*Imperfect.*	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Adequate; *but some blankets thin.*		Adequate.		Sufficient.	
Water—how supplied	*None on premises, except rain-water.*		*None on premises.*		None on premises.	
Sewerage,	*None.* Cesspools clearable from the outside.		Satisfactory.		*None.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean; *but very damp in winter.*		Clean.		Very clean.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	$3\frac{6}{44}\frac{1}{8}d.$ for both sexes.		$3\frac{7}{8}d.$ for both sexes.		$2\frac{8}{10}d.$ for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30; £5 as Court-keeper.		£35; £5 as Court-keeper.		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	*None.*		*None.*		*None.*	
Remarks,	Local Board formed. One female in custody.		Local Board formed.			

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

Bandon.		Bantry.		Fermoy.		Kanturk.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
57	14	33	9	60	7	20	1
54	12	5	1	26	3	8	–
125	38	60	20	23	6	5	4
37	12	11	4	3	1	1	–
Weekly and direct.		Fortnightly; transmittals irregular.		Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
From pump.		*None on premises.*		*None on premises.* Pump dry.		None on premises, except rain water from roof.	
None.		Effective.		*Imperfect.*		*None.*	
Fair.		Fair; *dusting neglected.*		Very clean.		Very clean.	
$3\frac{1}{11}d.$ for both sexes.		$2\frac{3}{3}\frac{7}{3}d.$ for both sexes.		$2\frac{1}{1}\frac{3}{3}d.$ for both sexes.		$3\frac{8}{9}d.$ for both sexes.	
£35, and £5 for Court-house.		£30, and £5 for Court-house.		£35.		£30, and £5 for Court-house.	
None.		None.		None.		None.	
Local Board formed.		—		Local Board formed.		—	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

——	Kinsale.		Mallow.		Mitchelstown.		Skibbereen.		Youghal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	36	17	139	36	78	15	36	7	101	28
Of whom were Drunkards,	19	13	47	6	35	1	21	2	67	9
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	11	7	23	7	19	2	14	1	6	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	9	6	9	–	3	1	10	1	3	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Weekly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.		Fortnightly; transmittals irregular.		Weekly, and direct.		Weekly, and direct.	
Committals, whether regular,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Security,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Fair.		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		*Wretched.*		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water—how supplied,	*None on premises.*		From a tank; sufficient.		*None on premises.*		A good well on premises.		*None on premises.*	
Sewerage,	Satisfactory.		*None.*		Satisfactory.		Satisfactory.		*Ineffective and offensive.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean.		Very clean; *one female cell damp.*		Very clean.		Very clean and carefully kept.		Very clean.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	$2\frac{1}{4}\frac{9}{6}d.$ for both sexes.		$3\frac{8}{3}\frac{8}{5}d.$ for both sexes.		3*d.* for both sexes.		$3\frac{9}{4}d.$ for both sexes.		$3\frac{4}{5}d.$ for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£25.		£35, and £5 for Court-house.		£25.		£30, and £5 for Court-house.		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.		None.		None.		None.	
Remarks,	Local Board formed.		—		—		Local Board formed.		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

CITY OF CORK GAOL, AT CORK.—VISITED THE 5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	1	3	–	–	–
For further Examination,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	15	5	20	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	6	6	12	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	4	7	11	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	13	21	34	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	20	15	35	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	1	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total in custody,	72	59	131	1	–	–

Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, { Felons convicted, . 3 males
Committed once, . 3 ,,

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	61	47	1867,	50	77
1866,	52	53	1868 (day of Inspection),	72	59

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	1	8	1867,	–	4
1866,	2	1	1868 (day of Inspection),	–	1

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years and the expired portion of 1868 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	6	5	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	4	2
1866,	5	2	Day of Inspection,	2	–
1867,	7	5			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, and 1868 (up to and including the Day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the Day of Inspection.

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	9	1	2	–
Concealing births of infants,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	–	3	5	3	6	–	1	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	10	–	3	2	4	–	1	–
Other assaults,	–	–	2	–	2	1	4	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	3	1	5	2	–	–
Robbery,	1	2	3	–	2	2	1	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	31	39	15	47	24	17	7	5
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	1
Embezzlement,	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	3	–	–	3	2	2	–	–
Arson & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Forgery,	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Offences against the currency,	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	13	–	5	–	3	–	–	–
Naval offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	1	–	11	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	6	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences, viz. :—								
Petty larceny,	91	85	56	74	39	54	6	6
Misdemeanants,	426	689	482	810	308	442	37	43
Total criminal class,	587	825	600	944	423	523	65	56
Vagrancy,	26	41	30	67	2	6	–	1
Debt,	59	4	61	4	59	9	5	2
Remanded for further examination,	39	18	94	27	50	9	2	–
Total,	711	868	785	1,042	534	547	72	59

Sentences of Prisoners for Six Months and above.

OFFENCES.	2 Years.		18 Months.		12 Months.		6 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Common assaults,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Robbery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Debt,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	5	–	5	–	9	6

SOUTH DISTRICT

City of Cork Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	61	4	Debtors,	59	9
Criminals,	694	971	Criminals,	473	532
Vagrants,	30	67	Vagrants,	2	6
Total,	785	1,042	Total,	534	547

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors.)

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.		*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	619	556	Committed	Once within the year,	420	323
	Twice ,,	39	83		Twice ,,	20	45
	Thrice ,,	4	36		Thrice ,,	2	17
	Four times ,,	1	15		Four times ,,	1	8
	Five times ,,	1	9		Five times ,,	1	3
	Six times ,,	1	6		Six times ,,	–	2
	Seven times ,,	–	3		Seven times ,,	–	1
	Eight times ,,	–	2		Eight times ,,	–	1
	Nine times ,,	–	1		Nine times ,,	–	–
	Ten times ,,	–	1		Ten times ,,	–	–
	Eleven times	–	1		Eleven times	–	–
	Total,	665	713		Total,	444	400

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	53·42	57·53	—	52·4	42·4	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	153		13th Aug.	124		5th Sep.
Lowest ditto,	66		25th Jan.	70		5th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	73		14th Aug.	73		12th Aug.
Ditto of females,	92		3rd Oct.	60		2nd Sep.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	39		25th Jan.	34		10th April.
Ditto of females,	27		25th Jan.	22		13th April.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol (exclusive of Debtors), during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868 :—

17th February, 1861,	125	19th March, 1865,	132
16th February, 1862,	124	26th November, 1866,	126
12th November, 1863,	127	13th August, 1867,	153
22nd May, 1864,	126	5th September, 1868,	124

Daily averages for the subjoined years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1861,	45	40	1865,	49	45
1862,	55	39	1866,	52	45
1863,	59	45	1867,	53	53
1864,	48	48	1868 (8 months),	53	52

The number actually in custody on the day selected for the record of my inspection is not only in excess of any of the above annual averages, but considerably above the cellular accommodation provided for the males—viz., 56 cells; and on the female side almost equal to the total of the cells allocated to that sex. This dispro-

SOUTH DISTRICT. *City of Cork Gaol.*

portion has entirely ceased to exist in other jurisdictions, and, I presume, is to be attributed here to the existence of a worse class, incident to a large city, the seat of a garrison, and a seaport. The females, indeed, frequently outnumber the males, and, as reported to me, reached on one occasion the high aggregate of 97. An examination of their committals will show the extraordinary recurrence of the same individuals, and affords a sad evidence of the inadequacy of short incarceration in a criminal prison, especially one administered on the antiquated and vicious system of association for purposes of repression, or reformation. Although there were some male prisoners at the period of my visit undergoing long sentences for grave offences, no less than 11 being under rates from 12 months to 2 years, crime in this locality is generally not of a heinous character, assaults, street riots, breaches of the peace, and larceny being chiefly prevalent.

There was one male, ascertained to be a returned convict; but as photography is not employed here in tracing the antecedents of old delinquents, valuable aid to justice is wanting.

There were no lunatics of either denomination still detained here. Recently, however, a "criminal" lunatic had been transmitted to Dundrum Asylum.

Three juveniles, all males, were in custody; and taking into consideration the large street population which is to be found here, the number of prisoners falling within this category is comparatively trifling.

Twenty-one males and 3 females passed through the prison in 1867, of whom 12 males and all the females were transferred to reformatories; and during the current year the whole of those committed—viz., 10 males and 2 females, were similarly disposed of.

There were 2 master and 2 mistress debtors, and 3 pauper males; but it is to be hoped that at no distant period the Legislature will relieve *criminal* prisons from the presence of those unfit inmates.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.
Wards,	9	9
Yards,	6	5
Day Rooms,	6	9
Solitary Cells,	22	8
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	36	54
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	2
Hospital Rooms,	3	3
Chapels,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1
Workshops,	2	2
Worksheds,	1	2
Kitchen,	1	–

	M.	F.
Store Rooms,	1	1
Laundry,	–	1
Drying Room,	–	1
Lavatories,	9	9
Baths,	2	2
Privies,	10	7
Water-closets,	10	10
Reception Rooms,	1	1
Pump,	1	–
Well,	1	–
Tread-wheel,	1	–
Crank Mill,	1	–
Other Machines for Hard Labour,	1	–
Tell-tale Clock,	1	–

Stock.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	200	50
Sheets, pairs of,	160	–
Rugs,	176	74
Hammocks or Cots,	112	56
Bed-ticks,	170	–
Bedsteads,	8	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	70	60
Jackets,	60	40
Vests,	60	30
Trowsers,	60	30
Caps,	60	30
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	60	14

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	55	45
Jackets,	55	45
Petticoats,	80	61
Aprons,	57	106
Neckerchiefs,	57	43
Caps,	57	158
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	56	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

I found this prison, at my inspection, generally in a creditable condition of repair, order, and cleanliness, well ventilated, and adequately furnished with bedding, blankets, sheets, and clothing. There is, however, no fumigating apparatus for purifying the prisoners' own clothing. The supply of water is ample, even to overflowing at times, which is conducted to water-closets and lavatories placed at the end of each corridor, and brought to bear upon the sewers, which are reported to be effective. The laundry, which is very ill contrived, and the male factory, are unpartitioned, thus nullifying the approximation to "individual separation" which is maintained at the tread-wheel, at the stone sheds (now rarely occupied), and in the cells, which are provided with artificial heating and with bells, but not with gas. The prisoners of both sexes sleep singly, and take their meals in their cells, when the numbers do not exceed the accommodation; but in all other respects the associative system is still in existence, the classication consisting solely of sub-divisions of felons, misdemeanants, and juveniles of both sexes into the "tried" and the "untried." I recapitulate these defects, but I feel bound to refrain from urging upon the local authorities any definite action with regard to increased accommodation, and more stringent means of discipline, inasmuch as such action in the present uncertainty of projected legislation might be rendered nugatory by an alteration of the classes of prisoners to be retained in ordinary county or borough gaols, and in the constitution and redistribution of the latter.

The forms of discipline observed in the following particulars, as detailed in the annual return to "Queries," are satisfactory—viz., in the lock-up and unlock, the ascertainment of the presence of each prisoner in his cell, the examination of the fastenings of the latter, the night rounds and patrol, and the custody of the keys. There is, however, but one tell-tale clock (two at least being indispensable for testing the vigilance and regularity of the watch), which is imperfectly protected against tampering; and I would, therefore, suggest that an iron strap should be affixed to the clock-case, and secured by a padlock of the most approved patent. The Governor, moreover, only takes up the keys of the hospitals when prisoners are confined there, when safe custody is of special importance. The locks are stated to be in good order, and to be repaired, when occasion demands, within the walls; but they are old, and of an ordinary kind.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement, . .	7	14	Solitary confinement, . .	1	1
Whipping, ...	6	–	Whipping, ...	1	–
Total, . .	13	14	Total, . .	2	1

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	122	63	Stoppage of Diet, . . .	86	10
By Magisterial authority, .	–	–	By Magisterial authority, .	2	–
Total, ...	122	63	Total, ...	88	10

The record of punishments is duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence. All during the current year were awarded by the authority of the Governor, except in two cases, which required magisterial intervention.

SOUTH, DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tread-wheel,	17	Cleaning Prison, &c.,	9
Stone-breaking,	10	Washing,	21
Cleaning Prison, &c.,	9		
Total,	36	Total,	30

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Weaving,	8	Winding,	2
Winding,	2	Clog-making,	2
Mat-making,	6	Picking oakum,	16
Tailoring,	2	Spinning,	1
Clog-making,	3	Sewing,	6
Picking Oakum,	11		
Making Skewers,	2		
Total,	29	Total,	27

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	36	30
Industrial labour,	29	27
Sick,	1	–
Unemployed,	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	5	2
Total in custody,	72	59

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1865, . £34 1*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £34 4*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £36 0*s.* 5*d.*

Hard labour is enforced during three hours and a half of each day in summer, and two hours and a half in winter, the means of carrying into effect this form of penal discipline being provided by the tread-wheel or by stone-breaking.

Industrial employment is actively maintained, some of the turnkeys being capable of giving primary instruction, and of superintending such works as are available within the walls of a gaol. All articles for use and wear, except blankets and rugs, are manufactured and made up by prison labour, and some remunerative return is derived from the sale of mats outside, of skewers for wool-combers, and oakum-picking; but the supply and demand for the latter material has been unfavourably affected by the introduction of iron in ship-building and of wire for rigging. The females knit, sew, and wash for the Bride-well, as well as for the gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	147	89	12	42
Average daily number of pupils,	15	10	–	7
Number of days on which school was held,	272	298	–	204

School-hours.—Males—From A.M., to P.M. Females—From 10, A.M., to 4, P.M.

The male schools have been discontinued since the death of the late master (who has not been replaced), on the alleged grounds of the brevity of the ordinary sentences, and the paucity of juveniles, who would derive the chief benefits from tuition.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

The females are instructed by the Matron, but in very limited numbers, as prostitutes and persons of disorderly disposition form a great preponderence. The schools are not placed in connexion with the National Board of Education, but the Form of Registry recommended by the Inspectors-General is kept here, and the Chaplains are assiduous in their visits. I found some evidences of laudable improvement in the writing copies.

Dietary and Contracts.

1st Class—Breakfast—Males, 8½ oz. Indian and half oatmeal in stirabout; ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. brown bread; ½ pint new milk.

2nd Class—Breakfast—Females, 7½ oz. Indian and half oatmeal in stirabout; ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, ½ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, ½ pint new milk,

3rd Class—Breakfast—Males and Females under fifteen years, 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Weekly prisoners and shorter periods get same diet, but no supper. Potatoes are given to all classes for dinner three days each week—First Class, 3 lbs.—Second and Third Class, 2½ lbs.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 12 lb. loaf, 1*s.* 10*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.*; Indian corn, per ton, £11 10*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 7*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 3*d.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.* 11*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·4 | 1866, . 2·7 | 1867, . 2·93.

No complaints with regard to the diet were preferred to me by any of the prisoners, except by one male, who expressed a desire to revert to the skimmed milk as formerly issued, and, of course, in a larger quantity than the new milk, as regulated by the Medical Commission, to whom the whole question of prison dietary was referred for full consideration. That dietary is now in force, and is found to give satisfaction; very little extra diet being now granted, and being chiefly a substitution of one element of food, of the same value, for another. The Chaplains inspect the food regularly, observing the approved tabular form of comment, and almost universally making a favourable report of each item of consumption. The dinner is supplied at an earlier hour than heretofore, in consequence of the addition of a supper meal.

Books and Accounts.

All the superior officers are provided with journals, except the Local Inspector. The books are generally well kept, with the notable exception of the gate porter's record, which is the most important check upon the discipline of the prison, and upon the daily issue of rations, but which has been entered up in such a manner as to be utterly inoperative for these vital objects. A "Time Book" is wanting in order to show the actual period of employment of different kinds on the part of each individual prisoner throughout the day; and written "passes" specifying the time of leave allowed to the intern officers to be signed by the Governor, and to be given up upon the return of the recipient, are imperatively required, instead of the verbal leave now accorded. Bye-laws, moreover, are urgently needed. I have to observe that the admission of visiters to prisoners is of a very lax character, and ought to be forthwith considerably modified, the exclusion of relatives and friends being a very material element of penal discipline.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £2,087 10*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £2,340 11*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £2,223 15*s.* 3*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—
1865, . £20 13*s.* 4½*d.* | 1866, . £22 8*s.* 8·4*d.* | 1867, . £18 4*s.* 9½*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—
1865, . £8 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £10 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £6 0*s.* 3*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years:—
1865, . — | 1866, . — | 1867, . £0 15*s.* 9*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—
1865, . £208 4*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £196 8*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £256 8*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-resident.			
James C. Perry, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Wm. C. Neligan, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. A. O'Connell, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
William Beamish, M.D., Surgeon,	55	0	0
Henry M. Jones, Apothecary,	10	0	0
Resident.			
John B. Murphy, Governor,	250	0	0
John Daly, Deputy-Governor and Clerk,	90	0	0

		£	s.	d.
Turnkeys.	John Stanley,	41	12	0
	George Furlong, *Weaver*,	48	2	0
	John Barry, *Weaver*,	36	8	0
	John Radford, *Tailor*,	36	8	0
	Wm. Barrett, *Weaver*,	36	8	0
	John Fahy,	36	8	0
	Denis Mahony,	36	8	0
	Timothy Horgan,	36	8	0
	William Riordon,	36	8	0
Margaret Kelleher, Matron,		45	10	0
Catherine Curran, Assistant Matron,		32	10	0
Sarah E. Kemp, Schoolmistress,		28	12	0
Elizabeth Radford, Nurse,		27	6	0
Jane Stanley, Searcher,		5	0	0

None of the intern officers receive food-rations, but are all furnished with fuel and gaslight, and the turnkeys are provided with uniforms and fire-arms.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	149	96
Chaplain, Established Church,	157	105
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	142	104
Physician and Surgeon,	365	252
Apothecary,	163	117

Hospitals.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	33	58	38	90	18	83	16	30
Number of days therein,	286	636	427	741	184	699	138	253
Average daily number,	1	1	1	2	1	2⅛	½	1
Number of deaths,	2	1	1	1	—	1	2	—
Cost of medicine,	£17 17*s.* 5*d.*		£18 11*s.* 9*d.*		£13 7*s.* 2*d.*			

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to day of inspection in 1868, and at what dates:—

One in 1867—27th August. Two in 1868—8th January and 28th January.

The quarters allocated to the sick of both sexes are spacious, cleanly, and well ventilated, with convalescent yards attached. The rooms on the lower story, however, are floored with tiles, for which planks ought to be substituted; and those on the upper tier are not fitted with water-closets. There is a fixed bath common to both sections. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was and had been satisfactory, and there was but one patient in hospital, a male debtor recently committed, who was labouring under a disease of the chest.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

F. Lyons, esq., J.P., Mayor.
Daniel Donegan, esq., J.P., Alderman.
Thomas Lyons, esq., J.P., Alderman.
J. W. Clery, esq., J.P., T.C.
Willm. H. Lyons, esq., J.P. High Sheriff.
Robert Scott, esq., J.P.
Edward Casey, esq., J.P., Alderman.
M. Gould, esq., Alderman.
Cornelius Keller, esq., Alderman.
Thomas Burrows, esq., Alderman.
Daniel Finn, esq., T.C.
Isaac Julian, esq.

The Board is summoned monthly, and more frequently if their attendance is demanded, and at each meeting all liabilities are discharged by means of a collective cheque, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, instead of single cheques payable to each creditor, as is the almost universal practice in dealing with gaol accounts.

Bridewell.

Bridewell

I found this building as clean and orderly as is consistent with the class of inmates who ordinarily occupy it. Although it does not come within my official jurisdiction, I think it proper to annex a statistical table placed in my hands by the local authorities.

CITY OF CORK BRIDEWELL.

Years.	Salaries.	Turnkeys' Clothing.	Food.	Fuel.	Candles.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1861, . .	334 13 10	20 7 3	50 19 0	21 11 3	1 5 6
1862, . .	339 5 6	26 10 6	48 6 5	26 0 10	0 13 6
1863, . .	326 8 6	16 11 0	41 10 9	22 19 8	0 16 11
1864, . .	332 9 6	28 16 0	52 14 6	30 15 5	0 14 4
1865, . .	332 17 0	22 9 10	59 8 4	15 13 4	0 10 11
1866, . .	321 16 0	31 5 10	49 2 3	25 4 10	1 0 11
1867, . .	336 15 4	24 15 4	48 6 8	29 3 8	0 14 2

Years.	Gas.	Bedding, and Furniture.	Printing and Stationery.	Conveying Prisoners.	Repairs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1861, . .	16 1 9	2 15 10	4 18 10	30 19 6	16 10 6
1862, . .	26 13 4	11 6 11	7 5 11	40 17 6	34 5 0
1863, . .	19 4 10	10 15 2	3 16 2	35 9 4	6 3 6
1864, . .	20 2 0	14 2 3	4 4 11	34 6 8	10 4 2
1865, . .	17 6 11	33 8 5	6 3 7	38 9 10	10 16 4
1866, . .	35 10 6	28 14 7	5 1 1	43 7 0	37 11 1
1867, . .	35 7 4	15 14 6	5 9 1	50 11 1	120 13 0

Years.	Insurance, Water, and Incidentals.	Transmitting Paupers.	Total for Bridewell.	Daily Average.	Number Committed.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1861, . .	10 8 4	2 12 3	513 3 10	18	4,639
1862, . .	22 15 10	2 4 5	586 5 8	20	5,043
1863, . .	16 5 5	1 7 11	501 9 2	20	4,849
1864, . .	15 6 10	—	543 16 7	25	5,928
1865, . .	8 10 3	2 1 7	547 16 4	28	7,199
1866, . .	19 1 2	—	597 15 3	26	6,595
1867, . .	8 17 3	—	676 7 5	22	5,097

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

COUNTY OF GALWAY GAOL, AT GALWAY.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, DECEMBER 9TH, 1868.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	–	4	2	–	2
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	9	5	14	–	2	2
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	3	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	3	–	3	1	–	1
Total in Custody,	20	9	29	3	2	5

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	59	19	1867,	22	11
1866,	25	10	1868 (day of Inspection),	20	9

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	3	2	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	3	1
1866,	3	3	Day of Inspection,	–	–
1867,	3	4			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	17	–	Debtors,	13	–
Criminals,	226	126	Criminals,	159	74
Vagrants,	2	6	Vagrants,	1	1
Drunkards,	12	14	Drunkards,	7	2
Dangerous Lunatics,	13	5	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	
Total,	270	151	Total,	180	77

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867. Committed—	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.* Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	251	115	Once within the year,	167	67
Twice ,,	1	7	Twice ,,	–	2
Thrice ,,	–	6	Thrice ,,	–	2
Four times ,,	–	1	Four times ,,	–	–
Total,	252	129	Total,	167	71

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	–	2	–	1	1	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	1	–	7	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–
Common assaults,	12	–	8	–	4	–	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	13	5	6	3	3	–	–	–
Other assaults,	75	16	85	29	42	21	2	3
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	1	–	1	5	–	3	–
Robbery,	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	–	1	–	2	–	1	–
Larceny,	30	26	55	27	31	21	4	5
Receiving stolen goods,	3	2	–	1	–	1	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Naval offences,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	5	12	2	35	2	11	–	–
Revenue offences,	4	4	8	2	8	5	3	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	4	5	7	5	3	3	–	–
Against property, without violence,	19	4	3	3	2	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	4	8	9	9	12	7	–	–
Abduction,	–	–	1	–	3	–	2	–
Arms in proclaimed district,	2	–	11	–	6	–	–	–
Fenianism,	19	–	7	–	1	–	–	–
Absconding service,	–	–	2	2	2	1	–	–
Trespass,	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Indecent assault on females,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	221	93	216	125	150	73	16	9
Vagrancy,	4	2	2	6	1	1	–	–
Drunkenness,	16	9	12	14	7	2	–	–
Lunacy, (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	21	9	13	5	–	–	–	–
Debt,	15	–	17	–	13	–	4	–
Remanded for further examination,	10	2	10	1	9	1	–	–
Total,	287	115	270	151	180	77	20	9

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	26·7	14·08	—	22·122	13·174	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	56		30th July.	54		11th March.
Lowest ditto,	23		3rd April.	22		21st Oct.
Highest number of males at any one time,	45		9th Aug.	36		15th March.
Ditto, of females,	26		25th Oct.	19		4th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	15		3rd April.	14		21st Oct.
Ditto, of females,	6		27th Aug.	8		21st Oct.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868:—

21st December, 1861,	60	28th January, 1865,	86
21st November, 1862,	146	20th March, 1866,	90
17th June, 1863,	111	30th July, 1867,	56
26th June, 1864,	96	11th March, 1868,	54

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Whipping,	–	–	Whipping,	1	–

Population of the county is 271,478. Total in custody, 20 males and 9 females, of whom 4 males were debtors, and one male and one female were for trial.

It will be observed that on the day of my inspection, the identical number of prisoners, male and female respectively, were in custody as when the gaol was last inspected by my colleague in 1867.

The total number of prisoners tried at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in 1864 were 172, in 1865 101, in 1866 95, in 1867 78. Thus in four years these numbers have diminished by more than one-half.

During the past year there has only been one political prisoner in custody, and none on the day of my inspection.

It is observable by the Schedules of Committals for every offence, that the state of crime in proportion to the population of the county, and considering the poverty of the people, is by no means serious, nor are the majority of the cases of a grave nature. In fact, during the past year there is no committal for murder, and there are only two under the head of "shooting, stabbing, conspiring to take life."

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	3	Workshop,	1	–
Yards,	4	3	Worksheds,	1	13
Day Rooms,	4	3	Kitchen and Bakery,	–	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	81	15	Store Rooms,	4	3
			Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	3	2	Lavatories,	4	–
Cells to contain three persons,	7	5	Baths,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Privies,	7	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	6	Water-closets,	5	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps,	2	1
Chapel,	1	–	Treadwheels,	2	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	211	42	Shirts,	90	–	Shifts,	59	–
Sheets, pairs of,	150½	–	Jackets,	74	5	Jackets,	55	–
Rugs,	147	15	Vests,	64	14	Petticoats,	31	–
Hammocks or Cots,	170	49	Trowsers,	58	1	Aprons,	18	–
Bedticks,	208	59	Caps,	81	–	Neckerchiefs,	31	–
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	64	–	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	18	–

I found the prison clean and orderly, the building in sound repair and secure, with the exception of two angles at the side of the gateway by which a prisoner could escape, were he permitted to obtain access to this portion of the building—as these corners could be secured by a very small outlay, I would call the attention of the Board to this matter. Some of the privies were dirty, and especially one in the yard adjoining the treadwheel. Now that the county and town gaol are amalgamated, I feel bound to urge the importance of the frequent recommendations of my colleague and predecessor being carried out, in regard to the formation of a suitable laundry, drying-room, and female marshalsea and as the prisoners are removed from the town gaol, this gaol should be at once converted into the female prison, for under the present system no proper classification or discipline can be maintained amongst the females.

The beds and bedding of the convicted prisoners are good, but those of the females and untried prisoners so worn that I felt it my duty at my inspection to recommend an additional blanket to be served out to those last-mentioned prisoners, unless they were immediately supplied with new blankets. There is no gas in the cells, the prisoners are therefore, in the winter, in darkness and idleness from dusk till daylight, and in the summer they are unemployed from 8 in the evening until 6 in the morning; these being the hours at which lockup and unlock take place in summer and winter respectively. There are no tell-tale clocks provided, so that it is impossible that a proper test can exist as to the vigilance of the night watch, though the Governor occasionally goes round the prison at unexpected hours.

The Governor keeps all the keys of the prison in his bed-room at night. They are brought to him at about 10 o'clock.

The prison locks are repaired out of the gaol and without the supervision of a prison officer, a practice which should be corrected.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Stoppage of Diet,	14	–	Stoppage of Diet,	6	3

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Treadwheel,	12	–
Bonemill,		
Cooking,	2	
	–	4
Total,	14	4

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Needlework,	–	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	14	4
Industrial labour,	–	1
Sick,	3	2
Unemployed,	–	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	–	1
Debtors (unemployed),	3	–
Total in custody,	20	9

£34 8*s.* 8*d.* were the profit in 1867, on industrial labour, viz., by bone-grinding, (which is done by the treadmill), and by mat and brush making. The punitive labour is chiefly enforced by the treadmill. If proper arrangements were established both in the male and female prisons for washing, the profits of labour in this particular branch alone could be increased considerably.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867. M.	F.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection. M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	64	–	45	–
Average daily number of pupils,	11·5	–	·8	–
Number of days on which school was held,	161	–	140	–

School-hours.—Males—7 to 8.45, A.M.; 10, A.M., to 12 noon; 1.30 to 2.45, P.M.; and 6 to 7, P.M.

The school is not stalled, so that the prisoners can during school hours communicate with each other, which must interfere both with their instruction and the discipline that should be maintained.

The school is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, but the schoolmaster is not a trained teacher.

(EXTRACT from REPORT of INSPECTOR of SCHOOLS.)

Average number on the books for the last twelve months. Average attendance for the last twelve months:

"I am unable to furnish these averages, as there has been no entry in Daily Report Book since 13th March last.

"(Signed) J. G."

7. If any other Industrial Training than the above provided for the children, state its nature, the time devoted to it, the number of each sex engaged in it, and the success attending it:

"The prisoners are sometimes employed at gardening, and cleaning up the prison premises; no other industrial work."

9. Say if entered in Report Book, and when given:

"No entry in Report Book. Books and maps fair."

11. Are the accounts of the attendance and proficiency of the scholars kept neatly and correctly:

"No rolls opened since first quarter of present year; no entry in Report Book since 13th March last; no entry in Register since 4th June, though some of the prisoners attending the school were admitted to the gaol since that time."

15. State your opinion of the Teachers as to (I.) acquirements, (II.) character, and (III.) method of conducting the School?

"I. Has been Probationer for years. II. Good. III. Poor."

"In my opinion the school is doing very little good. It is open only an hour in the day, and during this time little can be done except a very short lesson in reading and writing, and perhaps a very little arithmetic."

"The outlines of the Map of the World should be taught to the pupils."

"The state of the accounts as referred to under Query 11. When I made a special visit to the school on 19th May last, I found the account-books in the same state as they are in now, and I then reported the matter. Nothing has been done since. The teacher says that during part of the time he has been ill, and in hospital; but it is impossible to tell from the books how long he has been unable to attend to his duty.

"(Signed) J. GORDON, *District Inspector.*"

No instruction is given to the female prisoners, except that imparted to them by the Sisters of Mercy, who visit them twice a week.

Dietary and Contracts.

1. *Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one week.*

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread, and ½ pint of vegetable soup.

Class 3—Males and females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread.

2. *Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall exceed one week, for untried prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for pauper debtors.*

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. of brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Class 2—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz. of brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Class 3—Males and females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. of brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Since this new dietary scale has been introduced there have been fewer complaints of the diet, and I have every reason to believe that the prisoners are better in health, and are less frequently ordered extra diet by the medical officer. I tasted the food, and found it good, and had no complaints of it from any of the prisoners.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6¾*d.*; brown, per 4 lb loaf, 5¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.*; meat, per lb., 4½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 4*d.*; coal, per ton, £1 2*s.* 4*d.*; turf, per statute box, 1*s.* 0¾*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 2*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 5*s.* 8*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·07*d.* | 1866, . 2·05*d.* | 1867, . 2·48*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £1,849 19*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £2,041 18*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £1,740 18*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £30 16*s.* 7·933*d.* | 1866, . £34 12*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £39 17*s.* 5·56*d.*

Now that the two gaols are amalgamated, the cost of each prisoner per annum should be reduced, as the same staff that is at present maintained in the county prison should be sufficient for the amalgamated gaol. Photography is not practised here, though it has been found to be of such great importance in the detection of old offenders where it is regularly used.

The books and accounts are, as a rule, carefully kept, but the journals of the extern officers are not sufficiently full or detailed. In fact, they are merely notes of their attendance. This has been remarked on more than once by Inspectors-General.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.
Rev. John D'Arcy, Local Inspector,	133	16	10
Ditto, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. G. Commins, R.C. do.,	46	3	0
James V. Browne, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Peter Duggan, Clerk,	30	0	0
Resident.			
Malachy J. Ryan, Governor,	219	0	0
Charles Ford, Head Turnkey,	55	0	0
Francis M'Donagh, Schoolmaster and Hospital Clerk,	50	0	0

		£	s.	d.
Turnkeys.	Thos. Hogan, *Weaver*,	45	0	0
	Patrick Smith,	42	10	0
	Martin M'Cormack,	40	0	0
	Wm. Humphreys, *Shoemaker*,	40	0	0
	Thomas Hession,	40	0	0
	Denis Kelly,	40	0	0
Margaret Foy, Matron,		30	0	0
Mary Hogan, Assistant Matron,		20	0	0
Catherine Hogan, Hospital Nurse,		12	0	0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Margaret Foy, matron; Catherine Hogan, hospital nurse.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	216	200
Chaplain, Established Church,	215	216
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	257	224
Surgeon,	97	50

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1865, . — | 1866, . 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . —

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years :—

1865, . — | 1866, . £1 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1865, . £13 12*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £6 2*s.* 7½*d.* | 1867, . £11 9*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1865, . £126 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £105 17*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, . £85 13*s.* 4*d.*

Hospitals.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	87	34	51	32	47	39	26	35
No. of days therein,	1,825	1,194	1,095	820	1,063	1,048	414	828
Average daily No.,	5	3·27	3	2·251	2·912	2·871	1·2	2·581
No. of deaths,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£15 18*s.* 8*d.*		£3 3*s.* 6*d.*		£6 6*s.* 0*d.*		—	

I found no cases of any importance in the hospital; the accommodation is good, with the exception of there being no water-closets attached.

Board of Superintendence.

Denis Kirwan, esq.	Sir Thomas J. Burke, bart.	James O'Hara, esq.
Francis Blake, esq.	Pierce Joyce, esq.	Walter P. Lambert, esq.
Randal E. L. Athy, esq.	John W. H. Lambert, esq.	Captain J. W. Lynch.
Robert Bodkin, esq.	Lord Dunlo.	

Bridewells.

Owing to the late period of the year of my appointment, I was unable to visit more than three of the Bridewells, namely, Ballinasloe, Loughrea, and Tuam. I therefore am dependent on the reports of the Local Inspectors for information in regard to the other Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

	Ballinasloe.		Loughrea.		Tuam.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	81	62	101	55	121	87
Of whom were Drunkards,	20	14	11	4	35	17
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	23	3	27	4	48	24
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	1	4	–	6	4
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly.		Weekly.		Fortnightly.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Some going on on day of inspection.		Good, except in male day-room, where the chimney smoked, so that it was impossible to keep up the fire.		Good.	
Security,	Good, but could be improved.		Sufficient, though far from perfect.		Imperfect as to door of the male yard, and the angles of same; also as to windows of female yard. Locks of doors in yard bad.	
Accommodation,	Good.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good.		Furniture insufficient, bedding torn, worn out, defective in quantity, and very damp.		Bedding worn, and in holes; bedticks bad, and defective in number.	
Water, how supplied?	Pump.		Pump.		A good pump.	
Sewerage,	Good.		None; a privy in yard.		Imperfect.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Good.		Moderately clean, and very damp. Ventilation ample. The yards are overgrown with weeds.		Very damp, so much so that the bedding cannot be kept in the cells, which are dark, and ill-ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4¾*d.*		5$\frac{1}{5}$*d.*		3$\frac{3}{5}$*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£24 12*s.*		£33 12*s.*		£24 12*s.*	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Keeps Court.		Keeps Court.		Keeps Court.	
Remarks,	No prisoner on day of inspection.		I found here three males and one female prisoner; the males were in the female ward, and the female in the male ward. The bedding in one of the cells occupied by a prisoner was defective, but at night, I was informed, this deficiency was remedied by taking bedding from the other ward. On my arrival I found the bridewell in charge of a woman-servant of the keeper, who was out.		No prisoner on day of inspection.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

——	Clifden.		Eyrecourt.		Gort.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	49	19	18	2	67	30
Of whom were Drunkards,	19	–	1	–	3	11
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	6	9	4	–	3	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	1	3	–	2	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Weekly.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Imperfect.		Tolerable.	
Security,	Not good for females.		Insecure.		Good.	
Accommodation,	Two day-rooms, one large room, and seven cells.		Two day-rooms, and four cells.		Two day-rooms, nine cells, and one store.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good.		Tolerable.		Good.	
Water, how supplied?	Carrier.		Carrier.		Pump.	
Sewerage,	Good.		Indifferent.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Good.		Tolerable.		Good.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	5½*d.*		5*d.*		4½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£33 12*s.*		£24 12*s.*		£32 12*s.*	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Parish Clerk.		Keeps the Court.	
Remarks,	—		—		—	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

Oughterard.		Portumna.		Woodford.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
66	34	34	21	20	3
6	–	22	5	1	–
6	7	2	7	1	1
–	–	–	3	1	–
Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Good.		Good.		Very bad.	
Sufficient.		Good.		Very bad.	
Two day-rooms, seven cells.		Two day-rooms, eight cells.		Two cells.	
Good.		Good.		Very bad.	
Carrier.		Pump.		Carrier.	
Good.		Good.		Very bad.	
Good.		Good.		Very bad.	
4½*d.*		3½ *l.*		6*d.*	
£24 12*s.*		£24 12*s.*		£24 12*s.*	
Keeps the Court, and acts as interpreter.		Keeps the Court.		None.	
—		—		—	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY GAOL, AT GALWAY.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, DECEMBER 9TH, 1868.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	2	–	2	1	–	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Total,	11	3	14	1	–	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	9	9	1867,	12	13
1866,	10	6	1868 (day of Inspection),	11	3

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	2	–	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	5	2
1866,	1	2	Day of Inspection,	1	–
1867,	2	3			

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	10	–	Debtors,	13	3
Criminals,	135	99	Criminals,	134	56
Vagrants,	7	12	Vagrants,	5	4
Drunkards,	69	61	Drunkards,	60	51
Dangerous Lunatics,	5	3	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	226	175	Total,	212	114

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868 (including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Exposing or abandoning Children,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common Assaults,	24	12	34	31	30	24	3	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	3	–	2	–	7	1	–	–
Other assaults,	3	–	–	–	3	2	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Robbery,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	4	13	14	5	16	3	3	1
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	–
Malicious offences against property,	3	–	3	6	4	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	–	–	–	5	2	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	4	1	4	–	–	2	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	2	1	1	1	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property with violence,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	11	4	1	1	–	–	–	–
Street Nuisances,	10	12	9	35	21	11	–	–
Obstructing the police,	7	10	–	1	–	–	–	–
Threats and menaces,	–	–	8	3	5	1	1	–
Having unlicensed dogs,	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
Having light weights,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Trespass,	–	–	6	–	4	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	77	58	89	87	98	50	9	2
Vagrancy,	3	5	7	12	5	4	–	–
Drunkenness,	75	50	69	61	60	51	–	–
Lunacy (*under* 1 & 2 *Vic., cap.* 27),	2	1	5	3	–	–	–	–
Debt,	6	–	10	–	13	3	1	1
Remanded for further examination,	15	10	46	12	36	6	1	–
Total,	178	124	226	175	212	114	11	3

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.

Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	156	86
Twice ,,	17	11
Thrice ,,	4	7
Four times ,,	2	3
Six times ,,	1	3
Seven times ,,	–	1
Eight times ,,	–	–
Nine times ,,	–	1
Total,	180	112

From 1st January, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*

Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	157	59
Twice ,,	10	4
Thrice ,,	6	2
Four times ,,	1	4
Six times ,,	–	1
Seven times ,,	–	–
Eight times ,,	–	2
Nine times ,,	–	–
Total,	174	72

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	7·1	5·6	—	8·4	4·5	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	22		11th Dec.	28		1st July.
Lowest ditto,	3		13th Sept.	6		21st Nov.
Highest number of males at any one time,	14		15th Dec.	16		1st July.
Ditto, of females,	13		15th Jan.	12		17th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	3		13th Sept.	4		6th Aug.
Ditto, of females,	–		13th Sept.	1		21st Nov.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868:—

9th August, 1861,	43	14th July, 1865,	32
7th August, 1862,	57	28th August, 1866,	34
24th May, 1863,	71	11th December, 1867,	22
31st January, 1864,	52	1st July, 1868,	28

The population of the town is 16,967.

The following table, which was made out for me by the Governor, and which I believe to be quite correct, shows a gradual diminution of crime during the last six years:—

Exclusive of Debtors. —	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		To day of inspection in 1868.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number in custody,	22	10	15	10	9	6	8	9	7	5	8	5
	32		25		15		17		12		13	
Highest aggregate number of prisoners at any one time,	71		52		32		34		22		28	
Lowest aggregate number of prisoners at any one time,	22		17		7		12		3		6	
Highest number of males at any one time,	46		30		16		17		14		16	
Highest number of females at any one time,	25		23		16		21		13		12	
Lowest number of males at any one time,	15		9		5		3		3		4	
Lowest number of females at any one time,	4		4		2		4		–		1	

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	No. of beds in such rooms,	–	12
Yards,	6	2	Hospital Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	4	3	Chapel,	One.	
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Kitchen,	One.	
			Store Rooms,	Two.	
			Bath,	One.	
Single Cells of larger size,	4	7	Privies,	7	2
Single Cells of smaller size,	24	–	Well,	One.	
Cells to contain three persons,	4	2	Tread-wheel,	One.	
Sleeping Rooms,	2	7			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

As this gaol is now amalgamated with the county gaol, it would seem almost superfluous to record here the very numerous defects of construction, accommodation, classification, instruction, discipline, and the want of nearly all modern improvements; at the same time I cannot avoid remarking on some of the most important facts which I noticed on the day of my inspection.

There were no lavatories nor baths, so that the prisoners used tubs in the yard for ablutionary purposes. There is no means of pumping the water, as there is not sufficient force to work the tread-wheel, by which the water should be pumped. The only water, therefore, available is obliged to be carried in buckets. The bed-clothing and prisoners' clothes were nearly unfit for use. In the female prison there are no locks to the cell doors, and the prisoners of all classes met and conversed together in the day-rooms. The cells used for prostitutes are both dark, damp, and ill ventilated.

I found but 14 prisoners in custody, 1 of whom has been convicted 147 times, which shows how little effect punishment in an associated prison has upon such an offender.

Lunatics.

Contrary to the provisions of the recent Act 30 & 31 Vict., cap. 118, I found in the hospital a dangerous lunatic, the committal expressly stating the man to be "a lunatic and dangerous, and that he violently assaulted the complainant."

Hospital.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	2	3	–	5	1	7	1	1
No. of days therein, .	64	61	–	168	16	580	1	41
Average daily number, .	·17	·16	–	·4	·04	·1	·03	·1
Number of deaths, . .	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Cost of medicine, . .	16*s.* 10*d.*		£1 11*s.* 4*d.*		£1 13*s.* 3*d.*		—	

The male hospital is attended by a female matron, assisted by a prisoner. His chief occupation was to watch the "dangerous lunatic," who seemed to be in a most precarious state, and to be painfully terrified at the idea of being in gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	106½	20	Shirts, .	4	38	Shifts, .	1	44
Sheets, pairs of,	67	–	Jackets, .	4	17	Jackets, .	1	32
Bed-ticks, . .	62	18	Vests, .	3	30	Petticoats, .	2	33
Bedsteads, . .	68	–	Trowsers, .	4	47	Aprons, .	1	41
			Caps, .	4	31	Neckerchiefs,	1	40
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	3	20	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	1	25

The prison was unlocked at six, A.M., in summer, and at daylight in winter, and is locked up at seven, P.M., in summer, and at dusk in winter. The Governor attended the locking of the cells of the male prisoners; he also visited the prison again at ten o'clock, P.M., at which hour the night-watch was placed on duty. There is no tell-tale clock, so that the vigilance of the night-watch could not be tested with any degree of regularity. The Governor keeps the prison keys in his bed-room at night.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Stoppage of Diet, . .	9	23	Stoppage of Diet, . .	10	11
By Magisterial authority, .	–	–	By Magisterial authority, .	1	–
Total, .	9	23	Total, .	11	11

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Mat-making, ...	3	–
Picking oakum, ...	1	2
Total, . . .	4	2

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Mat-making, ...	3	–
Picking oakum, ...	1	–
Total, . . .	4	–

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour, ...	4	2
Industrial labour, ...	4	–
Sick, ...	1	–
Debtors (unemployed), . . .	1	1
Caring a patient in hospital, . . .	1	–
Total in custody, . . .	11	3

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1865, . £10 8*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £15 0*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £12 14*s.* 2*d.*

As the tread-wheel was the only punitive labour available in the gaol, and as it could not be used for want of sufficient power, this description of labour was reduced to *nil.* The only industrial employment was mat-making, brush-making, picking oakum, and needlework, consequently the net profits of prisoners' labour was very insignificant.

There was no schoolmaster nor was there any secular instruction given.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread, and a pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Juveniles.—Males and Females—5 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk for breakfast; 8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel for dinner; 4 oz. of brown bread for supper.

Gruel substituted for milk to all prisoners for dinner whose sentences do not exceed a month. Gruel substituted for milk at dinner to all classes on two alternate days of each week.

Contracts.—Bread—white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt. 17*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt. 11*s.*; meat, per lb., 4¾*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coal, per ton, £1 5*s.*; turf, per box, 11½*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per lb., 3*d.*

The dietary form ordered by the Lord Lieutenant in March, 1868, has not been followed. The bread was still made of half wheat flour and half Indian meal. I received several complaints from the prisoners of their diet, and found one prisoner suffering from the effects of this food. She was consequently ordered white bread by the doctor.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 1·8*d.* | 1866, . 2·05*d.* | 1867, . 2·5*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £730 13*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £758 19*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £714 0*s.* 8*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £39 13*s.* 2*d.* | 1866, . £37 7*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £47 12*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £26 13*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £50 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £17 16*s.* 0*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.
Robert J. Ievers, Local Inspector,	40	0	0
Rev. John Treanor, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Geo. Commins, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
Jas. V. Browne, Surgeon,	56	0	0

Resident.	£	s.	d.
James Marshall, Governor,	150	0	0
T. Caulfield, Head Turnkey,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Patk. Sullivan,	26	0	0
Turnkeys. John Madden,	26	0	0
Turnkeys. Patrick Coen,	26	0	0
Honoria Kaine, Matron,	20	0	0
Mary Lardner, Female Turnkey,	15	0	0

The Governor, Matron, Assistant-Matron, Head Turnkey, and a Turnkey receive allowances of fuel weekly. No food rations allowed.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	140	90
Chaplain, Established Church,	139	47
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	224	205
Physician,	56	58

By the amalgamation of the county and town gaols a very considerable saving should be effected, as the present staff of the county gaol is sufficient for the safe custody of the prisoners of both gaols.

It is worthy of remark that the absolute cost of the ordinary diet consumed by the prisoners in this gaol in 1868 was £56 8*s.* 5*d.*, whereas the salaries alone of the officers amounted to £474 for the same period.

Books and Accounts.

The Governor kept nearly all the books himself in a very orderly and precise manner. His journal is a minute record of his duties, and of any extraordinary matter of moment connected with the prison or the prisoners.

The journals of the Local Inspector and Chaplains are meagre and insufficient in detail.

Considering the many difficulties and defects the Governor had to contend with, I think much credit reflects upon him. Were he wanting either in zeal or vigilance, the condition of the gaol and discipline of the prisoners must have long since assumed even a more deplorable and disgraceful aspect than they presented at the time of my visit. I found the gaol as clean, and as well ventilated as the circumstances would permit.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

COUNTY OF KERRY GAOL, AT TRALEE.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 23RD DAY OF DECEMBER, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
„ Larceny,	2	2	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	6	2	8	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	8	1	9	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	3	–	3	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	27	9	36	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	48	11	1867,	43	12
1866,	43	12	1868 (day of Inspection),	27	9

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	–	1867,	2	–
1866,	–	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	–	1867,	–	–
1866,	–	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	1	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	5	3	1868, up to and including day of Inspection,	6	2
1866,	–	3	Day of Inspection,	1	1
1867,	3	–			

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Offences.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	3	–	1	–	2	–	1	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	80	21	62	16	61	32	7	3
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	7	–	13	–	6	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	17	2	15	1	26	1	2	–
Other assaults,	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Robbery,	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	32	39	32	36	37	22	7	4
Receiving stolen goods,	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	–	3	–	–	2	1	1
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	–	5	–	3	–	–	–
Military offences (absent from training, Kerry militia),	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Naval offences,	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	10	7	16	1	5	–	1	–
Revenue offences,	2	2	1	–	2	1	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	5	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
Against property with violence,	1	–	2	2	2	–	–	–
Against property without violence,	12	–	12	1	14	16	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	14	6	17	9	15	14	–	–
Failing to give notice of the birth of two children,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Neglected to have his child vaccinated,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Illegal fishing,	6	–	13	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of contract,	13	7	9	2	8	–	–	–
Workhouse offences,	3	2	–	6	1	8	–	–
Suspected of treasonable practices, &c.,	4	–	23	–	–	–	–	–
Endeavouring to bring whisky into the gaol,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	226	88	240	77	198	104	24	8
Vagrancy,	9	2	–	–	7	1	1	–
Drunkenness,	84	43	100	19	151	40	1	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	12	10	11	4	–	–	–	–
Debt,	14	1	16	1	13	–	1	1
Remanded for further examination,	30	8	25	5	18	4	6	–
Total,	375	152	392	106	387	149	27	9

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	16	1	Debtors,	13	–
Criminals,	265	82	Criminals,	216	108
Vagrants,	–	–	Vagrants,	7	1
Drunkards,	100	19	Drunkards,	151	40
Dangerous Lunatics,	11	4	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	392	106	Total,	387	149

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed: Once within the year,	291	76	Committed: Once within the year,	276	68
Twice ,,	31	7	Twice ,,	28	8
Thrice ,,	5	1	Thrice ,,	6	6
Four times ,,	2	3	Four times ,,	3	–
Five times ,,	–	–	Five times ,,	–	1
Six times ,,	–	–	Six times ,,	2	2
Ten times ,,	–	–	Ten times ,,	–	1
Total,	329	87	Total,	315	106

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	40·61	11·60	—	32·45	10·52	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	66		2nd Feb.	73		15th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	32		8th May.	26		27th Nov.
Highest number of males at any one time,	54		2nd Feb.	61		15th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	17		16th April.	19		25th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	22		8th May.	20		1st Dec.
Ditto, of females,	7		16th Nov.	5		25th Nov.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868:—

18th December, 1861,	82	20th September, 1865,	75
23rd December, 1862,	91	25th February, 1866,	64
31st May, 1863,	104	2nd February, 1867,	66
5th January, 1864,	80	15th January, 1868,	73

There were in custody on the day of my inspection 27 males and 9 females, a much smaller number, as will be seen by the above table, than were in custody on any of the corresponding dates in the three preceding years. When the population of the county, namely, 201,800, is taken into consideration, this state of things may be considered very satisfactory. On a scrutiny of the table, showing the number of committals, &c., it will be observed in comparing the total number of male criminals committed to gaol this year with those committed in 1866, that the number has decreased, whereas the total number of females of the same class has increased in the ratio of 88 to 104. Common assault and larceny appear to be the crimes most resorted to in this county. I found 14 males and 7 females committed for these offences, the total number of prisoners being only 36, amongst whom was a lunatic on the charge of manslaughter. A prisoner was told off to take care of him.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Notwithstanding this, I found him alone in a cell, in the wall of which were large nails loosely put in, with which he could have either injured himself or others. The floor was wet, and the prisoner appeared ill, cold, and dejected. He refused his food, although he was allowed extra diet, but would only partake of a small quantity of the ordinary prison diet. Had the prisoner, by means of these large nails, done himself or others any bodily injury, the Governor, no doubt, would have incurred serious blame for permitting these nails to remain in the wall of the cell in which a dangerous lunatic was confined.

I directed the prisoner to be at once removed to another cell, and the nails in question to be taken away.

The accommodation of this prison is of a very inferior order.

The cells are cold, with no bells attached to them; the floors are flagged. The old-fashioned wooden bedsteads are still in use. There are no food-traps to the doors. The prisoners' food is brought to them in the day-room, from whence they take it to their cells in a most irregular manner. The prison is not heated nor lighted with gas, though there is now gas in the office, in the hall of the central building, and between the outer walls. The solitary cells are both cold and damp, and open to the wind and weather, as the windows are not glazed. They are, in my opinion, quite unfit for human beings. The prisoners have no means of communicating with the officer on duty from any cell, except by knocking at the door, and on a windy night I am of opinion that prisoners in the solitary cells, either male or female, might knock for a long time before they were heard. Not long since a naval prisoner, sentenced to solitary confinement, was taken very ill during his incarceration and, I am informed, nearly died in the hospital of a disease contracted in these cold and damp cells. The adjoining exercise yards were wet and in bad repair.

Hospital.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Prisoners in hospital,	60	22	71	23	71	22	48	21
No. of days therein, .	889	299	821	300	713	526	568	308
Average daily number, .	2·43	0·82	2·25	0·82	1·95	1·44	1·58	0·86
No. of deaths. . . .	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine, . .	£9 16*s.* 2*d.*		£19 6*s.* 7*d.*		£20 8*s.* 0*d.*		—	

There were no prisoners in hospital. The male hospital is on the ground floor, which cannot be wholesome. Both hospitals were in a most untidy and dirty condition, the matron's room not having been done out at all, and altogether most irregular. The prison was visited not long since with a low fever, which had disappeared previous to my inspection. But so long as the privies are allowed to remain in the filthy condition that I found them in, and that dirt is allowed to accumulate, the health of the prison cannot be satisfactory. The privy in the capstan yard, close by the hospital, is alone enough to breed fever. This yard is also dirty and badly kept. The lavatories are well supplied with water, and if kept clean would answer their purpose.

There are two tell-tale clocks, but they are not protected against being tampered with. Six, P.M., is the hour for lock-up in summer, and 6.30, A.M., for unlock. In the winter this takes place at 4.30, P.M., and at 7, A.M., respectively. Thus the prisoners are left in idleness for twelve and a half hours in summer, and fourteen and a half hours in winter, and during the most part of this latter period they are in darkness. The night-watch is kept by two turnkeys, who are alternately on patrol for two hours outside the prison, but there is no watch in the interior of the prison. The Governor, or Deputy-Governor is present at lock-up, but neither at unlock. This is an omission of duty on the part of the Governor, as a

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

superior officer should be present and see each prisoner at both lock-up and unlock—the prison keys are kept in the Governor's room at night. Five turnkeys on duty sleep over the gateway. I found their rooms both dirty and untidy. There is no Governor's house proper, but he is provided with rooms in the central prison, which are not contiguous to one another, but are scattered here and there—eight of his family, including 3 maid servants, reside in the gaol, through which prisoners pass and repass unattended by a turnkey.

The Deputy-Governor with his family (which is, I am told, four in number, including two maid servants) also resides within the prison. The head matron's apartments are also in the central prison, but at such a distance from the female prisoners that they would find it difficult to make her hear them at night, unprovided as they are with bells. The female prison opens into this central prison, but the connecting door is kept locked.

Such arrangements as these are improper and conducive to great irregularities. Outside the prison wall, and between that and the extern boundary wall there are between 2 and 3 acres of land used by the Governor, on part of which he keeps cows and poultry, and the remainder he uses for a garden. This is a direct breach of the Tenth Rule, cap. 74, sec. cix. of the Prisons Act, 7 Geo. IV. In the outside wall (besides the ordinary gate at which a porter resides) there is a door, the key of which is kept by the Deputy-Governor, as he rents some land outside this wall. This door should be at once built up, and until it is, the Governor alone should be responsible for the key. I cannot but remark that while Governors and Deputy-Governors are allowed to hold land in the manner described, they cannot be expected to give their whole time to their prison duties. The Governor also keeps dogs in the prison, a practice which is forbidden in every well disciplined gaol.

The kitchen is situated close to the female laundry and I found that the male prisoners are allowed to go from this kitchen into their own quarters (which is some distance off), unaccompanied by a turnkey.

The kitchen and the bakehouse were both very dirty and no regularity or cleanliness preserved in either. The flour in use in the bakehouse is kept in a sack, there being no bin to put it into.

There are some wooden sheds between the hospital and bakehouse, which were put up in the famine time. These I was not able to inspect, as the nurse, who had the key, was out when I went round the prison. They are only used for lumber, and should be removed as they obstruct the passage, which is narrow enough, without these sheds. Punishments have been inflicted for smoking, which offence could not take place under a proper system of discipline and supervision, as no prisoner could obtain the means of smoking in a well regulated and efficiently officered gaol, but the laxity of discipline in this gaol affords abundant means to the prisoners to evade and break prison rules. There were also scribblings and drawings on the walls of some of the cells which the Governor did not appear aware of until I drew his attention to them. In one cell a window was broken, and on inquiry I was informed by the occupant of the cell, that it had been so for some time. This the Governor also expressed his ignorance of, but did not impugn the veracity of the prisoner's statement.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	36	8	43	8
Average daily number of pupils,	2·5	1·4	1·3	1·6
Number of days on which school was held,	224	300	234	177

School-hours.—Males—From 1 to 3 P.M. Females—From 1 to 2½ P.M.

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County of Kerry Gaol.

The school-room is stalled, but the stalls are so low that prisoners can see and communicate with one another if they care to do so. However, in this gaol they have so many other opportunities of exchanging ideas one with another that they may not desire to do so while at school. No prisoners over 18 are given secular instruction. The Deputy Governor superintends the school. The following is from the last report of the Government Inspector of Schools:—

"The course of training and instruction given in this school is good; and the proficiency of the pupils fair for time in the house.

"The teachers are efficient and attentive to their school duties, and the school, on the whole, duly progressing."

There is a female laundry in which the prisoners' clothes are washed; but the same want of discipline is evident here as is so remarkable in the entire gaol, though this portion of the prison appeared to be more cleanly than any other. I examined some of the clean shirts in store, but found them very badly washed and untidily folded. The position of the laundry, detached as it is from the female prison, and adjoining the cook-house, is highly objectionable.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	161	53
Sheets, pairs of,	89	32
Bed-ticks,	90	92
Bedsteads,	120	82

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	27	54
Jackets,	15	36
Vests,	8	2
Trowsers,	15	16
Caps,	11	–
Shoes, slippers, & clogs, pairs of,	14	13

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	6	34
Jackets,	5	19
Petticoats,	10	29
Aprons,	6	16
Neckerchiefs,	5	7
Caps,	5	45
Shoes, slippers, & clogs, pairs of,	5	4

The bedding of the prisoners was sufficient and of a good quality, but the prisoners' clothes were very much torn and out of repair; their boots are never greased or cleaned. Several of the prisoners had on a mixture of prison and private clothing; and one prisoner wore the waistcoat of a turnkey. Some were allowed to wear coloured wrappers round their necks. In fact there seemed to be no rule maintained on this very important matter of prison rule, nor did the Governor appear to think such practices irregular, notwithstanding the 13th sec. Act 19 and 20 Vic., cap 68, directs that—

"Prison dresses shall be worn by all prisoners (whether of ability to maintain themselves or not) who shall be sentenced to undergo any term of imprisonment exceeding one month, unless the Board of Superintendence, by a special order in writing, shall otherwise direct."

The spare clothing is kept in the following irregular manner—Each warder keeps in one of the cells of his ward some clean shirts together with other articles of clothing, so that when a prisoner comes into the prison he is clothed from the stock of clothes in the charge of the warder to whose care he is intrusted. The prisoner's own dirty clothes are kept in the same cell with those prison stores, and as they are not fumigated or purified in any way before they are put away, the vermin, &c., which these clothes contain must get into the spare prison clothes. The smell in one of these clothes stores from the prisoners' own dirty clothes was so offensive that I was obliged to leave the cell. Some of the shirts were out of repair, torn, and required mending.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement,	–	–
Whipping,	–	–
Total,	–	–

From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement,	2	–
Whipping,	–	–
Total,	2	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

South District.	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.*	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
County of Kerry Gaol.	Dark or Refractory Cells,	14	11	Dark or Refractory Cells,	17	21
	By Magisterial authority,	–	1	By Magisterial authority,	–	–
	Other Punishments,*	–	–	Other Punishments,	2	–
	Total,	14	12	Total,	19	21

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Stone-breaking,	8	–
Stowing coal,	8	–
Laundry,	–	6
Total,	16	6

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Shoemakers,	1	–
Masons (Paving),	1	–
Cleaning gaol,	4	1
Total,	6	1

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	16	6
Industrial labour,	6	1
Unemployed,	3	–
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	1
Debtors (unemployed),	1	1
Total in custody,	27	9

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1865, . £31 19*s.* 1½*d.* | 1866, . £19 8*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, . £23 11*s.* 8*d.*

It will be seen by the above table that the profits on prison labour in this gaol is very small, and that it was nearly a third less in the year 1867 than it was in 1865.

Dietary and Contracts.

I. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ½ pint of vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and Females under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

II. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk. For Supper—5 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs. Equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal are given in the stirabout.

Contracts.—New milk, per gallon, 4*d.* for year 1868; coals, per ton, £1 3*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.*

* Handcuffed—one 9 hours, and one 7 hours.

The bread made in the prison is very good; the flour is also of an excellent quality, and ground by the prisoners in the capstan mill. The milk was also good, so was the meal of which the stirabout is made. On inquiry I discovered that the new dietary formula was not strictly adhered to, and that the Governor was entirely ignorant of this fact. The stirabout, which is ordered to be given to the prisoners for breakfast, was given to them for their dinner, and bread supplied for breakfast. The excuse given by the Governor for this breach of the Lord Lieutenant's order was, that the stirabout could not be made in time for breakfast.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 1·87*d.* | 1866, . 2·01*d.* | 1867, . 2·39*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £2,185 1*s.* 7½*d.* | 1866, . £2,256 10*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £2,435 14*s.* 11*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £36 19*s.* 2·42*d.* | 1866, . £41 19*s.* 11·49*d.* | 1867, . £42 5*s.* 7·17*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
Ven. Archdeacon Denny, Local Inspector,	180	0	0
Very Rev. J. G. Day, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Very Rev. J. Mawe, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
Francis Crumpe, Physician,		—	
Michael Lawlor, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Anne Murphy, Assist. Matron,	20	0	0
Resident.			
Christr. Gallwey, Governor,	200	0	0
Robert Harris, Deputy-Governor, Clerk, and Schoolmaster,	100	0	0
Turnkeys. Garrett Cotter, *Baker*,	41	0	0
Edward Meara, *Shoemaker*,	40	0	0
Eugene Luoney, *Tailor*,	40	0	0
Thomas Hines,	40	0	0
Robert Farmer,	40	0	0
Thomas Brien,	40	0	0
Sylvester Murphy,	40	0	0
Patrick Lenihan,	35	0	0
Thomas Chute,	35	0	0
Patrick Kane, Hatchman,	30	0	0
Jeremiah Howe, Porter,	15	0	0
Ellen Riordan, Matron and Schoolmistress,	45	0	0
Mary Quinnell, Nursetender,	20	0	0
Ellen Hayes, Assistant Nursetender,	12	0	0

Vacancies.

Ellen Barden, nursetender, superannuated; Mary Quinnell, nursetender, appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Jeremiah Howe, porter; Ellen Hayes, assistant nursetender.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	118	114
Chaplain, Established Church,	162	159
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	190	195
Physician,	219	243
Apothecary,	320	311

The cost of each prisoner for the year in this gaol is much more than it should be, owing chiefly to the excessive number of officers in proportion to the number of prisoners, there being on the day of my inspection only 36 prisoners, whereas the number of officers amounts to 22. Of these, 16 are resident. Their services in 1867 cost £1,267 14*s.* 7*d.* including salaries, rations, and clothing. The total expense of the gaol, exclusive of officers, amounted in that year to £1,193 12*s.* Thus the absolute cost of the officers exceeded the other gaol expense by £174 2*s.* 7*d.* When

SOUTH DISTRICT. *County of Kerry Gaol.*

the accounts for last year are completed, this extravagance will be even more patent than it was in 1867, as the number of prisoners are so much fewer now than they were at any time during that year, while the staff remains the same.

Books and Accounts.

I examined all the books and diaries, and found some of them kept very regularly, but others are not kept at all; and although it was 12.30 P.M. when I arrived at the office, there was at that time no morning state drawn up. I found that some of the books are not daily written up. The books are kept by the Deputy-Governor. There have been no new by-laws drawn up for this gaol since the year 1830, consequently the present ones are now almost useless.

Debtors.

There was one male and one female debtor in custody. I found the male debtor walking about the prison yard, and amongst some criminal prisoners who were at work, in contravention of the provisions of 6 sec. 7th George IV., cap. 74, though there is a good yard attached to the marshalsea. The Governor told me he sanctioned this very irregular proceeding and left the yard-door of the marshalsea open for a certain time every day in order to allow this debtor access to the ordinary prison yard. The marshalsea was dirty, and one of the upper rooms was very damp.

Board of Superintendence.

Wilson Gun, esq.	D. D. C. M'Gillycuddy, esq.	Francis B. Chute, esq.
Thomas Gallwey, esq.	Maurice F. Sandes, esq.	Major Crosbie.
Nicholas Donovan, esq.	Robert C. Hurly, esq.	Lieut.-Col. Blennerhassett.
Maurice Jas. O'Connell, esq.	Daniel C. Coltsmann, esq.	John F. Godfrey, esq.

Considering the unsatisfactory condition in which I found this gaol, and which I have thought it my duty to point out, it remains only for me to state what in my opinion are the principal causes of this state of things. The building itself no doubt is very defective in construction, and wanting in many of the necessary means for carrying out the modern system of prison discipline. On the day of my inspection gas was being laid down, consequently the yard near the gateway was partially torn up; but in the above remarks I have made every allowance for this unavoidable condition of the gaol. I find many defects mentioned by former Inspectors-General unremedied and unheeded. I cannot but think that if these defects and requirements were properly pointed out to the local authorities they would pay more attention to the recommendations of the Inspectors-General.

By the foregoing report it will be seen that the Governor is in a great measure to blame for the laxity of discipline, the want of system, and the proper supervision of the prisoners and subordinate officers. Defective as the building is, I regret to say I could find no valid excuse on the part of this officer for the many irregularities I have pointed out.

Bridewells.

I was unable to inspect the Bridewells, owing to the late period of the year of my appointment, but I attach hereto the last report of the Local Inspector.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells:

BRIDEWELLS.

Local Inspector's Report for the Quarter ending 30th September, 1868.

	Killarney.		Kenmare.		Cahersiveen.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	41	9	15	4	26	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	15	2	7	1	16	1
Petty Sessions,	Weekly.		Fortnightly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Ordered new door of yard.		Good.		Repairs to chimney.	
Security,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	Two pair sheets required.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water, how supplied	On the premises.		Quarter of a mile.		Quarter of a mile.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.		Effective.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness.	Dry, good, and clean.		Dry, good, and clean.		Dry, good, and clean.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	5*d.* Males; 4½*d.* females.		5*d.* Males; 4½*d.* females.		5*d.* Males; 4½*d.* females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20.		£10.		£10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		Holds some land.		Holds some land.	
Remarks,	—		—		—	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

—	Dingle.		Listowel.		Tarbert.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	16	12	103	12	4	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–	88	8	2	1
Petty Sessions,	Fortnightly.		Weekly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		Direct.		Direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Disorderly.		Good.	
Security,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	Four buckets required.		Twelve tin dishes required.		Six tin plates required.	
Water, how supplied	Near at hand.		Quarter of a mile.		Near at hand.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.		Effective.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness.	Dry, good, and clean.		Not clean.		Very clean.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	5*d.* Males; 4¼*d.* females.		5*d.* Males; 4¼*d.* females.		5*d.* Males; 4¼*d.* females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£10.		£20.		£10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Carpenter; works at home.		—		—	
Remarks,	—		—		—	

BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Milltown.		Castleisland.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	21,	2	6	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–	–	–
Petty Sessions,	Monthly.		Fortnightly.	
Transmittals,	Direct.		Direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Good.	
Security,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water—how supplied,	Quarter of a mile.		Near at hand.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness.	Dry, good, and clean.		Dry, good, and clean.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5*d.* males; 4½*d.* females.		5*d.* males; 4½*d.* females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£10.		£10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	—		Petty Sessions Clerk.	
Remarks,	—		—	

ANTHONY DENNY, *Local Inspector.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT NAAS.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, DECEMBER 29TH, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	1	–	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	5	3	8	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Deserters,	4	–	4	–	–	–
For further Examination,	–	3	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	16	2	18	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	13	–	13	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	6	6	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	53	15	68	1	–	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	54	33	1867,	55	30
1866,	49	33	1868 (day of Inspection),	53	15

By the above tables it will be seen that the number of prisoners of all classes in this gaol during the last four years on days of inspection has not varied very much.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	2	2	1868 (up to and including day of inspection),	6	4
1866,	5	3	Day of inspection,	3	–
1867,	1	1			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867 *and* 1868 *(up to and including day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Feinianism,	12	1	8	–	2	–	–	–
Unlawful possession of arms,	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	2	–	2	–	1	–
Bigamy,	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	–
Common assaults,	25	9	37	24	31	12	3	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	1	3	–	5	–	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	11	3	8	1	5	–	–	–
Other assaults,	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	3	4	2	3	–	1	–
Robbery,	–	4	–	–	1	–	1	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	–	1	–	2	–	2	–
Larceny,	32	33	37	42	55	37	20	3
Receiving stolen goods,	3	5	–	3	–	–	–	1
Embezzlement,	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Obtaining money and goods by false pretences,	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	3	–	5	–	1	6	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	2
Other malicious offences against property,	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	
Conspiring to defeat the ends of justice,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–
Perjury, & subornation of perjury,	2	1	2	–	1	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Military offences,	12	–	35	–	31	–	17	–
Breach of Ticket-of-Leave,	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Under Poor Law Act,	4	10	2	4	8	6	1	–
Attempt to commit suicide,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Absconding from Reformatory,	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	–	–	–	5	3	–	–
Cruelty to animals,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Conveying liquor into the prison,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	5	1	1	–	6	1	–	–
Driving cars without licence,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving employment,	2	–	2	1	4	2	–	–
Trespass,	2	537	6	382	14	419	–	4
Having soldiers' necessaries in possession,	1	–	4	3	1	3	–	–
Breach of Fishery and Game Laws,	2	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Disorderly, loitering, indecent behaviour, &c.,	29	121	42	80	40	49	–	–
Total criminal class,	180	737	223	551	233	544	52	12
Vagrancy,	5	7	7	5	7	2	–	–
Drunkenness,	80	200	88	126	76	165	–	–
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., c. 27),	6	4	9	2	–	–	–	–
Debt,	9	–	8	2	8	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	37	10	42	11	54	15	–	3
Total,	317	958	377	697	378	726	53	15

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	2	Debtors,	8	–
Criminals,	265	562	Criminals,	287	559
Vagrants,	7	5	Vagrants,	7	2
Drunkards,	88	126	Drunkards,	76	165
Dangerous Lunatics,	9	2	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	377	697	Total,	378	726

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	292	132	Once within the year,	270	94
	Twice ,,	19	27	Twice ,,	23	22
	Thrice ,,	7	12	Thrice ,,	7	16
	Four times ,,	1	10	Four times ,,	4	4
	Five times ,,	1	8	Five times ,,	1	7
	Six times ,,	–	5	Six times ,,	–	7
	Seven times ,,	–	6	Seven times ,,	–	8
	Eight times ,,	–	4	Eight times ,,	–	2
	Nine times ,,	1	3	Nine times ,,	–	3
	Ten times ,,	–	2	Ten times ,,	–	2
	Eleven times ,,	–	2	Eleven times ,,	–	2
	Twelve times ,,	–	–	Twelve times ,,	1	2
	Thirteen times ,,	–	3	Thirteen times ,,	–	3
	Fourteen times ,,	–	1	Fourteen times ,,	–	–
	Sixteen times ,,	–	3	Sixteen times ,,	–	2
	Seventeen times ,,	–	–	Seventeen times ,,	–	2
	Eighteen times ,,	–	1	Eighteen times ,,	–	–
	Nineteen times ,,	–	–	Nineteen times ,,	–	1
	Twenty times ,,	–	–	Twenty times ,,	–	2
	Twenty-one times ,,	–	–	Twenty-one times ,,	–	1
	Twenty-two times ,,	–	1	Twenty-two times ,,	–	–
	Twenty-three times ,,	–	1	Twenty-three times ,,	–	2
	Twenty-four times ,,	–	–	Twenty-four times ,,	–	1
	Twenty-seven times ,,	–	1	Twenty-seven times ,,	–	1
	Twenty-nine times ,,	–	1	Twenty-nine times ,,	–	–
	Total,	321	223	Total,	306	184

I found only one juvenile in custody, who was not allowed to associate with the other prisoners.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	61·27	21·54	—	50·56	22·32	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	119		28th April.	104		1st March.
Lowest ditto,	60		19th Jan.	46		18th June.
Highest number of males at any one time,	103		28th April.	69		12th March.
Ditto, of females,	40		8th Feb.	41		1st March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	30		14th March.	29		14th June.
Ditto, of females,	4		15th April.	10		27th Dec.

Owing to the proximity of this gaol to the Curragh Camp the prostitute class forms a large proportion of its inmates, one of whom was committed twenty-nine times in 1867 and another twenty-seven times in 1868.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1868:—

13th September, 1861,	84	27th Sept. and 16th Dec., 1865,	101
6th December, 1862,	80	29th June, 1866,	120
3rd June, 1863,	96	28th April, 1867,	119
27th May, 1864,	108	1st March, 1868,	104

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	4	2	School-rooms, (a Day-Room used).		
Day Rooms,	1	2	Workshop,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Kitchens,	1	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	60	24	Store Rooms,	3	1
			Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,	1	1
Single cells of smaller size,	16	16	Lavatories,	3	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	4	Baths,	4	4
Sleeping Rooms,	5	–	Water-closets,	13	8
No. of beds in such Rooms,	5	–	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pump, 1; Crank Pump, 1,	Two.	
Chapels,	Two.		Tell-tale Clocks,	Three.	

The accommodation is very good and ample. The prison was clean, secure, and in good repair. The sewerage is good, and there is an abundant supply of water pumped from the canal by an excellent crank pump, which has been completed this year.

The water-closets and lavatories are well suited for their purposes; the latter being stalled. They are kept clean and tidy. There are four good baths for the use of males, and the same number for the females in convenient positions in the gaol. The kitchen is commodiously fitted with boilers and fire-places, and supplied with hot and cold water, and the necessary utensils. I found this department well organized, and clean. It is under the male prison, and the meals when cooked are elevated to the different stories by means of a lift. The laundry is also on the basement floor; it is rather small, but sufficient for present requirements. It is in contemplation of the Board to take in large washing contracts, in which case the laundry would require to be enlarged and divided into male and female departments. This, however, could be carried out with very little cost, and as the profits from this branch of prison labour is considerable, it would be a very advantageous addition to the gaol. Gas is supplied all over the prison; it is extinguished at 8.15 o'clock P.M. in winter in the cells, and at 11 in the officers' quarters, but is lighted all night in the prison hall. There are three tell-tale clocks, which are pegged by the night-watch, who goes on duty at 10 o'clock at night within the gaol. The Governor goes round the gaol at unexpected times between 11 o'clock P.M. and 5 A.M. frequently during the year. This duty was performed 285 times in 1867. The gaol is heated by a heating apparatus, and is also well ventilated.

I pointed out to the Local Inspector and Governor a desirable improvement in the present mode adopted for prisoners to see their friends, which would enable both prisoner and friend better to see one another, and, at the same time, to be fully under the supervision of the officer in charge.

SOUTH DISTRICT

County of Kildare Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
	Male Clothing.					*Female Clothing.*		
Blankets, pairs of,	179	15	Shirts,	126	60	Shifts,	50	43
Sheets, pairs of,	205½	44	Jackets,	105	23	Jackets,	52	37
Rugs,	166	21	Vests,	85	25	Petticoats,	77	81
Hammocks or Cots,	86	12	Trowsers,	58	155	Aprons,	54	41
Bedticks,	83	8	Caps,	54	54	Neckerchiefs,	29	33
Bedsteads,	36	–	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	152½	191½	Caps,	57	78
			Shoes, slippers, and clogs, pairs of,	85½	28	Stockings, pairs of,	97	127½
						Shoes, slippers, and clogs, pairs of,	55	20

The stores were well arranged, of a good quality, and sufficient for the requirements of the gaol. The prisoners' clothes were clean and in good repair. The female prisoners knit the prison stockings, a practice which it would be well was adopted in all gaols.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Whipping,	1	–	Whipping,	1	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	33	28	Dark or Refractory Cells,	38	35
By Magisterial authority,	1	–	By Magisterial authority,	*2	*4
Total,	34	28	Total,	40	39

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	Males.
Under sentence of hard labour, employed at shot drill,	17
Exempt by order of the Medical Officer,	21
Total,	38

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Pumping and picking Oakum,	32	Cleaning prison,	2
Picking oakum,	11	Sewing,	5
Shoemaking,	1	Knitting,	3
Tailoring,	1	Washing,	4
Cooking,	2		
Gardening,	1		
Cleaning prison,	2		
Total,	50	Total,	14

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	†–	–
Industrial labour,	50	14
Unemployed,	1	–
Debtor (unemployed), in hospital,	1	–
Minding a patient in hospital,	1	–
In punishment cell,	–	1
Total in custody,	53	15

* 1 Male and 1 Female twice.

† Prisoners under sentence of hard labour were also employed at industrial labour and are included under that head.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1865, . £17 1*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £14 5*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £26 19*s.* 10*d.*

I found one female prisoner in the refractory cell. She made a complaint to me against one of the matrons, but on investigation of the charge I was unable to discover that it was justifiable. Another female prisoner charged the Head Warder with having struck her on several occasions; however I am of opinion that this officer is not guilty of such a cowardly offence.

The profits from prison labour is small, but as will be seen by the above table has increased somewhat during the last three years.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	29	–	33	–
Average daily number of pupils,	7·6	–	8	–
Number of days on which School was held,	223	–	279	–

School-hours.—Males—3 to 4.30, P.M.

The school is in connexion with the National Education Board, and the master is a regularly-trained teacher; but I think more means of improving their minds should be afforded to the adult prisoners. The females receive no secular instruction, except that which the Sisters of Mercy may impart to the Roman Catholic prisoners. I feel that this is an omission that demands the attention of the Board of Superintendence, as the reformation of prisoners should not be lost sight of in the management of a prison.

Dietary and Contracts.

1.—*Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint of vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

2.—*Dietary for prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint milk. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions :—

Class 1, 3 lbs. Class 2, 2½ lbs. Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 8*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 8*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.* 8*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 6*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coal, per ton, 18*s.* 9*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; soap, white, per cwt., £1 9*s.*; ditto, brown, per cwt., £1 7*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1865, . . 2·80*d.* | 1866, . . 2·88*d.* | 1867, . . 3·48*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

The diet of the prisoners is excellent, and is carefully inspected by both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains. The formula issued by the Lord Lieutenant last March is strictly adhered to.

All the provisions are got in by contract, and appear to be of a very good quality.

The books and diaries are well and regularly kept. The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are full and lucid records of the principal daily occurrences connected with their duties; and both these officers are thoroughly conversant with the details connected with these books and accounts, and are alive to the importance of a constant supervision on their part of such books.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1865, . £2,724 16*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £2,791 11*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £2,924 12*s.* 6*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1865, . £32 12*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £30 8*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £33 18*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-resident.			
P. C. Cannon, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain,	45	0	0
Rev. James Hughes, R. C. Chaplain,	45	0	0
Frederick J. Falkiner, esq., Surgeon,	37	0	0
Robert S. Hayes, esq., Apothecary,	28	0	0
Resident.			
Edw. J. Gildea, esq., Governor,	250	0	0
Jeremiah M'Kenna, Head Warder,	62	10	0
John B. North, Clerk,	50	0	0
Wm. Brahan, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Wm. Phayer, Gate-warder,	35	0	0
Warders. F. Newton, *Matmaker*,	35	0	0
Warders. R. Campbell, *Shoemaker*,	30	0	0
Warders. Wm. Manders, *Carpenter*,	40	0	0
Warders. Jas. Hempenstall, *Tailor*,	30	0	0
Warders. James Lacey,	30	0	0
Warders. Daniel Martin,	30	0	0
Miss Julia Tighe, Matron,	40	0	0
Mrs. Mary Jeffrey, Assist. Matron,	20	0	0
Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, Hospital Matron,	20	0	0
Mrs. Mary Fitzpatrick, Assistant Hospital Matron,	15	0	0

Vacancies.

Miss Kate Fingleton, Assistant Matron, resigned; Mrs. Mary Fitzpatrick, appointed.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	259	269
Chaplain, Established Church,	212	227
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	244	294
Surgeon,	251	288
Apothecary,	270	286

Hospital.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	10	30	8	13	5	5	4	15
Number of days therein,	137	477	266	412	66	216	160	457
Average daily number,	·38	1·3	·73	1·13	·18	·6	·44	1·25
Number of deaths,	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Cost of medicine,	£5 4*s.* 9*d.*		£9 15*s.* 8*d.*		£15 13*s.* 9*d.*		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to day of inspection in 1868, and at what date :—

Two in 1867—5th of March and 22nd of March.
Two in 1868—9th of January and 12th of March.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol.

The hospital receives careful and constant attention from the medical attendant, whose journal is both full and explicit. The sexes are duly separated, and the building supplied with proper appliances for the sick. I am bound to remark that a better distribution of the funds of this department would be advisable, as I do not think the medical officer's salary is proportionate with the duties he is called on to perform, while on the other hand a due regard for economy is not observed in the apothecary's department, the total cost of which exceeded the medical officer's salary in 1867, by the sum of £6 17*s.* 9*d.*

Photography is now practised in this gaol, and I have no doubt will be found a great assistance in the detection of old offenders.

Board of Superintendence.

John La Touche, esq., D.L.	Frederick H. Henry, esq., J.P.	T. Cooke Trench, esq., J.P.
Major Barton, D.L.		G. P. L. Mansfield, esq., J.P.
W. R. Bulwer, esq., J.P.	Captain Moore, J.P.	Gerald G. Aylmer, esq., J.P.
P. Nolan, esq.	Richard Moore, esq., J.P.	Baron De Robeck.

As a rule the Board meets on the first Wednesday of every month, when the salaries of intern officers and other liabilities are discharged, and receipts checked.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

COUNTY AND CITY OF KILKENNY GAOL, AT KILKENNY.—VISITED ON THE 21ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1868.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
For further Examination,	1	–	1	1	–	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
In Default of Bail,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Total,	14	4	18	1	–	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in County gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	36	7	1867,	18	9
1866,	16	4	1868 (day of Inspection),	14	4

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Bigamy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	40	4	24	9	19	7	2	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	15	5	11	1	18	4	4	–
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on duty,	8	–	14	–	7	–	–	–
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c.,	2	2	2	1	1	–	1	–
Robbery,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	–	–	3	1	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	14	15	14	13	13	11	–	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	–	1	–	6	2	–	–
Military offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences:								
Against property, with violence,	–	–	2	1	6	–	2	–
Against property, without violence,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	18	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving service,	1	2	5	1	3	1	–	1
Workhouse offences,	5	2	1	4	1	2	–	–
Trespass,	4	–	2	–	6	–	–	–
Trespass in pursuit of game,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal fishing,	1	–	8	–	3	–	–	–
Cruelty to animals,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
False statements as to registering of birth,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Intent to steal,	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Indecent exposure,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Having unlicensed dogs,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sacrilege,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Using threatening language,	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–
Disorderly conduct,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Approver,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	126	37	108	39	94	29	13	4
Vagrancy,	2	3	4	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	27	2	17	–	10	1	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27);	2	9	10	4	–	–	–	–
Debt,	10	–	7	–	3	1	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	27	3	29	3	15	1	1	–
Total,	194	54	175	47	123	32	14	4

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Number of workhouse offenders in County gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865, ...	2	–	1867, ...	–	–
1866, ...	–	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	–	1

Number of vagrants in County gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865, ...	–	–	1867, ...	–	1
1866, ...	–	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in County gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865, ...	–	–	1868, up to and including		
1866, ...	2	1	day of Inspection, . .	–	–
1867, ...	2	1	Day of Inspection, . .	–	–

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors, . . .	7	–	Debtors, . . .	3	1
Criminals, . .	137	42	Criminals, . . .	109	30
Vagrants, . .	4	1	Vagrants, . .	1	–
Drunkards, . .	17	–	Drunkards, . .	10	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	10	4	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total, . .	175	47	Total, . .	123	32

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year, .	155	38	Once within the year,	116	29
Twice ,, .	5	3	Twice ,, .	2	1
Thrice ,, .	1	1	Thrice ,, .	–	–
Total, . .	161	42	Total, . .	118	30

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily No. of prisoners in custody, .	24	7	—	17·9	3·7	—
Highest No. of prisoners at any one time, .	60		13th April.	29		10th Jan.
Lowest ditto, .	16		7th March.	12		4th Sept.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	51		17th March.	24		10th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	16		16th May.	8		21st April.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	9		2nd July.	11		4th Sept.
Ditto, of females,	2		16th Feb.	1		4th Sept.

Highest number of county prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in the gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868:—

4th October, 1861, . . .	40	5th October, 1865, . . .	54
13th June, 1862, . . .	58	2nd March, 1866, . . .	39
10th February, 1863, . .	53	13th April, 1867, . . .	60
5th January, 1864, . . .	51	10th January, 1868, . .	29

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

CITY PRISONERS.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
In Default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Total in custody,	9	1	10	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in City gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	5	9	1867,	10	2
1866,	–	2	1868 (day of Inspection),	9	1

Number of vagrants in City gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	7	1867,	–	–
1866,	–	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in City gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	2	–	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	–
1866,	2	–			
1867,	1	–	Day of Inspection,	–	–

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.*	M.	F.	Committed	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
	Once within the year,	91	30		Once within the year,	56	13
	Twice ,,	9	2		Twice ,,	4	2
	Thrice ,,	1	2		Thrice ,,	–	–
	Four times ,,	–	2		Four times ,,	–	–
	Five times ,,	–	1		Five times ,,	–	1
	Six times ,,	–	1		Six times ,,	–	1
	Seven times ,,	–	1		Seven times ,,	–	1
	Eight times ,,	–	1		Eight times ,,	–	–
	Nine times ,,	–	3		Nine times ,,	–	–
	Thirteen times ,,	–	1		Thirteen times ,,	–	–
	Fifteen times ,,	–	1		Fifteen times ,,	–	–
	Nineteen times ,,	–	1		Nineteen times ,,	–	–
	Total,	101	46		Total,	60	18

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Offences.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults (common),	4	2	8	3	6	1	1	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	2	2	4	1	4	1	1
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on duty,	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	1	–	–	–	4	1	–	–
Larceny,	4	3	7	2	9	1	2	–
Receiving stolen goods,	1	–	4	–	1	2	1	–
Embezzlement,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	10	–	3	–	9	–	2	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences:								
Against property, with violence,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–
Affecting the public peace,	10	–	4	9	1	–	–	–
Leaving service,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workhouse offences,	2	1	–	10	–	–	–	–
Prostitution,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Trespass,	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Intent to steal,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Disorderly conduct,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–
Gambling,	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–
Total criminal class,	42	11	36	35	42	8	9	1
Vagrancy,	1	2	7	2	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	34	89	53	105	7	26	–	–
Debt,	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	28	11	16	6	15	1	–	–
Total,	107	113	114	148	66	35	9	1

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	2	–	Debtors,	2	–
Criminals,	52	41	Criminals,	57	9
Vagrants,	7	2	Vagrants,	–	–
Drunkards,	53	105	Drunkards,	7	26
Total,	114	148	Total,	66	35

Highest number of city prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in the gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868:—

23rd October, 1861,	23	22nd June, 1865	19
9th November, 1862,	26	6th May, 1866,	17
11th March, 1863,	31	12th July, 1867,	24
16th August, 1864,	20	2nd May, 1868,	21

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	5·31	5·16	—	9·9	1·5	—
Highest number at any one time,	24		12th July.	21		2nd May.
Lowest ditto,	8		8th Oct.	4		21st July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	16		12th July.	19		3rd May.
Ditto, of females,	14		6th May.	5		30th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	5		25th April.	4		21st July.
Ditto, of females,	1		8th Oct.	–		21st July.

Upon an examination of the foregoing group of schedules, we do not find anything, either in the amount or in the character of crime arising in the two jurisdictions, which demands special comment. Offences involving various gradations of violence, but chiefly assaults and breaches of the peace, are prevalent among both sexes, to which are to be added larcenies. There were in custody on the day of my inspection two males charged with highway robbery within the county. Military offenders tend to swell the returns on the part of the males in the city, and on that of the females prostitution and disorderly conduct produce a similar result; the constant recurrence of the latter sex to gaol, as attested by the table of re-committals, evidencing the inefficacy of mere prison discipline for the purposes of their repression and reformation, and furnishing a cogent argument for the establishment of refuges or other institutions, which would save them from the sad necessity of reverting on their discharge to their former courses.

There were no debtors in charge, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature, which already has happily interposed on the part of lunatics, will also free the prisons hereafter of these anomalous inmates. There were no "returned convicts" ascertained to be in such confinement; but as photography is not employed here, the means of recognising and tracing old offenders are wanting; nor were there any juveniles, although from time to time they appear on the registry—28 males in the county, and 16 males in the city, who came within this category, having passed through the prison during the current and past year, none of whom, however, I regret to add, were sent to reformatories.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	106	18						
Sheets, pairs of,	96	74	Shirts,	44	6	Shifts,	12	3
Rugs,	95	–	Jackets,	75	35	Jackets,	20	5
Hammocks or Cots,	74	30	Vests,	76	27	Petticoats,	18	11
Bed-ticks,	55	11	Trowsers,	25	49	Aprons,	12	20
Bedsteads,	105	–	Caps,	39	45	Neckerchiefs,	14	44
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	32	16	Caps,	3	1
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	4	9

Accommodation.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . .	14	8	Hospital Rooms, .	3	3	Privy, . . .	1	–
Yards, . .	4	3	Chapel (for Males and Females), . .	One.		Water-closets, .	4	4
Day Rooms, .	3	2	School Room—instructed in inspection hall.			Reception Rooms (for Males and Females), . .	One	
Solitary Cells, .	5	5	Workshops, . .	3	–	Pumps, . . .	1	–
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, .	46	–	Worksheds, . .	13	–	Wells, ...	2	–
			Kitchens, . .	1	1	Tread-wheel, .	1	–
Single Cells of larger size, . .	91	72	Store Rooms, .	1	1	Crank-mill, . .	1	–
Sleeping Rooms, .	6	1	Laundry, . .	–	1	Other machines for labour.		
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . .	16	–	Drying Room, .	–	1	(shot drill,) .	1	–
			Lavatories, . .	4	4	Tell-tale clock, .	1	–
			Baths, . . .	2	1			

I found the prison at my official visit clean and orderly, and in sound, general repair, except that the roof of the old prison requires to be rendered, and the tread-wheel building to be roofed and slated.

The sewerage is now effective, and the water-closets and lavatories, recently erected, are in satisfactory working order, and free from effluvia. Ventilation and light are also adequately provided, but gas has not been introduced into the cells. The supply of water is abundant, and the stock of clothing, which has lately been renewed, is sufficient. The circular path of the exercising-yard has been judiciously flagged since the last inspection, but the passage from the female exercising-yard to the hospital has not yet been closed, although the objections to its continuance were pointed out by my colleague in his report for 1867.

The system of individual cellular separation is enforced almost in its integrity throughout the criminal classes, the crank-pump, the tread-wheel, the stone-sheds, and the laundry being partitioned, and educational and industrial instruction being carried into effect with all prisoners in their cells, in which they also take their meals; the excess of accommodation over the ordinary number enabling them to sleep singly in other cells, which have not been occupied during the day time. At shot-drill, at exercise, in the chapel, and in the hospital (which is not on the cellular principle) the prisoners are in association, but in the three first cases they are under the unremitting supervision of officers.

The routine observed at lock-up, and subsequently until unlock on the following morning, is generally satisfactory—viz., as to the locking-in of each individual prisoner, the ascertainment of his presence, the testing of the fastenings of the cells (which have been effectually strengthened), the night rounds, patrol, and unexpected visits at late and unexpected hours on the part of a superior officer, and in the custody of the keys. There is, however, only one tell-tale clock, and there is no female officer or patrol on night; but these defaults have been modified by means of bells, which maintain communication between the male night watch and the Governor and Matron.

The locks are reported to be in good condition, and are repaired, when required, under the inspection of the Governor or other prison officers.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement, .	1	–	Solitary Confinement, .	–	–
Whipping, . . .	–	–	Whipping, . . .	1	–
Total, . . .	1	–	Total, . . .	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	4	3	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	10	–

CITY PRISONERS.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	1	–	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	4	–

The record of punishments is duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence at each meeting, and is signed by the Chairman as an evidence of cognizance. The punishments comprised in the foregoing table were all awarded by the sole authority of the Governor, it not having been found necessary to resort to magisterial intervention.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
At hard labour, ...	7	–
Total, ...	7	–

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Cooking, ...	1	–
Washing prison clothing, ...	–	3
Cleaning prison, ...	4	–
Total, ...	5	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour, ...	7	–
Industrial labour, ...	5	3
Sick, ...	1	–
Unemployed, ...	1	1
Total in custody, . . .	14	4

CITY PRISONERS.

Punitive Labour.

	M	F.
At hard labour, ...	3	–
Total, . .	3	–

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Washing prison clothing, ...	–	1
Total, . .	–	1

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour, ...	3	–
Industrial labour, ...	–	1
Sick, ...	1	–
Unemployed, ...	5	–
Total in custody, . .	9	1

Hard labour on the part of the males is fulfilled by means of the tread-wheel, the crank-pump, and by shot-drill; the time of actual movement amounting to two hours and a quarter daily. There is no distinctive

labour of a punitive character for females, nor industrial employment from which a remunerative return is derived by the sale of articles outside the walls; but prison duties, cooking and washing, constitute the chief occupation for either sex. Some of the turnkeys, however, are capable of giving rudimental instruction in the trades with which they are acquainted.

Schools.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	54	5	33	1
Average daily number of pupils,	7·5	·3	6·4	·3
Number of days on which school was held,	259	207	189	150

CITY PRISONERS.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	26	4	16	3
Average daily number of pupils,	3	1	5·8	·2
Number of days on which School was held,	259	207	189	150

School-hours.—From 12 till 2, P.M., for Males and Females.

The prisoners of both sexes are taught in their cells respectively by the turnkeys and by the matron; but as these latter have never been trained in any educational institution, very little is effected in either departments, the males being generally under brief rules, and the females consisting chiefly of prostitutes. The schools are not in connexion with the National Board; and consequently there is neither official inspection, nor are there premiums offered to stimulate the energy of the teachers.

The approved form of registry is in use.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—4 oz. of oatmeal, same of Indian, made in stirabout, with ½ pint of new milk. Females—3½ oz. of oatmeal, same of Indian, made in stirabout, with ½ pint of new milk. Juveniles (male and female)—5 oz of meal in stirabout, with ½ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread, with 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, with ¾ pint new milk. Juveniles—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Supper.—Males—6 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint new milk. Females—5 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk. Juveniles—5 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

All prisoners over a week receive potatoes three times each week.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.*; rice, per cwt., £1; potatoes, per cwt, 4*s.*; meat, per lb., 5⅞*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; coal, per ton, £1; turf, per box of 20 stone, 1*s.* 8*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb. 5¾*d.*; soap, per cwt. £1 10*s.*

COUNTY.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·39*d.* | 1866, . 2·76*d.* | 1867, . 3*d.*

CITY.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·4*d.* | 1866, . 2·47*d.* | 1867, . 2·84*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

No complaints with regard to the diet were preferred by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly. The Chaplains are assiduous in their inspection of the provisions, observing the tabular form of comment upon each item of consumption, as recommended by the Inspectors-General, and very rarely taking exceptions. I tasted the bread and the milk, which latter I found to be of very good quality. Extra diet is now rarely issued, a change in the elements rather than in the amount of food being found sufficient.

Books and Accounts.

All the superior officers, extern and intern, the Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, the Governor, the Head Turnkey, and the Matron, are provided with satisfactory journals, and the books and forms prescribed and suggested by the several authorities, are generally kept with fulness and accuracy. The by-laws require revision in some particulars, and especially in relation to the admission of visitors to prisoners; those sentenced to terms exceeding a month, being permitted to see their friends *monthly*, instead of once in *three* months, which is the almost universal rule in the gaols of both kingdoms.

I would suggest the immediate adoption of an Officers' Misconduct Book, to be invariably laid before the Board in dealing with any dereliction of duty, so as to enable them to measure the antecedents of each officer. Written passes are also required for the intern officers, the time of absence allowed to be specified under the signature of the Governor, and the dockets to be given up on the return of the recipient.

COUNTY.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £1,374 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £1,493 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £1,579 18*s.* 7*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £34 16*s.* 7·2*d.* | 1866, . £49 6*s.* 2·2*d.* | 1867, . £62 6*s.* 3*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1865, . £1 8*s.* | 1866, . 6*s.* | 1867, . —

CITY.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £476 2*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £385 5*s.* 8*d.* | 1867, . £556 3*s.* 7*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £34 16*s.* 7·2*d.* | 1866, . £49 6*s.* 2·2*d.* | 1867, . £44 11*s.* 11½*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1865, . £4 11*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £4 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £34 17*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in the years—

COUNTY.	£	*s.*	*d.*	CITY.	£	*s.*	*d.*
1865, . . .	172	15	10	1865, . . .	21	18	2
1866, . . .	126	7	3	1866, . . .	13	9	7
1867, . . .	86	8	9	1867, . . .	42	18	5

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-resident,	£	s.	d.
William Hayden, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Wm. C. Gorman, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. Finten Phelan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
John James, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	65	0	0
Henry Walsh, extern night watch,	26	0	0
Resident.			
E. H. Robbins, esq., Governor,	300	0	0
Michael Leonard, 1st Turnkey,	44	0	0

Resident.	£	s.	d.
Turnkeys. Michl. Murray, *can instruct in weaving,*	37	0	0
Turnkeys. Thomas M'Cullagh, *can instruct in mat and brush making,*	37	0	0
Turnkeys. James Leonard, *Clerk and Storekeeper,*	55	0	0
Turnkeys. Jeffrey Mara, *Gate Porter,*	37	0	0
Turnkeys. John Hoey, *Cabinetmaker,*	37	0	0
Turnkeys. Thos. Molloy, *Shoemaker,*	37	0	0
Turnkeys. William Cole,	37	0	0
Jane Hoey, Matron,	55	0	0
M. A. M'Cullagh, Assistant Matron,	25	0	0
Eliza Murray, Hospital Nurse,	17	0	0

Vacancies.

Jeremiah Sullivan, turnkey, was dismissed 8th January, 1868, for being absent without leave. William Cole was appointed turnkey in his stead on 12th February, 1868.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	128	96
Chaplain, Established Church,	162	123
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	161	123
Surgeon,	148	97

Hospitals.

County.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	20	7	14	9	8	5	10	1
No. of days therein,	800	472	438	291	190	138	335	87
Average daily number,	2·2	1·3	1·2	0·8	0·5	0·3	1·3	0·35
Number of deaths,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£31 14*s.* 8*d.*		£31 0*s.* 9*d.*		£29 13*s.* 5*d.*		—	

City.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	6	6	1	2	2	1	7	2
Number of days,	37	65	9	77	117	9	315	64
Average daily number,	0·1	0·2	0·9	0·2	0·3	0·3	1·2	0·2
Number of deaths,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£10 2*s.* 4*d.*		£6 15*s.* 8*d.*		£10 19*s.* 2*d.*		—	

The quarters assigned to the sick of both sexes are roomy, airy, cleanly, and fitted with baths and water-closets. The males are placed on the ground story, which is floored with Shankhill flags (an objectionable material as retaining surface moisture); and the females on the upper story. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was and had been satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

Maj. Sir James Langrishe, bart., D.L., J.P.	John Walsh, esq., J.P.	Alex. Hamilton, esq., J.P.
Major Howard St. George, D.L., J.P.	Michael Cahill, esq., J.P.	Frederick R. M. Reade, esq., J.P.
Wm. Hanford Flood, esq., D.L., J.P.	Capt. Thos. P. T. Bookey, J.P.	Thomas Power, esq., J.P.
	Harvey De Montmorency, esq., J.P.	John Potter, esq., J.P.
		Thomas Dunphy, esq., J.P.*

* Died 12th August, 1868.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.

The Board is convened monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the payment of the smaller accounts, including the salaries of the subordinate staff, and the cost of conveying prisoners. The expenses of the Bridewells are discharged quarterly, and all other liabilities, comprising the salaries of the superior officers and contracts, are disposed of at each assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Annexed is a tabular synopsis of the Bridewells, compiled from the observations of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector at their several visits. In the present transitionary condition of legislation with regard to county and borough prisons, I feel bound to refrain from urging any definite action with regard to these minor prisons.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Thomastown.		Callan.		Urlingford.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	54	9	46	12	18	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	32	1	30	4	12	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	25	1	17	4	4	–
Of whom were Drunkards,	21	–	13	4	1	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Monthly, and direct.		Monthly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct, *with the exception of one for 48 hours for assault, which is illegal.*		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Force pump out of order and no supply to the closets.		Good.		Good.	
Security,	Very imperfect.		Tolerable.		Tolerable.	
Accommodation,	Very bad.		Limited. *Only one exercising yard for both sexes.*		Limited.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	*Six beds furnished, but without rugs.* Some blankets *much worn*, and sheets deficient.		Good, and sufficient.		Good, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	Pump in yard effective.		*None on premises.*		By pump.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Effective.		*Cesspools in yard; no drains from them.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Tolerably clean and dry.		Orderly, and clean.		Orderly, and clean.	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.		4*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30; £5 as Court-keeper.		£15; and £8 as Court-keeper.		£30; and £5 for Court-keeper.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment.	None.		None.		None.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		—		—	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.—VISITED ON THE 7TH OF MAY, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tot. l.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	4	2	6	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	1	–	1
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total,	10	6	16	2	–	2

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	29	14	1867,	22	5
1866,	15	6	1868 (day of Inspection),	10	6

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	–	1867,	–	–
1866,	–	1	1868 (day of Inspection),	1	–

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January*, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	4	2	Debtors,	2	–
Criminals,	122	30	Criminals,	37	13
Vagrants,	1	4	Vagrants,	2	2
Drunkards,	61	20	Drunkards,	8	11
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	1	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	190	57	Total,	49	26

SOUTH DISTRICT — *King's County Gaol.*

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1
Common assaults,	46	13	36	6	9	1	1	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	18	10	16	6	4	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Robbery,	–	–	5	2	1	–	1	–
Larceny,	12	5	20	5	7	4	1	2
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	5	–	–	–	2	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	–	1	3	–	1	–	–
Other offences—								
Affecting the public peace (Fenians),	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Against property without violence,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Trespass in pursuit of game,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Carrying arms in a proclaimed district,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Setting traps to catch rabbits,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Absent from militia training,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of public peace,	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	78	28	100	26	27	10	6	4
Vagrancy,	–	2	1	4	1	2	1	–
Drunkenness,	40	21	61	20	8	11	–	1
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., c. 27),	4	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Debt,	8	–	4	2	2	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	10	7	22	4	9	3	2	1
Total,	140	58	190	57	47	26	10	6

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection*	M.	F.
Committed—			Committed—		
Once within the year,	156	49	Once within the year,	45	15
Twice ,,	5	3	Twice ,,	1	–
Thrice ,,	4	–	Thrice ,,	–	1
Four times ,,	2	–	Four times ,,	–	2
Total,	167	52	Total,	46	18

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

MALES.

Names.	Crimes.	Sentences.
Malachi Sheedy,	Passing base coin,	12 months.
John Hory,	do. do.	6 months.
Thomas Meara,	Assault,	3 weeks.
William Dawson,	Stealing oats,	For trial.
John Stephens,	*Criminal assault*,	For trial.
William Johnston,	Stealing money,	3 months.
John Kelly,	Burglary,	2 years.
Richard White,	Vagrant,	1 month.
John Egan,	Assault,	12 months.

FEMALES.

Bridget Gilligan,	Infanticide,	12 months.
Margaret Shaughness,	Shoplifting,	12 months.
Margaret Duffy,	Child desertion,	6 months.
Mary Mooney,	do. do.	6 months.
Mary Kelly,	Stealing potatoes,	For trial.
Ellen Sheridan,	Drunkenness,	48 hours.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	20·23	7·08	—	16	7·75	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	45		2nd Aug.	35		17th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	14		5th Feb.	14		2nd May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	33		2nd Aug.	25		17th Jan.
Ditto of females,	12		2nd Aug.	10		17th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	9		1st Feb.	9		2nd May.
Ditto of females,	4		5th Feb.	5		2nd May.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868:—

26th December, 1861,	56	6th January, 1865,	54
23rd October, 1862,	71	21st March, 1866,	27
10th July, 1863,	64	17th April, 1867,	45
15th December, 1864,	60	17th January, 1868,	35

Daily averages (fractions being omitted), for five years stand thus:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868, (4 months).
Males,	33	31	26	13	20	16
Females,	9	9	10	6	7	7

When we analyze the above returns we are struck at the small amount of detected criminality which exists in this jurisdiction; and when we examine the table headed "*Number of committals, specifying the offences*," &c., we find a remarkable similarity of character prevailing there, offences against the person and against peace and order presenting a large preponderance among the males, while the record of the females reveals the degraded class from which the inmates of this sex are usually derived.

Three of the six females, tried and untried, who were in custody on the above day, being under sentence for infanticide and child desertion, and a fourth being a drunkard. Larcenies and offences against the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

currency, such as the passing of base coin, constitute the far larger proportion of the remainder. There were happily no lunatics in detention here, and recent legislation has prevented the recurrence of this most unfit class of inmates to gaol; nor were there any returned convicts (known to be such) in charge; but photography, a valuable auxiliary to justice in ascertaining the antecedents of prisoners, is wanting here.

Juvenile offenders have also declined, and were not represented on the day of my inspection, nor had any been committed during the present year; and but 4 males and 1 female falling within this denomination passed through the gaol in 1868, of whom 2 males and the female were transferred to reformatories.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	1	Bakery,	1	–
Yards,	3	1	Store Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	3	1	Laundries,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Lavatories,	6	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	87	40	Baths,	7	1
			Privies,	4	2
Single Cells of larger size,	10	0	Water-closets,	8	–
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Chapel,	1	–	Reception Room,	1	–
School Room,	1	–	Pumps,	2	–
Workshop,	1	–	Crank-mill,	1	–
Kitchen,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	120	100
Sheets, pairs of,	80	30
Rugs,	19	1
Hammocks or Cots,	32	45
Bed-ticks,	30	120
Bedsteads,	30	46

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	26	27
Jackets,	49	11
Vests,	49	12
Trowsers,	49	13
Caps,	49	14
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	29	27

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	8	12
Jackets,	5	5
Gowns,	5	6
Petticoats,	10	5
Aprons,	8	8
Neckerchiefs,	6	12
Caps,	10	10
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	5	–

I found the building at my early and unexpected visit on the above day, in a very creditable condition of cleanliness, order, and repair, free from damp, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water. The sewerage in some of the sections of the building is very satisfactory, and capable of being flushed; and it is intended to abolish all privies connected merely with cesspools, and to render the whole equally effective—an improvement which is essential to the establishment of this vital principle of health. Important additions have been made to the security of the prison since the last inspection, and the several remaining defects noted in former reports have been fully taken into consideration by the local authorities; and I feel confident that measures would be at once adopted for correcting them if it were not for the position of abeyance in which all matters involving outlay are placed, pending projected legislation, and the uncertain results of it.

The bedding, blankets, and sheets are sufficient for the requirements, but the clothing, especially for females, is rather scanty. There is, however, material for making-up in store, and the stock of shoes is ample.

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A lift for raising provisions is about to be provided, and the cook-house is to be isolated, so as to prevent all intercourse between the cooks and the other prisoners. The laundry (which is quite inadequate), the lavatories, the school-room, and the crank-pump not being fitted with stalls (an indispensable adjunct for preventing undue communication). The maintenance of the system of individual separation, which is applied to the criminals of both sexes, is impaired in these localities, as well as in the chapel and in the exercise yards, in which latter, however, supervision by officers is more easy and effectual.

The system of discipline observed in the following particulars is generally satisfactory:—At lock-up, in the examination of the security of the cells, in the ascertainment of the presence of the prisoners, in the night patrol (which, however, is limited to the interior of the building only), in visits at night on the part of a superior officer at uncertain periods, in the protection of the tell-tale clocks, in the custody of the keys, in the supervision of the locks, and in the mode of repairing them.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	15	4	Dark or Refractory Cells,	–	1
Stoppage of diet,	1	1	Stoppage of diet,	5	2
By Magisterial authority,	–	1	By Magisterial authority,	–	–
Total,	16	6	Total,	5	3

The record of punishments, which, during the current year, amounted to 8, and were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to the Chairman of the Board at each meeting, and signed by him.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Washing in the laundry,	–	2
Working crank-pump,	4	–
Total,	4	2

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F
Shoemaking,	1	–
Cooks,	2	–
Picking Oakum,	–	2
Spinning,	–	1
Wardswoman,	–	1
Total,	3	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	4	2
Industrial labour,	3	4
Sick,	2	–
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Total in custody,	10	6

Punitive labour can scarcely be said to exist here, being fulfilled by the crank-pump daily for one hour only of actual motion. The extension of the English system of hard labour, both in character and duration, which will doubtless be carried into effect at no distant period,

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

will involve a considerable alteration in the relative proportion of this form of punitive discipline to industrial employment. The latter is actively maintained by oakum-picking, weaving blankets, frieze, linen, and tickens; and all articles of clothing, as well as shoes, are made-up within the walls, and all repairs are executed by prison labour, several of the turnkeys being handicraftsmen—viz., a weaver, a shoemaker, a smith, and a carpenter.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	10	–	–	–
Average daily number of pupils, . .	1·1	–	–	–
Number of days on which school was held, .	195	–	–	–

School-hours—Males, from 10 o'clock, A.M., to 12 o'clock, noon. Females, from 10 o'clock to 11 o'clock, A.M.

The above schedule, which embraces the details of the school department, affords evidence that it amounts almost to a nullity, especially as regards the females, who are occasionally taught by the Matron, the males being instructed by the Clerk, who is qualified by previous training in an educational institution; but the total aggregate of prisoners of this sex is very low, and but few of them are sufficiently young or desirous to profit by his tuition.

The approved form of registry is observed; and the Chaplains visit from time to time, and enter their comments.

Dietary and Contracts.

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian meal made into stirabout, with ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. of brown bread, and ½ a pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—3½ oz. of oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, with ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and 3 naggins of new milk. Supper—5 oz. of brown bread, and ½ a pint of new milk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week—males, 3 lbs.; females, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent and on Good Friday, get, instead of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup for dinner, and tea without milk for supper.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one week get vegetable soup for dinner instead of milk, and no supper.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 1 lb. loaf, 2*d.*; ditto, brown, per 1 lb. loaf, 1¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 10*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 4*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coal, per ton, £1 2*s.* 9*d.*; turf, per 100 boxes, £4: straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 6*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·43*d.* | 1866, . 3·25*d.* | 1867, . 3·38*d.*

No complaints were preferred to me by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly, with respect to the dietary, the new scale of which, as approved by the Executive, in accordance with the recommendation of the Medical Committee, is in operation here, and is found to be highly satisfactory. The tabular form of comment on each item of food is adopted by the Chaplains, who are regular in their inspection, and usually make a very favourable report, the objections being directed almost exclusively to the milk in the earlier part of the year. I tasted the daily samples of the bread, milk, and stirabout, and found them all to be of unexceptionable quality.

Books, &c.

The superior officers are furnished with journals, which are duly submitted to the Board at each meeting. An Officers' Default Book and pass-checks for the subordinate intern officers are established here, as well as a Daily Order Book, which is read by the Governor at the morning parade—a practice deserving of imitation in all prisons. The several books and forms, prescribed and recommended by competent authority, are kept with laudable accuracy.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1865, . £1,386 6*s.* 2*d.* | 1866, . £1,734 9*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £1,574 6*s.* 7*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1865, . £36 0*s.* 6*d.* | 1866, . £85 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £57 11*s.* 11·4*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1865, . £18 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . — | 1867, . £2 10*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1865, . £151 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £87 18*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, . £85 15*s.* 1*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		Eliza Cooke, Matron,	£40
Robert Gunning, esq., Local Inspector,	£70	Catherine Toovey, Female Turnkey,	25
Rev. J. S. Joly, E. C. Chaplain,	40	Maria Armstrong, Nurse,	20
Rev. M. M'Alroy, R. C. Chaplain,	40	Jones Commins, 1st Turnkey,	40
John Ridley, esq., Medical Officer and Apothecary,	20	Patk. Cooke, *Weaver*, 2nd Turnkey,	30
Edward Drumm, Watchman and Messenger,	15	Thomas Johnson, *Weaver* and *Shoemaker*, 3rd Turnkey,	30
Resident.		Joseph Bagnall, 4th Turnkey,	30
Captain H. Fetherstonhaugh, Governor,	200	Patrick Flanagan, *Carpenter*, 5th Turnkey,	30
Edward W. Haines, Deputy Governor,	60	Benjamin Kinahan, *Smith*, 6th Turnkey,	30
		Wm. J. Adams, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	35

The under officers receive £5 yearly in lieu of rations.

Vacancies.

Robert Harding, governor, deceased, and Captain Winthorp appointed in his place; Captain Winthorp resigned, and Captain H. Fetherstonhaugh appointed in his place.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	153	50
Chaplain, Established Church,	172	53
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	185	70
Physician,	197	46

Hospitals.

The hospital accommodation for both sexes separately is beyond the ordinary requirements. The wards are spacious and airy, but are not fitted with water-closets and fixed baths. A slipper-bath, however, is provided. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was and had been satisfactory, no death having taken place in the year 1867, or in the present year up to the period of my official visit.

South District.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
King's County Gaol.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No. of prisoners in hospital,	12	7	6	3	13	4	6	4
	No. of days therein, . .	283	185	253	75	384	146	169	56
	Average daily number, .	·75	·5	·75	·2	1	·3	·75	·14
	No. of deaths, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Cost of medicine, . .	£11 8s. 7½d.		£12 15s. 0d.		£19 18s. 8d.		—	

Board of Superintendence.

Hon. Alfred Bury, J.P.	Thos. A. Peirce, esq., J.P.	Lord Oxmantown, J.P.
Dawson French, esq., J.P.	Alexander M'Mullen, esq.	Edward Briscoe, esq.
Marcus Goodbody, esq., J.P.	Jonathan Goodbody, esq.	Captain Fox, J.P.
Henry Manly, esq.	Lieut.-Col. Bernard, J.P.	Wm. H. Walsh, esq., J.P.

The Board is convened monthly, and at each meeting the salaries of the intern officers and all other current claims are discharged, the mode of payment being by means of an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who subsequently accounts for the several disbursements. The salaries of the extern officers are presented for at each assizes.

A regulation is in force here which is a very valuable auxiliary to the maintenance of discipline—namely, the inspection of the whole prison at uncertain periods by two members of the Board, to whom this duty is delegated.

Bridewell.

Having been unable to visit this Bridewell, I annex the report of the very efficient Local Inspector.

STATE OF DISTRICT BRIDEWELL AT PARSONSTOWN,

(Certified under 92nd sec. of Act 7 Geo. IV., c. 74.)

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	211	24
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	74	5
No. of Committals in quarter preceding Inspection, ...	32	7
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	14	2

Petty Sessions and Transmittals, .	Weekly, and direct.
Committals, ...	Correct.
Registry, ...	Correct.
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.
Security, ...	Good.
Accommodation, ...	Ample.
Bedding and Furniture, . . .	Sufficient.
Water, ...	By a good pump.
Sewerage, ...	In good order.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, .	Satisfactory.
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, .	4*d.*
Salary of Keeper, ...	£40.
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment, ...	None.
Remarks, ...	Local Board formed.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF LIMERICK GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—VISITED ON THE 21ST OF MAY, 1868.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
For further examination,	2	1	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	12	4	16	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	–	7	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	2	3	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	1	7	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	44	10	54	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	41	13	1867,	133	12
1866,	51	9	1868 (day of Inspection),	44	10

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	–	1867,	4	1
1866,	–	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	3	–	1867,	1	–
1866,	–	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	–	2

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	5	3	1868, up to and including		
1866,	6	1	day of Inspection,	2	2
1867,	3	4	Day of Inspection,	1	2

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	3	–	2	–	2	–	3	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Common assaults,	59	10	50	13	33	5	1	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	7	–	15	1	13	3	5	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	16	–	9	1	6	–	3	–
Other assaults,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	–	1	1	6	1	–	–
Robbery,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	3	3	–	–	1	1	–
Larceny,	26	20	32	24	9	5	4	5
Receiving stolen goods,	–	1	–	–	1	2	1	2
Embezzlement,	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Other malicious offences against property,	2	–	3	–	2	1	1	–
Offences against the currency,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury, and subornation of perjury,	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, Rescue, &c.,	7	–	11	4	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	5	–	7	–	–	–	3	–
Naval offences,	4	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Under Poor Law Act,	8	13	23	13	18	3	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	4	1	12	2	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	14	8	39	3	14	–	1	–
Treason-felony,	–	–	12	–	–	–	2	–
Seditious language,	10	–	10	–	1	–	1	–
Treason,	6	–	55	–	–	–	–	–
Selling spirits without Licence,	–	4	–	6	1	1	–	–
Leaving service,	14	14	6	2	–	1	–	–
Whiteboyism,	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	205	77	319	72	113	23	29	7
Vagrancy,	14	2	4	3	7	2	–	2
Drunkenness,	17	2	21	–	10	1	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	9	5	10	10	–	–	7	1
Debt,	6	–	10	–	2	–	3	–
Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	44	–	19	–	3	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	30	2	60	7	18	1	4	–
Total,	325	88	463	92	153	27	44	10

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Sentences of Prisoners in Custody on day of Inspection.

OFFENCES.	2 Years.		12 Months.		10 Months.		9 Months.		6 Months.		4 Months.		3 Months.		2 Months and under.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Robbery,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	2
Receiving stolen goods	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Arson and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Military offences,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Naval offences,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Other offences—																
Affecting the public peace,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Treason felony,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Seditious language,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	4	1	8	1	2	–	1	–	5	2	3	–	1	–	5	3
Vagrancy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Drunkenness,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Total,	4	1	8	1	2	–	1	–	5	2	3	–	1	2	6	3

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	10	–	Debtors,	2	–
Criminals,	†414	78	Criminals,	134	24
Vagrants,	4	3	Vagrants,	7	2
Drunkards,	25	2	Drunkards,	10	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	10	9	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	463	92	Total,	153	27

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867. Committed—	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.* Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	419	84	Once within the year,	126	27
Twice ,,	12	4	Twice ,,	8	–
Thrice ,,	2	–	Thrice ,,	3	–
Four ,,	1	–	Four ,,	–	–
Total,	434	88	Total,	137	27

* The 4 male prisoners under six months' sentence, were a father and 3 sons who were convicted of assault at Newcastle West. The wife of the oldest prisoner and their youngest son, a boy of 14 years of age, had been in the gaol awaiting trial along with the others for the same offence, but they were discharged at the assizes without being placed on trial. This young boy about a year before got a sentence of two months' imprisonment for an assault.

† Includes 19 committed under Acts for Suspending the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	82	11·84	—	62·8	11·17	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	153		28th April.	101		22nd Feb.
Lowest ditto,	43		6th Feb.	47		17th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	145		28th April.	87		29th Jan.
Ditto of females,	18		6th June.	16		23rd Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	33		3rd Feb.	37		10th May.
Ditto of females,	7		2nd May.	9		10th May.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors,) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868:—

30th July, 1861,	56	25th April, 1865,	63
18th March, 1862,	94	28th February, 1866,	99
2nd March, 1863,	74	28th April, 1867,	153
3rd June, 1864,	61	22nd February, 1868,	101

Daily averages for the years subjoined, fractions being omitted:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868. (Up to the day of Inspection.)
Males,	38	51	82	62
Females,	13	12	11	11

The abnormal fluctuation in the averages of males is to be attributed solely to the existence of the Fenian conspiracy and its effects, as a reference to the table headed "Number of criminals, specifying the offences," &c., shows not only how large a proportion is due to this cause, but the preponderance of offences involving various gradations of personal violence and disorder, as contrasted with skilled crime directed against property. The females, whose aggregate was, of course, not influenced by the political movement, present an uniformity of averages, and the same character of delinquencies; inasmuch as they are to a considerable extent derived from an abandoned and degraded class; 3 of the 9 sane prisoners of this sex in custody being known prostitutes, and 1 of loose reputation. The length of the sentences of the tried males further attests the gravity of the charges established against them; 4 being under rules for two years, and 8 for twelve months. I found one very singular case of a youth, named *James* H., who was on the 24th of October, 1867, conveyed to gaol as *John* H., under sentence of one month and one week for fighting, &c., at Bruff. On the 12th of May he was again lodged in gaol as *James* H. for the like terms as before; the facts being the two brothers John and James were both sentenced at Bruff Petty Sessions, on the 26th of August, 1867, to the above terms of imprisonment. *John* was in place, and his brother, fearing that his arrest might deprive him of it, personated him and surrendered himself to the police as *John*, under whose warrant he was lodged in prison, where he further stated his name to be *John*. After his discharge he was in course of time re-arrested and committed as above. The two brothers are twins, and bear a remarkable likeness to each other, there being moreover a pearl on the left eye of both of them.

There were 2 females and 1 male recognised to be "returned convicts," photography being used here as a reliable aid to justice in tracing

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

the antecedents of old offenders. The male to whom my colleague adverted in his last report, made a rambling statement to me upon matters which appeared to be irrelevant and groundless, and his whole demeanour and language led to the conviction that he was either insane or feigning insanity. There were still 7 lunatics, 6 males and 1 female, detained here, but I trust shortly about to be removed to an asylum, thus finally freeing the prison authorities from the pressure of a class whose presence was incompatible with the maintenance of due discipline. There were also 3 master debtors, 2 of whom (one being apparently instigated by the others) preferred complaints against the Governor and some of the staff in reference to the withholding of letters, and the exclusion of porter, &c., but I ascertained that they had attempted to elude the prison regulations by the surreptitious introduction of letters, and had been frequently guilty of gross disrespect and insubordination towards the superior officers. There were no juveniles in charge, but during the past year, and the unexpired portion of the current year, 32 males and 1 female, belonging to this denomination, were committed here, of whom 3 of the former sex were transferred to Reformatories upon the expiration of their preliminary sentences.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	4	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	1	1	Store Rooms,	4	2
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic ft.	6	–	Laundry,	–	1
			Drying Room,		1
			Lavatories,	29	10
Single Cells of larger size,	64	38	Baths,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	3	1	Water-closets,	21	9
Number of beds in such rooms,	3	–	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps,	4	–
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Room,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Worksheds,	13	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	134	31	Shirts,	150	–	Shifts,	24	–
Sheets, pairs of,	131	105	Jackets,	109		Jackets,	24	–
Rugs,	128	14	Vests,	125	11	Petticoats,	40	–
Hammocks or Cots,	32	82	Trowsers,	116	60	Aprons,	36	5
Bedticks,	120	83	Caps,	101	–	Neckerchiefs,	–	–
Bedsteads,	82	12	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	71	62	Stockings, pairs of,	16	–
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	130	5	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	12	–

I found this prison at my inspection as I am bound to state, and I perform the duty with much pleasure, in its *normal* condition of order, cleanliness, and discipline; well-ventilated and free from damp, a few spots in which it had exhibited itself being now staunched, and having dried out. The supply of water, raised from three wells, is abundant; the sewerage is effective, and, as well as the water-closets, is provided with effluvia traps, but the springs of the water-closets are easily liable to disarrangement. The cells for both sexes are artificially warmed, the heating apparatus being adequate and furnished with gas-burners, and with all the appliances statutably required for giving effect to "separation." Some of the wires, however, connected with the gongs are still slack and inoperative. The stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets, and of shoes and prisoners' clothing (some material having been recently made up) was sufficient.

Since the last inspection a store for prisoners' clothing, and a fumi-

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gating-room have been constructed; the end wall of the board-room, and a portion of the Governor's house have been studded, and the doors leading from the head warder's quarters to the hall have been built up solely by prison labour. Two other door-ways, which were unnecessary for communication, have also been closed, and strong wooden doors have been placed inside the remainder, one important addition to the security of the prison being thus effected. It is intended to fit the windows of the male pauper debtors' day-room with muffed glass and a grating, as it commands a view of one of the exercising yards for criminals, in order to prevent any undue intercourse.

The system of "*individual separation*" is now applied to all criminal prisoners of both sexes, subject to the following exceptions:—1st, lunatics and their sane attendants are exempted, but this class will cease to exist at no distant period. 2nd, cooks; and it is to be hoped also that the employment of prisoners for this purpose, which has been found to tend to favouritism, and frequently to grave breaches of discipline, will be specially provided against by legislation. 3rd, All prisoners when attending school and chapel, and when engaged at exercise; with regard to the two latter, strict supervision renders irregular communication nearly impossible; but at the former, under pretence of learning a lesson aloud, or by passing scraps of papers old offenders contrive to keep up an understanding with each other, unless they are placed apart in deep separate compartments. In all other respects this form of discipline is maintained, and the practice observed in the following vital particulars of security is satisfactory, viz., in the locking in of each individual prisoner in his cell, in the ascertainment of his presence, in the examination of all the fastenings of the cells, in the night watch and patrol, in the final rounds, and in the frequent visits at late and unexpected hours on the part of a superior officer, as a check upon the vigilance and regularity of the watch, which are further tested by two tell-tale clocks. These, however, require to be further protected against tampering by affixing to the cases metal straps fastened with patent padlocks, the keyholes being then covered.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Whipping,	2	–	Whipping,	–	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	37	1	Dark or Refractory Cells,	40	1
Stoppage of Diet,	119	1	Stoppage of Diet,	–	–
By Magisterial authority,	1	–	By Magisterial authority,	–	–
Total,	157	2	Total,	40	1

The record of punishments, all of which were awarded during the current and past years by the authority of the Governor, except one, for which it was found necessary to resort to magisterial intervention, is duly submitted to the Board, and signed at each meeting.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Holiday—No work.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Unemployed,	34	9
Debtors (unemployed),	3	–
Lunatics,	7	1
Total in custody,	44	10

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1865, . £20 19*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £51 14*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £71 14*s.* 4*d.*

Punitive labour has been fulfilled by the crank-pump, by picking oakum of the heavier sort, and by stone-breaking; from the two latter a remunerative return has been obtained, a large amount of stone having been raised on the premises during the remodelling of the gaol, and prison labour was also turned to important account in sinking the wells, and in alterations and repairs, including plastering and painting. Only one of the turnkeys is a trained handicraftsman, viz., a cabinetmaker, who acts as a carpenter, but there are others who are capable of giving rudimental instruction in employments available within the walls; in the event, however, of vacancies arising, it would be desirable to secure the services of tailors and shoemakers. The females are engaged in washing, mending, sewing, and knitting. The whole question of the proportion of time to be devoted to hard labour will be solved whenever a Prisons' Bill shall extend to this kingdom as is projected; the nature and duration of that penal element which is now by law enforced in Great Britain.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	14	–	17	–
Average daily number of pupils, . .	9	–	8·5	–
Number of days on which school was held, .	13	–	13	–

School-hours.—Males, 12 to 2 o'clock.

The school which, in consequence of the occupation of the gaol by a considerable number of those involved in the Fenian conspiracy, was for a long time in abeyance, has lately been re-opened. Both sexes are instructed (a matron being always present at the tuition of the females) by a competent teacher, who holds a first-class certificate under the National Board of Education, with which it is to be regretted that the school is not placed in connexion; as thus books and other requirements could be procured on advantageous terms, an examination from time to time by the District Inspectors would be insured, and probably gratuities would be granted if the conduct of this department were reported to be meritorious. The pupils are in association, although under the supervision of an officer, and it would therefore be desirable that the school-rooms should be partitioned, or that stalls should be erected in the galleries. The approved form of registry is in use as heretofore; the Chaplains have occasionally to visit the schools.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Stirabout, half oatmeal and half Indian meal.—Males—8 oz. Females—7 oz., and ¼ pint of new milk each.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Supper.—Males—6 oz. bread and ½ pint of new milk. Females—5 oz. bread and ½ pint of new milk.

Prisoners whose sentence does not exceed one week get vegetable soup in lieu of milk for dinner, and no supper.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.* 8*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 5*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coal, per ton, £1; straw, per cwt., market price; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 14*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1865, . 2·4*d.* | 1866, . . 3*d.* | 1867, . 3·75*d.*

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No complaints with regard to the provisions were preferred to me by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly. The new scale of dietary has been established; and potatoes, a corrective element, to which the Medical Commissioners appointed to report upon this vital branch of prison administration appear to attach great value, were about to be introduced. The tabular form of comment, recommended by the Inspectors-General, is observed by the Chaplains, who are regular in their inspections, and almost universally record a favourable opinion of the several items of food.

Books, &c.

The registries and the several forms recognised by competent authority are kept with laudable accuracy, and the superior officers are furnished with journals which are examined by the Board. A very voluminous code of by-laws is now in force, the final sanction of the Executive having been accorded. Pass-checks are issued here to the intern officers when they obtain leave to pass through the gate; and an "Officers' Default Book" has also been provided, an indispensable auxiliary to the proper administration of a prison.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £2,240 4*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £2,362 7*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £2,855 14*s.* 11*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £41 13*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £35 15*s.* 10½*d.* | 1867, . £29 6*s.* 10*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . £4 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £18 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £54 13*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . £4 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £9 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £1 6*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £147 7*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £188 4*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £234 16*s.* 8*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.
Non-resident.		
John Russell, esq., M.B., Local Inspector,	120	0
Rev. James F. Gregg, Chaplain,	50	0
Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0
Robt. R. Gelston, esq., Physician,	44	0
Samuel Hunt, esq., Apothecary,	30	0
Resident.		
Francis M'G. Eagar, Governor,	300	0
*Thomas Morrow, Deputy Governor and Clerk,	84	0
Bernard O'Loughlin, Head Warder (*instructs in Carpenter work*),	52	0
James W. Hogan, Schoolmaster and Assistant Clerk,	50	0
Turnkeys. Thomas Harwood (*can conduct Shoemaking*),	40	0
John Sharpley (*can paint and glaze*),	40	0
John M'Rann,	40	0
Adam Baker,	40	0
Thomas Weeks,	35	0
Samuel O'Neill,	35	0
John Dolan,	35	0
Richard Halloran (*Cooper, and can paint and glaze*),	35	0
Robert Wade,	35	0
Aphra Griffin, Matron,	50	0
Margaret Gabbett, Assistant-Matron,	36	0
Anne Spillane, Hospital Nurse,	30	0

Vacancies.

Thomas Morrow,* promoted from the office of Head Warder to that of Deputy Governor; Bernard O'Loughlin promoted from the office of Warder to that of Head Warder; Robert Wade appointed Warder.

I have to express my very great regret that the Local Inspector has not as yet recovered from the infirmity noticed in former reports.

I have to recapitulate the observations directed in my report for

* On the 26th December, 1868, Thomas Morrow ceased to be *Deputy Governor*, and is now *Clerk* only.

the year 1866, to "the very objectionable practice which has been allowed to grow up here, and which elsewhere has been found to lead to very disastrous consequences, namely, a permission to the families of officers to reside within the walls. The number of such persons amounts, irrespectively of the Governor's family, but including two visiters, to no less than *thirty-six*, a total nearly equal to the daily average of male prisoners during the last three years. It is impossible to overstate the detriment to order, discipline, and security caused by the presence of so large an aggregate of individuals having constant facilities of egress and ingress, who are wholly exempt from authority, and are not amenable to the by-laws and statutes affecting prisons, and as the children approach or reach maturity, the danger is of course greatly enhanced." This evil has increased far beyond my anticipations, for in the annual return furnished at the close of the year, I find that the numbers of such persons amounted to no less than *forty-nine*, being actually in excess of the total inmates of the marshalsea and criminal prison on the day recorded above, if we deduct the lunatics, who are now merely temporary inmates awaiting removal to the Asylum. It will be indispensable in the Prisons' Bill which will, it is to be hoped, at no distant period be submitted to the Legislature to preclude the continuance of this anomalous intrusion.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	From 1st January, 1868. to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	104	40
Chaplain, Established Church,	191	68
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	194	63
Physician,	230	69
Apothecary,	266	107

Hospitals.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	6	2	35	7	10	6	10	2
No. of days therein,	156	37	739	66	181	75	72	30
Average daily number,	0·4	0·1	0·2	0·2	$\frac{181}{365}$	$\frac{75}{365}$	$\frac{72}{365}$	$\frac{30}{365}$
No. of deaths,	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–
Cost of medicine,	£12 0s. 0d.		£18 13s. 11d.		£43 9s. 5d.		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to the day of inspection in 1868, and at what dates:—

None in 1867. One, 7th January, 1868.

Adequate quarters are provided for patients of both sexes, to which water-closets and fixed baths are attached. It would be desirable that a shower-bath and a slipper-bath should also be provided. The hospitals were unoccupied at the time of my visit, and I was informed that the general sanitary condition of the prisoners had been highly satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Hon. William Monsell.	George Fosbery, esq.	Joseph Gubbins, esq.
Henry Maunsell, esq.	Edward Croker, esq.	John White, esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Clarina.	Sir William H. Barrington, bart.	Edward Croker, esq.
Eyre Lloyd, esq.	The Hon. John T. W. Massy.	John Franks, esq.

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting all debits are discharged; the larger claims by cheques drawn in favour of the several creditors, and the smaller through the hands of the Governor, who subsequently accounts for all disbursements, a committee of audit being appointed at each assizes.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The condition of the bridewells of this county, wanting as they are in almost all the primary requirements of minor prisons, calls loudly for remedy, or abolition. The latter would appear to be the preferable alternative, having regard to the paucity of the numbers confined, the facility of railway communication, and the establishment of the more approved system of discipline in the commodious and secure central gaol.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Rathkeale.		Newcastle.		Croom.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	92	22	72	15	9	1
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	12	3	9	1	1	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	26	7	23	9	9	–
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	4	–	5	1	–	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly and direct.		Weekly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals, . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, . . .	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order, .	In fair repair, *but rather slovenly.*		Fair.		In bad repair.	
Security, . .	*Very imperfect.*		*Very imperfect, the yards overlooked by a private store.*		*Imperfect.*	
Accommodation, .	*Wretched throughout,* in the *cells,* the day-rooms, and the yards.		*Very defective.*		*Wretched.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	The blankets *scandalously bad,* and the sheets deficient.		Sufficient at present.		Bedding sufficient, *except blankets, some of which are in holes.*	
Water, . . .	*None on the premises,* except rain water saved in barrels.		*None on premises, carried in.*		*None on premises, carried in.*	
Sewerage, . .	The cess-pools now cleared out.		*None; only cess-pools which are cleared through building.*		*Imperfect.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Dark, ill-ventilated, and so damp as to be *unfit for human occupation.*		Tolerably clean, *but damp.*		Tolerably clean, *but damp.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£35.		£30.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper. Salary, £14.		Court-keeper. Salary, £10.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks, . .	One male in custody.		No prisoner in custody. No Local Board in action.		No prisoner in custody; *Keeper absent, leaving the books locked up.* This Bridewell, having regard to its imperfect construction, the facilities of railway communication, and the paucity of prisoners, ought to be abolished.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick.

Bridewells.

——	Kilfinane.		Bruff.		Glin.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	54	5	113	21	36	7
Of whom were Drunkards,	17	1	13	2	22	1
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	5	1	18	1	5	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–	5	–	1	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.		Weekly and direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Regular.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair.		Wood-work decayed, and the roof of Keeper's apartments is still leaky, and painting much required.		*Bad.*	
Security,	Tolerable.		Tolerable.		Good.	
Accommodation,	*Inadequate.*		*Limited.*		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		*Some blankets very thin, and no bed in one of the female cells.*		Sufficient.	
Water,	*None on premises.*		*None on premises.*		*None on premises*	
Sewerage,	*None; cess-pools cleared through house.*		*None; cess-pools cleared through the house.*		*Cess-pools emptied through house.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	*Damp.*		*Clean, but very damp.*		Clean.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.		4½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15.		£30.		£15.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.		Yes.	
Remarks,	None.		One male in custody; *no Local Board.*		None.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

CITY OF LIMERICK GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—VISITED ON THE 16TH, 20TH, AND 21ST OF MAY, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny— To Imprisonment,	5	2	7	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	6	7	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	3	5	–	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	12	4	16	1	–	1
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	26	16	42	1	1	2

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	29	5	1867,	40	16
1866,	36	14	1868 (day of Inspection),	26	16

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	–	1867,	–	–
1866,	–	1	1868 (day of Inspection)	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	5	6	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	2
1866,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	–	1
1867,	3	2			

SOUTH DISTRICT

City of Limerick Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Up to and including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	–	5	–	2	–	2*	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	21	2	28	6	12	–	–	–
Other assaults,	77	39	66	28	24	8	2†	–
Robbery,	4	–	4	1	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	46	34	44	31	12	5	3	8‡
Receiving stolen goods,	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	2	1	–	–	1§	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Military and naval offences,	4	–	6	–	1	–	1‖	–
Revenue offences,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property without violence,	6	1	8	3	–	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	93	78	168	106	39	47	15	8¶
Breach of Fishery Laws,	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
Obstructing public passage,	1	3	1	–	2	–	–	–
Nuisance,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Absenting from employment,	6	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	274	167	340	179	93	62	24	16
Vagrancy,	15	28	6	8	–	2	–	–
Drunkenness,	205	49	205	65	65	17	1**	–
Lunacy under (1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Debt,	15	–	22	4	2	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	83	56	75	34	22	9	–	–
Total,	593	300	648	291	182	90	26	16

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	22	4	Debtors,	2	–
Criminals,	415	213	Criminals,	115	71
Vagrants,	6	8	Vagrants,	–	2
Drunkards,	205	65	Drunkards,	65	17
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	648	291	Total,	182	90

* 1, 9 months; and 1, 6 months' imprisonment. † 1 month each.

‡ 1 male, 18 months; 1 male and 1 female, 12 months each; and 1 female, 3 months. Three were convicted by juries; 1 male and 6 females convicted before magistrates, and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and under.

§ 1 male, 12 months. ‖ Deserter awaiting escort.

¶ Sentenced by magistrates to 2 months' imprisonment and under. One female, in lieu of bail, to be kept in prison for 6 months, and is in hospital at present.

** 48 hours.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*		
Committed—	M.	F.	Committed—	M.	F.
Once within the year,	548	219	Once within the year,	169	64
Twice ,,	16	7	Twice ,,	4	1
Thrice ,,	10	5	Thrice ,,	1	1
Four times ,,	4	4	Four times ,,	–	4
Five times ,,	–	2	Five times ,,	–	1
Six times ,,	–	1	Six times ,,	–	–
Seven times ,,	–	1	Seven times ,,	–	–
Total,	578	239	Total,	174	71

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number in custody,	36	14·46	—	20·20	14·10	—
Highest number at any one time,	76		22nd Sept.	56		7th May.
Lowest ditto,	34		5th Nov.	27		29th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	61		22nd Sept.	37		7th May.
Ditto, of females,	30		13th Aug.	21		10th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	24		22nd July.	12		8th Feb.
Ditto, of females,	3		16th Nov.	10		29th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868 :—

7th July, 1861,	114	28th September, 1865,	60
5th January, 1862,	89	29th October, 1866,	59
2nd July, 1863,	69	22nd September, 1867,	76
5th July, 1864,	86	7th May, 1868,	56

Daily averages, fractions being omitted, for the subjoined years :—

1865.		1866.		1867.		1868 (four months).	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
30	11	30	14	36	14	20	14

There is little variation in the numbers of either sex to be noted in the above schedules, but the males in the expired portion of the current year up to the period of inspection evince a tendency to decline. The character of crime remains unchanged from that recorded in former reports; offences of violence and disorder, and infractions of the public peace constitutes a large preponderance as appears from the table headed "Numbers of committals specifying the offences," &c., to which are to be added larcenies. It is almost needless to observe that the female inmates are chiefly derived from the class of prostitutes to be ordinarily found in a seaport town, which is further the seat of a military garrison. There was 1 "returned convict" in custody, but as photography is not employed here, an important aid in tracing the antecedents of grave offenders is wanting. There were happily no lunatics detained here, nor was there any juveniles in charge. Under the latter category during the past and current year 16 males and 5 females were committed here, of whom half the males and all the females were transferred to reformatories, upon the expiration of their preliminary sentences.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	3	Worksheds,	12	–
Yards,	6	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	1	1	Store Rooms,	6	1
Solitary Cells,	3	2	Laundries,	–	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	63	32	Drying Rooms,	–	1
			Lavatories,	15	6
			Baths,	–	1
Single Cells of larger size,	7	–	Privies,	3	3
Sleeping Rooms,	10	3	Water-closets,	11	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	3	–	Reception Rooms,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps,	3	–
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–
Workshop,	1	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	122	7
Sheets, pairs of,	156	6
Rugs,	133	4
Hammocks or Cots,	3	30
Bed-ticks,	126	–
Bedsteads,	120	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	72	3
Jackets,	43	13
Trowsers,	52	19
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	52	16

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	28	12
Jackets,	26	16
Petticoats,	25	12
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	16	7

I found the gaol at my inspection clean and dry, and structurally secure, save in the particulars detailed below. The supply of water is abundant, the main sewerage effective, and the stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., and prison clothing adequate for existing requirements, except that of shoes, which are deficient. Having conferred fully with Mr. Corbett, C.E., the architect appointed by the Building Commissioners, in reference to the several points of improvement which I feel bound to suggest, I now proceed to enumerate them succintly.

1. A further provision of baths, there being but one in the prison.

2. The correction of the defects in the laundry (the boiler being imperfect), and in the drying-room.

3. The procurement of seats or forms for the Roman Catholic Chapel.

4. Pipe-tile drains, and water-tables, or eave-gutters or down-shoots, to be attached to the buildings are needed for the prevention of flooding; the yards being occasionally overflooded to such a depth as to be almost impassible.

5. The conversion of a *portion* of the Protestant Chapel into a stalled school-room for males, by transposing the wooden partition now standing, and by removing the wall which divides it from the passage leading into the male gallery.

6. The female school-room to be stalled.

7. The formation of a female hospital, as devised by Mr. Corbett, by cutting off a portion of the male debtors quarters, and by dividing the pauper debtors gaol into two, one to be assigned to each denomination of debtors, viz., "masters," and "paupers."

8. A door to be opened from the lower gallery of the male prison directly into the stone-yard, and a cross wall now dividing the stone-yard from the hospital yard to be removed, and rebuilt at a short distance, in order to prevent the passage of the "hard-labour" prisoners through the latter as at present, which is highly objectionable.

9. The reconstruction of the existing stone-sheds, so as to give them sufficient depth, and width to afford shelter, and to guard against undue

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

communication; and the building of additional sheds, in order to provide means of fulfilling the increased amount of hard-labour (as already enforced in Great Britain), which will doubtless be prescribed in this kingdom.

10. A connecting door to be opened between the matron's quarters and the female galleries, so as to facilitate communication at night, if required, and port holes to be made in the wall, in order to convey the sound of the gong when struck.

11. A second tell-tale clock to be procured, and both to be protected against tampering by attaching a broad metal strap, fastened by a padlock of the most approved patent, the key of which is to be kept in the sole possession of the Governor.

12. An iron grating to be placed on the side at which prisoners are stationed when holding converse with their visiters, in order to prevent contact, and the transmission of prohibited articles, or means of escape, for which the present more defective arrangement offers great facilities.

13. The raising of three walls for the purpose of security, viz., the outer boundary wall at Merchants'-quay; the wall dividing the male and female yards; and the wall of the store adjoining Newgate-lane, with a parapet and a gutter.

These amendments having been submitted together with an estimate by Mr. Corbett, to the local authorities, I regret to state that those numbered 4 (partially), 7 and 10 alone were recommended to be immediately carried into effect, the remainder being deferred on the alleged grounds of the very high rates at present in course of collection within the city, and the large outlay already incurred, no provision being thus made for correcting the vital defects in the security of the prison. Subsequently also to my inspection, I have been informed that several leaks have been found in the male prison, to which, however, the attention of the architect has been directed by the Local Inspector.

The summer lock-up takes place at 6 30 P.M., and in winter at 4 30 P.M., unlock being held in the former season at 6 A.M., and in the latter at 7 30. The Governor attends the lock-up, and sees every male prisoner locked into his cell by the turnkey who has charge of the class. The female prisoners are seen by the governor, and locked up by the matron or assistant matron. At unlock the male prisoners are unlocked by the class turnkey, and a roll of the whole is called by the head turnkey. The Governor, subsequently to lock up, in company with the officers on night duty, makes a tour of the male prison, and ascertains the presence of each prisoner by challenge, and tests the security of the fastenings. He goes his final rounds at 10 P.M., and further states that he visits the prison from time to time at later and unexpected hours. The night watch is performed by two of the turnkeys in rotation, one who patrols all round the building, and the other, who remains within the male prison. There is only one tell-tale clock, which is inadequately protected against tampering. The locks are reported to be in excellent order, and all the keys are stated to be delivered up to the Governor at 10 P.M., and placed by him in a safe which stands in his own bedroom.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement, . .	1	–	Solitary Confinement, . .	–	–
Whipping, ...	–	–	Whipping, ...	–	–
Total, . .	1	–	Total, . .	–	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	28	1	Dark or Refractory Cells,	11	1
By Magisterial authority,	3	–	By Magisterial authority,	–	–
Other Punishments,	1	–	Other Punishments,	–	–

The record of punishments, which during the current year amounted to 12, and were awarded by the sole authority of the Governor, no occasion for magisterial intervention having arisen, is regularly submitted to the Board at each meeting.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel for two hours, ... 15 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Breaking stones,	15	Knitting,	6
Tailoring,	3	Sewing,	3
		Picking Oakum,	2
Total,	18	Total,	11

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	18	11
Sick,	1	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	–	2
Debtors (unemployed),	1	–
Prison duties,	6	2
Total in custody,	26	16

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years :—

1865, . £10 10*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £20 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £25 16*s.* 6*d.*

Hard labour is fulfilled on the part of the males by means of the tread-mill, for one hour and twenty minutes of actual movement daily. No distinctive penal labour is provided for the females. Under the heading of industrial employment, some remunerative return is obtained from stone-breaking, and oakum picking, and from knitting stockings for extern use.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	–	30	57	27
Average daily number of pupils,	–	4	14	6
Number of days on which school was held,	–	218	70	76

School-hours—Males—1 to 3; Females—12 to 2.

The males were instructed daily by the Clerk, upon the resumption of the school after two years abeyance, and the females by the assistant matron, but in consequence of the structural alterations tuition was long suspended among prisoners of the latter sex. Neither of the teachers were qualified by previous training in any educational institution. The approved form of registry of progress had hitherto been in use, and the Chaplains had visited from time to time. Since the foregoing, however, was prepared for type I lament to state that the Board, in accordance with the report of two of their members appointed for that purpose, determined to wholly discontinue school instruction, upon the allegation that the short periods for which the greater numbers of

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

prisoners are confined, render it "*perfectly useless, and that the prisoners avail themselves of it in order to get rid of hard labour,*" an objection which would at once be obviated by fixing the hours for schooling, so as not to interfere with those allocated to penal labour.

Dietary and Contracts.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one week:—Class 1. Males.—Breakfast.—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of newmilk. Dinner.—14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2. Females.—Breakfast.—7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner.—12 oz. of bread, and ½ of a pint of vegetable soup.

Class 3. Males and females under 15 years.—Breakfast.—5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner.—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper.—4 oz. of brown bread.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall exceed one week, for untried prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for pauper debtors:—Class 1. Males.—Breakfast.—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner.—14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper.—6 oz. of bread, and ½ a pint of new milk.

Class 2. Females.—7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner.—12 oz. of bread, and ½ of a pint of new milk. Supper.—5 oz. of bread, and ½ a pint of new milk.

Class 3. In cells, and females under 15 years.—Breakfast.—5 oz. of meal, and ½ a pint of newmilk. Dinner.—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper.—5 oz. of bread, and ½ a pint of new milk.

The meal used is half Indian meal, and half oatmeal. The bread is made of second quality flour; and potatoes are substituted for bread at dinner on three days of the week.

Contracts.—Brown bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 7*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 3*d.*; newmilk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 1*s.* 2*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.*; candles, per lb., 5*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 1*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1865, . 2·81*d.* | 1866, . 2·82*d.* | 1867, . 3·08*d.* | 1868, . 4·33*d.*

No complaints were preferred to me with regard to the provisions by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly. The new dietary which was approved by the Executive upon full consideration, in accordance with the recommendation of the able and conscientious Medical Committee appointed to inquire into this vital principle of prison administration, is established here. The further increase suggested by the Committee is conditional, and dependent entirely upon the extension to this Kingdom of the scale of hard labour now exacted in England under the 28th & 29th Vic., cap. 126.

The Chaplains are regular in their inspection, observing the approved form of tabular comment, but no column had been prepared for noting their observations upon the "vegetable soup," which constitutes an important element of change in the new dietary. Their opinion is generally favourable, but I found not unfrequent exceptions to the milk during the *late* contract; the present contractor, however, appears to give satisfaction. On the other hand I am informed by the Local Inspector that he has been from time to time obliged to deduct a large amount from the account of the bread contractor for "short weight," and that on one occasion an attempt was fortunately detected to substitute bread of a very inferior quality by covering it with a thin layer of good bread. It is much to be regretted that the food contractors here are not compelled to enter into stringent bonds, so as to enable the local authorities to exact severe penalties for defaults.

The addition of supper has necessitated a change in the hours hitherto assigned for meals, which now are fixed for breakfast 9 A.M., dinner 3 P.M., and supper 7 P.M.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Books, &c.

The superior officers both extern and intern are furnished with journals, and the several forms ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench and recommended by the Inspectors-General are maintained here, except a general "Visitors Book," and a "Daily Employment Book," which contains a "time table" showing the exact period assigned to every kind of labour in the case of each prisoner. The "Gate-Porter's Book" is not sufficiently explanatory in the column headed "Observations," and the "Discharge Book" is very unsatisfactory and unintelligibly filled.

An officers "Misconduct Book" is imperatively required, in which even infringement of the rules, or deviation from duty should be entered, so as to enable the Board whenever an officer is charged with any dereliction, to deal cumulatively with the case, having regard to his recorded antecedents.

"Pass-checks" also are much needed to prevent all irregular egress from the prison. The dockets specifying the exact time of absence allowed, to be issued under the signature of the Governor, and to be given up upon the return of the recipient. The "Visiters to Prisoners Book" is not regularly kept, no entry being made during the absence of the gate-porter at dinner.

The cells for both sexes being more prepared for carrying out the system of individual separation, it is indispensable that a code of by-laws for legalizing the application of this mode of discipline in its integrity should be framed, and submitted for approval and sanction; and it would be advisable at the same time to define with accuracy the precise duties of each officer.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £1,367 19*s.* 2*d.* | 1866, . £1,444 14*s.* 5*d.* | 1867, . £1,472 15*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1865, . £31 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £31 18*s.* 5*d.* | 1867, . £28 9*s.* 8*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . £2 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £1 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £5 0*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for exercise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . — | 1866, . £1 15*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . —

Amounts repaid out of Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £164 14*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £156 18*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £117 4*s.* 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries:

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Ambrose Hall, esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Very Rev. A. L. Kirwan, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. Richard Scott, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Robert R. Gelston, M.D., Surgeon,	40	0	0
John B. Bouchier, Apothecary,	16	0	0
John Hurley, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	76	0	0

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Turnkeys.	John Ryan,	39	0	0
	Patrick Walsh,	39	0	0
	Thomas Clancy,	39	0	0
	Thomas Killridge,	39	0	0
	Michael Dunne,	39	0	0
	Michael M'Donogh,	39	0	0
Resident.				
John O'Farrell, Governor,		180	0	0
Edward Ryan, Head Turnkey,		43	4	4
Margaret Fitzgerald, Matron,		45	0	0
Anne Gaynor, Assistant Matron and Schoolmistress		40	0	0
Julia Sullivan, Hospital Nurse,		31	4	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Vacancies.

Six Turnkeys—two dismissed for insubordinate conduct; one refused to be certified for; two resigned; and one superannuated. The vacancies were filled up by appointments made by the Board of Superintendence.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The governor, matron, assistant-matron, and head turnkey, are supplied with fuel and gas-light. The hospital nurse with fuel and candle-light. No other allowances are given.

Since the above schedule was furnished several changes have taken place among the officers. The Protestant Chaplain, the Very Rev. A. L. Kirwan, Dean of Limerick, has died; the matron, and the clerk and schoolmaster resigned upon superannuation; and one of the turnkeys was also permitted to resign, instead of incurring dismissal, he having upon investigation finally admitted the falsity of the accounts furnished by him, of the expenses of the conveyance of male juveniles to reformatories. An inquiry was held under an order of the Lords Justices, in June, 1867, which occupied several days, into serious charges preferred against some of the officers of the prison, and in this statutable report my colleague, who was present during the proceedings, felt bound to express his opinion "*that it was essential for the interest of the prison* that several members of the staff should be removed, and some of the offices recast." He further took occasion to observe, that "*making every allowance for the doubtful character of part of the evidence against the officers of the gaol, and the want of corroboration by unimpeachable testimony of some of the witnesses, yet enough was indisputably proved to inculpate almost every intern of the gaol; and the abuses which were admitted to have existed casts a grave stigma on those concerned in its management,* with the exception of the Local Inspector, through whose exertions the facts brought to light were principally elicited.

Notwithstanding, however, the necessity for a complete reform in the administration, I lament to state that since the last inspection various instances of laxity and neglect have been reported to the Prisons' Office, such as the escape of prisoners. The Board in one of these cases having declared their inability to fix the guilt, "*as it was impossible to accurately define who was really at fault, and in* whose charge the prisoner was at the time of his escape." Further charges have also been brought against the turnkeys for failures of duty in pegging the tell-tale clock, in searching prisoners, in maintaining order among the latter, and in allowing them to be congregated without supervision; against the apothecary by the Medical Officer, and Local Inspector, for an insufficient and improper supply of medicines and medical appliances (which he contracts to furnish for the use of patients), as well as the mode of keeping and compounding such medicines; and against the matron, now on probation (having been promoted from the office of assistant matron) for grave irregularities and omissions in the female work Account Book; irregularities which appear to have been enhanced by her explanation, "*that prisoners confined for a week and under were never inserted in it; that she was directed by one of the Inspectors-General not to insert the name of such prisoners, that she could not recollect which, that Mr. Hurley (the late clerk) could recollect, as it was he who told her not to do so, but Mr. Hurley, when referred to, totally denied all knowledge of such an order.*" It appears, moreover, that no such limitation has ever existed in the *male* Work-Account, the names of all prisoners, even those under rules for twenty-four hours being invariably inserted.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

At the period of my inspection I sought an interview with the Board, and from the cordial manner in which they received the suggestions which I felt conscientiously bound to offer, I entertained the strong hope that thenceforth the pressure of personal and local interests would not have been allowed to sway their decisions in condoning with undue lenity derelictions of duty on the part of existing officers, or in the selection of candidates for appointments as they became vacant; but the nomination of Miss Gaynor lately assistant matron, to the important post of matron, who at the protracted investigation referred to above, was found in the words of my colleague "to be inefficient for discipline," leads me to fear that other influences than the desire to obtain the most efficient staff, which public competition alone can secure, still prevail, and I would, therefore, once more appeal to the gaol authorities, and trust not in vain, and impress upon them that the rate-payers having at a large cost provided a building fitted with all the *material* requirements for giving effect to the most approved system, viz., that of "individual cellular separation," such cost and such requirements become absolutely nugatory without *moral* aid, and unless this form of discipline is administered by competent officers of certified character and special training.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	221	87
Chaplain, Established Church, .	166	57
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	276	114
Surgeon, ...	150	61
Apothecary, ...	107	38

Hospital.

At present there is but one hospital for both sexes with a single staircase common to both, placed in a yard through which all prisoners sentenced to hard labour must pass on their way to the tread-wheel, and stone-sheds; but in the earlier part of this report the remedy for this crying evil is suggested by the establishment of a separate infirmary for females, adjoining the section of the gaol allocated for their occupation. There are water closets, and a bath attached to the existing building. The sanitary condition of the prisoners has been for some time satisfactory.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868 (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	11	6	13	3	35	13	9	4
No. of days therein, .	236	36	100	49	424	235	92	31
Average daily number, .	0·65	0·10	0·39	0·13	1·16	0·64	0·60	0·2
No. of deaths, . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Cost of medicine, . .	£30		£30		£30		—	

Board of Superintendence.

Alderman Peter Tait, D.L., Mayor.	Alderman John R. Tinsly, J.P.	John Barry, esq., T.C.
Alderman Laurence Quinlan, J.P.	Alderman Thos. E. Carte.	Zachary Myles, esq., T.C.
Alderman T. M'Donnell, J.P.	Wm. Phayer, esq., J.P.	Joseph Parker, esq., M.D. T.C.
	Robt. M'Mahon, esq., J.P.	Laurence Kelly, esq., T.C.
	Robert Rogers, esq., J.P.	

The Board is convened fortnightly, and assembles with regularity. All claims are examined, and the larger liabilities are discharged by cheques drawn in favour of the creditors severally; the smaller amounts being paid out of sum of £50 placed in order to meet contingencies, in the hands of the Local Inspector, the disbursements by whom are audited at the next ensuing meeting.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—VISITED ON THE 6TH OF MAY THE 10TH OF JUNE, AND 16TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	8	–	8	1	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	1	3	1	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	19	4	23	2	–	–

Number of juveniles in custody on the day of inspection, and the number of times each of them had been committed from their first committal in any year.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years,	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions	1 male Felon, once committed.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	44	13	1867,	22	2
1866,	45	14	1868 (day of Inspection),	19	4

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	–	1867,	3	–
1866,	–	2	1868,	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	–	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	2
1866,	–	–	Day of Inspection,	–	–
1867,	–				

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Offences.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	1	6	–	2	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Common Assaults,	66	12	37	7	14	3	3	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	8	–	9	–	1	1	–	1
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	10	–	14	1	9	1	2	–
Other assaults,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	1	–	6	–	4	–
Larceny,	16	23	19	19	11	11	6	2
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency (passing base coin),	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.	24	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	4	–	5	–	1	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act (workhouse offenders),	4	7	3	1	1	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other offences:								
Against the person (using threats),	1	1	1	–		–	–	–
Against property with violence,	–	–	1	–		–		–
Affecting the public peace (breach of peace),	11	12	12	8	2	1		–
Breach of service, trespass,	11	7	16	4	2	2	–	1
Having unregistered arms,	2	–	18	–	2	–	–	–
Fenianism & treasonable practices,	10	–	21	–	–	–	1	–
Crown witnesses,	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	181	73	180	45	49	19	17	4
Vagrancy,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	108	22	42	23	12	4	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., c. 27),	6	1	2	2	–	–	–	–
Debt,	5	–	6	2	–	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	37	8	14	4	2	–	–	–
Total,	337	104	246	76	63	23	19	4

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

A List of Offences and Sentences of every Criminal Prisoner in Custody in Maryboro' Gaol on May 6, 1868.

No.	Names.	Crimes.	Sentences.
1	Thomas Dempsey,	Larceny,	2 years' hard labour.
2	Matthew Carroll,	Fenianism,	15 calendar months.
3	James Jones,	Passing base coin,	2 years' hard labour.
4	Andrew Murphy,	Cattle stealing,	2 do.
5	Philip Hayes,	Sheep stealing,	2 do.
6	Peter Coyne,	Larceny,	18 calendar months and hard labour.
7	Margaret Clinch,	Assault,	12 do.
8	John Duffe,	Horse stealing,	12 do.
9	Thomas Larkin,	Larceny,	3 do.
10	John Doolan,	Misdemeanor(obstructing railway police),	2 do.
11	Philip Healy,	Larceny,	3 do.
12	Patrick Kelly,	Horse stealing,	12 do.
13	Daniel Brien,	Assault,	2 do.
14	Judith Ryan,	Larceny,	18 do.
15	Thomas Glennon,	Assault,	2 do.
16	Thomas Spenser,	do.	1 do.
17	Charles O'Rorke,	Larceny,	14 days.
18	Thomas Gorman,	do.	do.
19	Timothy Whelan,	Misdemeanor(obstructing constabulary).	2 calendar months and hard labour.
20	Eliza Harpur,	Trespass,	1 week.
21	Mary Maher,	Larceny,	14 days.
22	Timothy Brophy,	Drunkenness,	6 days.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	2	Debtors,	2	–
Criminals,	192	49	Criminals,	51	19
Vagrants,	2	–	Vagrants,	–	–
Drunkards,	42	23	Drunkards,	12	4
Dangerous Lunatics,	4	2	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total	246	76	Total,	65	23

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.		M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	227	51	Committed	Once within the year,	63	23
	Twice ,,	5	5		Twice ,,	–	–
	Thrice ,,	1	–		Thrice ,,	–	–
	Four times ,,	–	2		Four times ,,	–	–
	Five times ,,	–	1		Five times ,,	–	–
	Total,	233	59		Total,	63	23

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	18·59	4·564	—	18·267	5·826	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	41		26th July.	33		8th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	10		30th Jan.	19		17th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	23		18th April.	25		23rd March.
Ditto of females,	13		25th July.	11		6th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	5		30th Jan.	14		26th Jan.
Ditto of females,	—		9th Oct.	3		14th March.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868 :—

20th December, 1861,	52	24th April, 1865,	64
1st April, 1862,	68	21st April, 1866,	65
28th April, 1863,	67	26th July, 1867,	41
11th August, 1864,	64	8th January, 1868,	33

Daily average (fractions being omitted) for the subjoined years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	34	11	1867,	18	4
1866,	26	10	1868 (4 months),	18	5

A considerable reduction is observable in the average of the males during the last two years, probably due to the abatement of disturbing causes, such as Fenianism, and the excitement arising out of a contested election, which swelled the preceding aggregates. The females are largely derived from the class of prostitutes, and here, as elsewhere, more frequently recur to prison than the other sex. A reference to the schedule, headed "Number of committals, specifying the offences, &c.," proves the proportionate prevalence of crimes against the person, and against public order and peace, on the part of both sexes, but the sentences of those returned as being in custody, although the total of the latter is small, are of great comparative gravity, some of them being for larceny of an aggravated character, and for stealing cattle, sheep, and horses, and for passing base coin.

There were no returned convicts in charge, ascertained to be such; but photography is wanting here, as an auxiliary to justice, in tracing the antecedents of old and hardened delinquents. There were happily no lunatics still detained here; and the alteration in the law, which hitherto had consigned the insane to criminal prisons, precludes the intrusion in future of those most unsuitable inmates.

There was but one juvenile, a male, in confinement on the day on which I have recorded my inspection; 11 males and 5 females, falling within this denomination, having been committed here during the year, or current year, of whom 1 only (of the latter sex) was tranferred to a reformatory.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Bakery,	1	–
Yards,	13	5	Store Rooms,	2	1
Day Rooms,	8	4	Laundry,	–	1
Solitary Cells,	4	4	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells not less in size than 9 feet long by 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	91	20	Lavatories,	12	10
			Baths,	2	1
			Privies,	4	4
			Water-closets,	4	3
Cells to contain three persons,	7	–	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms,	2	2
Chapel,	1	–	Pump,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	–
Workshops,	10	4	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Worksheds,	12	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Kitchens,	2	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.	*Male Clothing.*	In use.	In store.	*Female Clothing.*	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	143	1	Shirts,	85	–	Shifts,	45	–
Sheets, pairs of,	83½	–	Jackets,	84	–	Gowns,	44	–
Rugs,	169	–	Vests,	34	–	Petticoats,	41	–
Hammocks or Cots,	23	–	Trowsers,	71	–	Aprons,	26	–
Bed-ticks,	130	–	Caps,	57	–	Neckerchiefs,	41	–
Bedsteads,	117	–	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	10	–	Caps,	118	–
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	21	–	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	20	–

I found the prison clean, and in generally good repair. The roof and ceiling, however, of the chapel demand immediate attention, and a leak, which has opened at edge of the water-tanks, fed by the tread-wheel, requires to be staunched. The building is dry, except in the above particulars, in the lodgment of atmospheric moisture upon the flooring flags, and the rising of ground-damp in the lower tier of cells, which could be obviated, although at a considerable expense, by affixing eave-courses and down-shoots to intercept the drip from the roof, which at present soaks into the basement. Some of the gates were unprovided with locks, two being of special importance, viz., that leading to the tread-wheel yard, where hard-labour prisoners are assembled, and the other conducting to the infirmary.

A door in the entrance-hall of the matron's house, which opens into a small plot, divided merely by a railing from one of the male exercising yards, ought to be built up, being useless and insecure. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the supply of water abundant. The sewerage is stated to be effective, and capable of being flushed; but the cesspools, connected with the privies, require to be cleaned from time to time; the sewage being removed to a pit, which is covered with turf-mould as a deodorizer. The bedding, blankets, and sheets, were adequate for the average of inmates; but the stock of shoes was rather scanty, and a fumigating apparatus, for cleaning the prisoners' own clothing, is wanting. No alteration since the last inspection has taken place, and, consequently, the defects enumerated in former reports remain; but, taking into consideration the existing position of uncertainty with respect to the fulfilment of projected legislature involving comprehensive changes in the constitution and distribution of county and borough prisons, I refrain from suggesting any definite course of action, tending to expenditure, which might prove nugatory.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

The system of "individual cellular separation" is applied to the criminal classes of both sexes, except in the cases of lunatics and their sane attendants (an exception now terminated) of hospital wardsmen; at chapel, and at exercise (the supervision in the two latter instances being sufficient to prevent undue intercourse), and at school, as the males are associated in the hall, and the females in a day-room; an infringement of "separation," which ought to be corrected by the establishment of stalled desks.

The form of discipline observed at lock-up, and in the interval between it and at unlock in the morning, if it be accurately reported to me, is effective in the following particulars, viz., in the locking-in of each individual prisoner, in the subsequent ascertainment of the presence of such prisoner, in the testing of the cell-fastenings, in the night-rounds, in the patrol, in the visits on the part of a superior officer at late and unexpected hours, in the custody of keys, in the state of the locks, in the mode of repairing them when out of order; on the other hand, there is no gas supplied in the cells; the tell-tale clocks, not being thoroughly protected against tampering, require that a metal strap should be affixed, so as to cover the key-holes, and be fastened with a padlock of the most improved patent; the key to be kept in the sole possession of the Governor; and there is no patrol in the interior; it is asserted, however, that the watchman outside can hear the sound of the gong, if struck, or the call of the Governor.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	3	–	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	–	–

The punishments in the prison are very few; none having been inflicted during the current year, and but three in the past year, which were awarded by the sole authority of the Governor. The record of them is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-wheel and cleaning out prison, 13 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Shoemaking, ...	2	–
Matmaking, ...	2	–
Plain work and Washing, ...	–	4
Total, . . .	4	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour, ...	13	–
Industrial labour, ...	4	4
Discharged (before labour hours), . . .	1	–
Debtors (unemployed), ...	1	–
Total in custody, . . .	19	4

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1865, . £12 18*s.* 7*d.* | 1866, . £11 19*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £6 4*s.* 11*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT

Queen's County Gaol.

A return of the amount of punitive labour, which was furnished to the Prisons' Department at the close of the last year, and which represented the time "actually employed in labour" to be *three* hours, I ascertained, at my first inspection, to be utterly fallacious; the whole time assigned to working the tread-wheel (which is stalled) being *two* hours, or *one* hour of actual movement; the intervals of rest being of equal duration, viz., "ten minutes *on*, and ten minutes *off*." Industrial labour is not highly remunerative here, but some mats and brushes are manufactured for extern sale, as well as for intern use; linen is woven, and shoes and clothing are made up within the walls. There are among the turnkeys three handicraftsmen; viz., a weaver (capable of giving instruction in the rudiments of shoemaking), a matmaker, and a mason; but the latter trade is less generally available in a gaol. The services of any skilled prisoners, moreover, are turned to account.

Schools:

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	M. 74	F. 40	M. 57	F. 22
Average daily number of pupils,	11·1	3·3	15½	3
Number of days on which school was held,	170	253	85	87

School-hours.—Males, 1½ to 3 P.M. Females, 1 to 3 P.M.

The female school is almost a nullity. The males are taught by a schoolmaster turnkey, of whom the District Inspector of the National Board, with which the schools are in connexion, reports, in last March, thus—"Acquirements (of teacher), *medium*; character, *good*; "mode of conducting school, *very fair*. In first and second classes "the sentences are so limited and the prisoners so old that much can- "not be expected. The third class well taught, intelligent, and fit for "the Fourth Book. In the case of M. W., aged sixteen, who stated "that he had been for ten years in Abbeyleix Poor Law Union School, "his ignorance is lamentable. The school was progressive."

The form of registry, prescribed by the National Board, alone is in use here; but it would be advisable to keep also that recommended by the Inspectors-General, as being better suited to the low scale of proficiency of the ordinary prisoners. The Chaplains, as stated to me, do not visit the schools.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. meal in stirabout, Females, 7 do., and ½ pint new milk; Class 3—Males and Females, 5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—Males, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of milk; Females, 12 oz. bread, and ½ pint of milk; Class 3—Males and Females, 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint soup.. Supper—Males, 6 oz. bread, and ½ pint milk; Females, 5 oz. bread, and ½ pint milk; Class 3—Males and Females, 5 oz. bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

N.B.—Males and Females whose term does not exceed one week, receive for dinner instead of milk, the Males 1 pint, and Females ½ pint soup; no supper. Class 3—Males and Females receive 4 oz. bread for supper.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 2*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 7*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 1½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.*; coal, per ton, £1 2*s.* 6*d.*; turf, per 126 boxes, £8 10*s.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 0*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 10*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 7*s.* 6*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·48*d.* | 1866, . 2·09*d.* | 1867, . 2·956*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT

Queen's County Gaol.

No complaints were preferred to me by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly, with regard to the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who observe the approved form of tabular comment, and seldom record an objection to any item of food, exception being taken chiefly to the milk.

The new dietary, sanctioned by the Executive upon the recommendation of the Committee appointed to inquire into this vital element of prison administration, is established here.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £1,351 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £1,370 10*s.* 5*d.* | 1867, . £1,305 6*s.* 11*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £29 7*s.* 4·75*d.* | 1866, . £36 15*s.* 9·93*d.* | 1867, . £52 9*s.* 7·88*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1865, . £2 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £2 13*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £2 0*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £226 3*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £162 3*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £61 16*s.* 0*d.*

Books and Accounts.

The superior officers are provided with journals; and some of the books prescribed, and recommended by competent authority, are kept with correctness. The Intern Officers' Gate-book, however, and the General Gate-book, which furnishes, if properly filled, the most effective means of checking the records of discipline and of food-supply, have been grossly misused, or rather wilfully set aside. No entry had been made in the Juvenile Registry up to the period of my first visit, nor in the Officers' Default Book. I found some other instances of neglect and omission with regard to the books, which I have no doubt will not recur hereafter, as they proceeded from ignorance rather than from design. Pass-checks are especially required to be issued by the Governor to all intern officers as a guarantee for permission to pass out of the prison; the time of absence allowed to be specified, and the docket to be given up upon the return of the recipient.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
*John Hay Moore, esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Rev. John M. Hobson, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. John J. Taylor, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Thos. Pilsworth, Apothecary,	20	0	0

Resident.

*James Young, Governor,	200	0	0
*David Weir, Deputy Governor,	70	0	0
Thomas Cobbe, Gate Porter,	35	0	0
Abraham Case, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Robert Bryan, *Weaver*,	35	0	0
William Sythes, *Matmaker*,	35	0	0
James Heenan, *Mason*,	32	10	0
Thomas Heenan, *Schoolmaster*,	30	0	0
James M'Dowell, Watchman,	30	0	0
Thomas Higgs, ditto,	27	10	0
Mary Anne Sythes, Matron,	21	0	0
Mary Anne Nichols, ditto, and teacher,	21	0	0
Anne Dawson, Nurse,	21	0	0

Having visited the gaol at an early and unexpected hour at my first inspection I observed several irregularities, infringements of discipline

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

(in the absence of the Governor), and a want of due perception of their duties by the staff. I accordingly addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendence, which led to a searching investigation, and to the discovery of the gravest derelictions and falsification of records, and which eventuated in the resignation of the three superior officers, to whose names astericks are attached, and who were severally replaced by Mr. Charles Moore, Mr. P. Morgan (late County Inspector of Constabulary), and W. Sythes, promoted from the rank of turnkey.

Subsequently in the intervals between my inspection further instances of laxity came to light, which constrain me to state, without entering into a particular detail, that such is the demoralization of the staff (the consequence, I apprehend, of a long immunity from detection, and bad example on the part of the superior officers,) that decisive measures for recasting the whole body are imperatively demanded.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	168	79
Chaplain, Established Church,	168	44
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	153	57
Physician and Surgeon,	246	87
Apothecary,	130	35

Hospitals.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	27	6	21	6	20	2	9	–
Number of days therein,	510	140	252	136	436	25	153	–
Average daily number,	1·39	0·38	0·69	0·37	1·19	0·07	0·42	–
Number of deaths in gaol,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£2. 17*s.* 2*d.*		£9 17*s.* 6*d.*		£0 17*s.* 11*d.*		—	

The wards for the sick of each sex are adequate in point of space and ventilation, and are fitted with baths and water-closets; but they are accessible only by a staircase in common to both, a defect which might be advantageously modified by placing an iron check-gate so as to cut off communication.

The sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

Viscount De Vesci.	Lewis Moore, esq.	Robert G. Cosby, esq.
George Adair, esq.	Major Carden.	Robert Staples, esq.
William W. Despard, esq.	Sir A. J. Walsh, bart.	Matt. H. Franks, esq.
R. S. Hawkesworth, esq.	Thomas Kemmis, esq.	Henry White, esq.

The Board is convened monthly, when all liabilities, except the salaries of the superior officers (which are paid at the assizes) are discharged, the larger sums by cheques drawn in favour of the several creditors, and the smaller by an aggregate cheque placed in the hands of the Governor, who produces the requisite receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

Bridewells.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County.

Bridewells.

I have only to recapitulate my former observations upon the bridewells of this county:—

"No improvement has taken place in these wretched buildings, wanting as they are in the primary requirements of minor prisons, and especially the due separation of the sexes; but I am bound to state that the local authorities appear to be strongly in favour of their abolition as unfit and useless, when their defective condition, the small numbers confined in them, the central position of the County Gaol, in which cellular separation is established, the short distances, and the facilities of communication, are taken into consideration. I sincerely trust, therefore, that another effort will be made to abate these nuisances; and that, in the event of failure, the Legislature will intervene."

Annexed is a tabular synopsis:—

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Borris-in-Ossory.		Stradbally.	
No. of Committals in past year,	M. 39	F. 16	M. 13	F. 1
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	2	12	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	7	2	6	–
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	–	6	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly and direct.		Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals,	Correct.		Generally correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair, *except the large gate is rotten and unsafe.*		*Some repairs in the roof of the Bridewell and privies required, as well as painting for the wood-work.*	
Security,	*Imperfect.*		*Very imperfect.*	
Accommodation,	*Utterly defective.*		*Utterly defective.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient for the requirements.		*Blankets thin, and sheets deficient in prescribed number.*	
Water,	By a pump in fair order.		By a pump in fair order.	
Sewerage,	*None; cesspools only.*		*None; cesspools only.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Fair.		*Fairly clean, but damp.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5½*d.* for males; 5*d.* for females.		—	
Salary of Keeper,	£25.		£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.	
Remarks,	Local Board formed. No prisoner in custody, *and none from the 9th of January up to the day of inspection, May 2nd.*		Local Board formed. No prisoner in custody.	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

Queen's County.

Bridewells.

	Abbeyleix.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	29	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	9	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	2	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Fortnightly and direct.	
Committals,	Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	*Leakage in roof still unremedied, and yard wall in a ruinous state.*	
Security,	*Utterly insecure.*	
Accommodation,	*Miserable.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding and blankets adequate, *but some sheets deficient.*	
Water,	*Pump out of order.*	
Sewerage,	*None; a very offensive cesspool and privy.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, *but damp in soft weather.*	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	6*d.* for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£25.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.	
Remarks,	Local Board formed. No prisoner in custody. The keeper absent on leave.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING) GAOL, AT NENAGH.—VISITED THE 15TH OF MAY, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For further Examination,	3	–	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	4	6	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	20	7	27	–	–	–

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	50	22	1867,	86	16
1866,	44	10	1868 (day of Inspection),	20	7

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	1	–	1867,	–	–
1866,	–	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	1	1867,	–	1
1866,	–	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	2	1	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	–
1866,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	–	–
1867,	3	2			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	6	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults,	42	6	60	13	16	1	8	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	38	4	12	–	1	–	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	17	5	3	–	2	–	2	–
Other assaults,	30	8	6	4	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	8	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	25	14	20	10	7	8	3	5
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	1
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	52	–	–	–	1	–
Other malicious offences against property,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	5	4	3	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	4	1	4	2	–	–	–	–
Against property, with violence,	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	2	–	4	4	1	1	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	4	4	13	9	12	6	–	–
Deserting wife and children,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving service,	–	–	7	1	2	–	1	–
Prostitution,	–	14	–	15	–	2	–	1
Crown witness,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fenianism,	23	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	225	65	219	62	42	18	17	7
Vagrancy,	1	7	1	1	3	3	–	–
Drunkenness,	114	45	105	31	40	8	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., c. 27),	13	10	15	11	–	–	–	–
Debt,	11	1	4	1	2	–	–	–
Remanded for further Examination,	52	7	35	3	10	2	3	–
Total.	416	135	379	109	97	31	20	7

Prisoners in Custody, 15th May, 1868.

No.	Names.	Age.	Date of Committal.	Offence.	Sentence
1	Thomas Lanagan,	20	16 April, 1868,	Assault,	1 calendar month, with hard labour.
2	Joseph Quinlan,	23	5 May, 1868,	Left his employment before the expiration of his time.	1 cal. month's imprisonmt.
3	Pat Larkin,	52	16 April, 1868,	Assault,	1 calendar month, with hard labour.
4	John Flynn,	24	26 March, 1868,	do.	3 calendar months, with hard labour.
5	John Hart,	30	21 March, 1868,	Larceny,	3 do. do.
6	Martin Lynch,	23	1 July, 1867,	Grievous assault,	12 do. do.
7	Henry Maunsell,	69	6 May, 1868,	Larceny,	Further examination.
8	John Stackpool,	18	9 May, 1868,	Singing a seditious song,	do.
9	Pat O'Connor,	29	9 May, 1868,	do. do.	do.
10	John King,	63	6 May, 1868,	Assault and using threatening language.	3 calendar months, with hard labour.
11	John Kennedy,	28	1 July, 1867,	Grievous assault,	12 do. do.
12	Michael Toohy,	17	2 May, 1868,	Assault,	1 calendar month, with hard labour.
13	John Meard,	23	21 April, 1868,	do.	1 cal. month's imprisonmt.
14	Phil Russell,	43	26 March, 1868,	Common assault,	3 calendar months, with hard labour.
15	Pat Morrissey,	20	28 Oct. 1867,	Larceny of whisky,	24 do. do.
16	Pat Cain,	25	26 April, 1868,	Assault,	14 days, with hard labour.
17	John Harty,	27	9 May, 1868,	Struck and cut Complainant with a tongs, and seriously injured him.	2 calendar months, with hard labour.
18	Wm. Bourke,	21	29 July, 1867,	Treason-felony,	12 do. do.
19	Martin Ryan,	20	27 Jan. 1868,	Larceny of money,	6 do. do.
20	John Coffey,	23	26 March, 1868,	Assault,	3 do. do.
	FEMALES.				
	Margaret Foot,	–	17 April, 1868,	Prostitution,	Fined £2 and 1s. 6d. costs, or 3 months.
	Ellen Coleman,	17	10 Jan. 1868,	Uttering and passing base and counterfeit coin.	6 calendar months, with hard labour.
	Julia Cummins,	20	29 Feb. 1868,	Larceny of money,	6 do. do.
	Mary M'Cuvy,	25	29 Feb. 1868,	do.	6 do. do.
	Catherine Flaherty.	38	25 April, 1868,	Larceny,	6 do. do.
	Margaret Keeshan,	27	28 Oct. 1867,	do.	12 do. do.
	Mary Burke,	40	9 May, 1868,	do.	3 do. do.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	4	1
Criminals,	252	66
Vagrants,	1	1
Drunkards,	105	31
Dangerous Lunatics,	15	11
Total,	377	110

From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Debtors,	2	–
Criminals,	52	20
Vagrants,	3	3
Drunkards,	40	8
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	97	31

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.

		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	294	76
	Twice ,,	20	3
	Thrice ,,	5	1
	Four times ,,	–	3
	Five times ,,	1	–
	Six times ,,	–	2
	Seven times ,,	1	–
	Twelve times ,,	1	–
	Total,	322	85

From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.

		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	82	24
	Twice ,,	2	2
	Thrice ,,	–	1
	Four times ,,	1	–
	Five times ,,	1	–
	Six times ,,	–	–
	Seven times ,,	–	–
	Twelve times ,,	–	–
	Total,	86	27

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	39·92	8·65	—	20·95	7·70	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	102		10th May.	37		23rd Jan.
Lowest ditto,	23		1st Feb.	21		15th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	86		13th May.	28		10th Jan.
Ditto of females,	20		19th June.	12		29th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	17		15th Mar.	15		9th April.
Ditto of females,	4		3rd Jan.	5		3rd April.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868:—

25th April, 1861,	92	4th November, 1865,	89
28th March, 1862,	127	8th March, 1866,	74
25th April, 1863,	85	10th May, 1867,	104
22nd January, 1864,	73	23rd January, 1868,	37

Daily averages (fractions being omitted) for the subjoined years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867	1868.
Males,	44	39	30	20
Females,	14	10	8	7

A decline in both sexes, that of the females being inconsiderable, is to be noted, but it is probable that the diminution is to be attributed chiefly to the withdrawal of lunatics; and in the case of the males, to the abeyance, if not to the suppression, of Fenianism.

When we examine the schedule which shows the "Number of committals, specifying the offences," &c., and the return of the offences and sentences of those in custody on the day recorded above, we remark the prevalence of offences against the person, and against peace and order on the part of the males, those directed against property being comparatively few; acts of violence and disorder are also to be found among the females, but the proportion of larcenies and thefts is greater than in the other sex, and is incident to the degraded and desperate class from which they are ordinarily derived; no less than 4 of the 7 females in charge being known prostitutes.

There were happily no lunatics detained here under committals prior to the 1st of January, at which period it became illegal to consign the insane to prison; and no returned convicts ascertained to be such, photography being in use here for tracing the antecedents of those suspected to belong to this denomination.

The category of juveniles was also unrepresented at my official visit; 4 males in the present year, and 12 in 1867 (of whom 4 were committed for *high treason*, and afterwards discharged), and 2 females passed through the prison, of which aggregate but 1 of the latter sex was transmitted to a reformatory.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	4	Bakery,	1	–
Yards,	10	7	Store Rooms,	12	2
Day Rooms,	7	4	Laundries,	–	2
Solitary Cells,	4	–	Drying Room,	–	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Lavatories,	8	4
			Baths,	12	8
			Privies,	19	9
Single Cells of larger size,	35	15	Water-closets,	3	–
Single Cells of smaller size,	114	18	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	13	3	Reception Room,	1	–
Number of Beds in such rooms,	14	2	Pumps,	3	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	5	Wells,	2	–
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank Mill,	1	–
Workshops,	2	–	Other machines for hard labour,	1	–
Worksheds,	4	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Kitchens,	4	1			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	270	72
Sheets, pairs of,	181½	50
Rugs,	196	40
Hammocks or Cots,	28	–
Bed-ticks,	184	30
Bedsteads,	196	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	82	43
Jackets,	41	22
Vests,	67	3
Trowsers,	55	49
Caps,	51	21
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	83	60
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	69	61

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	40	44
Jackets,	40	–
Petticoats,	26	18
Aprons,	42	132
Neckerchiefs,	35	14
Caps,	66	60
Stockings, pairs of,	49	49
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	31	21

I found the building at my inspection in a highly creditable condition of cleanliness and order, free from damp, and in sound repair, except in some trifling points, which were about to be amended. The supply of water is abundant, the sewerage effective, and the stock of clothing, shoes, bedding, blankets, &c., sufficient. The heating apparatus and the baths, which have lately been constructed for both sexes in the building formerly containing the punishment cells, are in complete working order; and I am bound to add that in all matters of mere administration an excellent system is pursued. There are, however, some structural defects which render it impossible at present to establish the only reliable form of discipline, viz., that based on individual cellular separation; the classification which still exists being limited to a division of the tried from the untried of both sexes, who are, moreover, in almost entire association (although under the supervision of officers), except in the laundry, at night, and at meal times, when they occupy single cells, some not being artificially heated. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the several requirements which have been noted in former reports, inasmuch as it would be inexpedient and unjust to urge definitively the local authorities to take immediate measures which might prove nugatory, if the legislation which is projected, but which must necessarily be postponed in consequence of the pressure and peculiar position of public business should involve extensive and vital changes to be in the constitution and distribution of county and borough prisons.

I acquiesce the more readily in this abstinence from offering suggestions as I am convinced that, in the event of such legislation being adopted, the fullest disposition will be found here to carry it into practical effect.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

No alteration has taken place since the last inspection in the form of maintaining discipline and security during the important interval between lock-up and unlock in the morning; great vigilance being exercised in the following particulars:—in searching the person of each prisoner before he is locked into his cell, in testing the safety of the cell fastening, in the subsequent ascertainment of the presence of each prisoner, in the night rounds and patrols, in the protection of the tell-tale clocks against tampering (an indispensable precaution), in the occasional visits of a superior officer at unexpected periods during the night, in the custody of the keys, and in the general excellence of the locks, some of them being of Hobbs's patent, and in the mode of repairing such as require rectification. After unlock, and in the course of the forenoon, there is an examination of the furniture and of the fastenings of the cells, of the buildings generally, and of the boundary wall, and the tell-tale clocks are also thoroughly inspected.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or refractory cells, . .	16	2	Dark or refractory cells, . .	2	–
Stoppage of diet, . . .	3	–	Stoppage of diet, . . .	–	–
Total, . .	19	2	Total, . .	2	–

The record of the punishments, which, during the past year, and the expired portion of the current year, were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, is duly submitted at each meeting of the Board, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Treadwheel, ...	15*	–
Laundry, ...	–	6
Total, . .	15	6

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Matmaking, ...	1	Laundry, ...	1
Brushmaking, ...	1		
Stone-breaking, ...	2		
Cooking, ...	1		
Total, . . .	5	Total, . . .	1

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour, ...	15	6
Industrial labour, ...	5	1
Total in custody, . .	20	7

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1865, . £13 19*s.* 8*d.* | 1866, . £16 8*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £16 6*s.* 5*d.*

Punitive labour, in the proper acceptation of the term, is limited to raising water by the tread-wheel, a process which only occupies one hour of actual motion. Stone-breaking also partakes of this character, but among prisoners derived very largely from the agricultural class it can scarcely be considered as penal.

* These 15 males, employed at punitive labour for two hours, are afterwards employed during the remainder of the day at industrial labour, under the four different headings.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Industrial employment is actively maintained in the manufacture of mats and brushes, and in making up every article of wear for the use of the prison; and some slight profit is obtained from washing. Some of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, and all the repairs of the building and painting are executed by prison labour under their supervision.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	121	31	31	–
Average daily number of pupils,	22·82	4·15	15·2	–
Number of days on which school was held,	251	169	112	–

School hours.—Males, from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M.—Females, from 10 to 11 o'clock, A.M.

The males are taught by the clerk, who was partially trained for tuition. The females are instructed by a qualified matron. The approved form of registry is in use here, and the schools have been placed in connexion with the National Board of Education, whose Inspector reports, on the whole, favourably on that of the males, the female department having been closed at the period of his last visit in consequence of the paucity of prisoners of this sex, and the shortness of their sentences. A Chaplain also occasionally visits, and enters his observations.

REPORT of the DISTRICT INSPECTOR upon the MALE SCHOOL.

"The course of instruction is as extensive as the limited school time will admit of, and embraces the most important subjects in primary education. All the prisoners but two were committed since my previous inspection, and have, therefore, been but a short time under instruction; and as they were grossly ignorant at the time of their committal, much proficiency cannot be expected. Their progress has been decidedly good; 6 of them are able to read easy narratives, and 5 write fairly; but the proficiency in arithmetic and writing from dictation is very low.

"The prisoners highly appreciate the opportunity afforded them of learning to read and write, and are doing what they can to make up for past neglect."

Dietary and Contracts.

I. *Dietary of Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ½ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3 (Males and Females under 15 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

II. *Dietary of Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners, and Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1 (Males).—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—8 oz. bread, and ½ pint milk.

Class 2 (Females).—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread, and ½ pint milk.

Males and Females under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner, on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 8½*d.*; brown, per 4lb. loaf, 7½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 11½*d.*; potatoes, per stone, 7*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 9*d.*; coal, per ton, £1 4*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; candles, dipt, per lb., 5*d.*; do., mould, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1865, 3·34*d.* | 1866, . 3·16*d.* | 1867, . 3·35*d.*

No complaints with regard to the diet were preferred by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly. The new scale of dietary, approved by the Executive upon the recommendation of the Medical Committee appointed to inquire into this important subject, is issued here, and is proved to be highly satisfactory.

I tasted the daily samples of the provisions, and found them to be of unexceptionable quality. The tabular form of comment upon each item of food is observed by the Chaplains, who are regular in their inspection.

Books, &c.

The superior officers are provided with journals, which are duly submitted to the Board, and the several books and forms, prescribed and recommended by competent authority, are kept with very praiseworthy correctness. An Officers' Default Book is now established here, and I suggested the adoption of pass-checks for the intern officers, under the signature of the Governor, the time of absence from the prison to be specified, and the docket to be given up upon the return of the recipient.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1865, . £2,258 8*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £2,302 7*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £1,994 16*s.* 8*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1865, . £36 2*s.* 8·4*d.* | 1866, . £41 17*s.* 2·68*d.* | 1867, . £39 17*s.* 11*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1865, . £1 0*s.* 6*d.* | 1866, . £0 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £2 9*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1865, . — | 1866, . — | 1867, . £16,16*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1865, . £218 4*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £209 17*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £166 5*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Non-Resident.			
Michael Head, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	100	0	0
Rev. W. B. Chester, Protestant Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
Rev. Martin Cleary, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	50	0	0
George Frith, esq., M.D., .	60	0	0
Thomas Spain, Apothecary,	25	0	0
Resident.			
W. S. Minchin, Governor, .	250	0	0
William Wills, Head Warder,	80	0	0
Henry Coe, Clerk and Schoolmaster, . .	50	0	0
Samuel Lett, Gate Warder,	40	0	0
Warders. John Duffey, *Tailor*, .	40	0	0
Warders. Edward Greene, *Miller*,	40	0	0
Warders. James Buggle, *Carpenter*,	40	0	0
Warders. Wm. Roberts, *Painter*,	40	0	0
Warders. Henry Young, *Mat-maker*,	40	0	0
John Boyd, Night Watch, .	40	0	0
Eva Duggan, Matron, .	48	0	0
Catherine Alcock, Assistant-Matron, . . .	24	0	0
Eliza Field, Laundress, .	24	0	0

All the intern officers receive gaol allowance.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

I was happy to receive from the Local Inspector and the Governor a satisfactory report of the general conduct of the staff. I would, however, observe that the employment of a prisoner in cooking for one of the officers is in direct contravention of the circular prohibiting the "employment of any prisoner in any menial capacity for the service of the officers," and that this practice has been found to lead to very grave breaches of discipline in other gaols, and has been made the subject of investigation and consequent punishment.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	184	68
Chaplain, Established Church,	205	78
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	168	47
Surgeon,	173	55
Apothecary,	196	64

Hospitals.

The accommodation for the sick of both sexes is far beyond the ordinary requirements as to space, but fixed baths and water-closets are still wanting. The general sanitary condition of the prisoners was and had been favourable, it being rarely found necessary to transfer patients, who are ordinarily dealt with in their cells for minor ailments, to the hospital, only one male, for instance, having been treated here during the first four months of this year. Alarm bells are attached to both hospitals, and to the female prison, in order to summon aid if it should be required, the keys being in the custody of the Governor.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	4	1	1	–	3	1	1	–
No. of days therein,	72	21	7	–	86	44	16	–
Average daily number,	0·2	0·1	–	–	0·2	0·1	0·4	–
No. of deaths,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Cost of medicine,	£7 2*s.* 3*d.*		£7 0*s.* 11*d.*		£5 18*s.* 1*d.*		—	

Board of Superintendence.

John Bayley, esq., *Chairman.*	B. W. Holmes, esq.	J. R. Minnett, esq.
Count D'Alton.	John Going, esq.	H. O. Saunders, esq.
Major Gason.	William Ryan, esq.	R. H. Falkiner, esq.
W. H. Carroll, esq.	Caleb Going, esq.	Sir W. Osborne, bart.

The Board is convened monthly, and assembles with regularity. At each meeting all liabilities, including the salaries of the intern officers (those of the externs being disposed of by presentment at the Assizes), are discharged by means of cheques, payable to the order of the parties severally entitled.

Bridewells.

A reference to the annexed tabular synopsis of the Bridewells of the North Riding will show how imperfect, in point of construction and security, many of them are; and having regard to these defects, which will only be corrected by a large outlay, to the paucity of prisoners confined in them, and to the facility and cheapness of railway communication to the gaol at Nenagh, I submit that it would be politic to move the Executive to exercise the power of discontinuance in the case of all, except that of Thurles.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding).

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Newport.		Borrisokane.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	52	5	22	10
Of whom were Drunkards,	18	–	9	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	7	1	3	1
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–	–	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.	
Committals, whether regular,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Tolerable.	
Security,	*Imperfect, without constant supervision.*		Imperfect.	
Accommodation,	Adequate.		*Wretched for keeper; only one room.*	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient for present requirements.		Sufficient for present requirements.	
Water, how supplied,	By a good pump.		By a good pump.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		*None; cesspools cleared through the building.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and airy, and totally free from damp.		Clean, and well ventilated; *but occasionally damp.*	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	4*d.* for males; 3½*d.* for females.		3½*d.* for males; 3½*d.* for females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£35.		£35.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £2 2*s.*		Court-keeper, salary £2 2*s.*	
Remarks,	Two males in custody. Local Board formed.		No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding).

Bridewells.

Roscrea.		Templemore.		Thurles.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
98	18	196	36	258	43
61	9	68	15	96	14
22	8	46	6	30	7
13	5	26	1	19	1
Weekly and direct.		Weekly.		Weekly.	
Correct.		Now apparently correct.		Correct.	
Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Tolerable, but *rather slovenly.*		*Several repairs required, as well as new grates, and painting of the woodwork.*		Satisfactory.	
Imperfect.		Imperfect.		Sufficient.	
Adequate, but *very inconvenient.*		Very badly arranged.		Ample.	
Some blankets much worn.		Some blankets much worn.		*Some sheets wanting.*	
None on premises.		A pump on premises, in good repair.		By a force pump.	
None; an open ashpit.		*A cesspool outside, close to the walls, which is offensive in hot weather.*		Effective.	
Tolerable.		Fair.		Satisfactory.	
3½*d.* for males; 3½*d.* for females.		4½*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females.		5*d.* for both sexes.	
£35.		£35.		£55.	
None.		None.		None.	
Local Board formed. One male in custody.		Local Board formed. No prisoner in custody.		One prisoner of each sex committed for drunkenness. *The late Keeper was dismissed, and forthwith absconded.*	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING) GAOL, AT CLONMEL.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 18TH AND 22ND OF DECEMBER, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	1	4	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, further Examination,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	14	2	16	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	6	8	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	3	5	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	10	14	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	7	4	11	–	1	1
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	1	–	1	1
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	40	27	67	–	2	2

Juveniles in Custody on days of Inspection.

		M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Misdemeanants,	1	–
	Convicted summarily—Other Offenders,	–	1
	Committed—Once,	1	1

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	51	27	1867,	63	21
1866,	54	27	1868 (day of Inspection),	40	27

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	2	3	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	2
1866,	6	2	Day of Inspection,	1	1
1867,	4	–			

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868, (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Infanticide,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	3	–	3	–	4	–	4	–
Bigamy,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults (common),	94	17	77	41	106	32	12	4
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	–	12	–	9	–	3	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assaults,	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	5	2	1	–	–	1	–	–
Robbery,	3	–	4	3	3	2	1	1
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	–	6	–	4	–	4	–
Larceny,	47	51	50	52	54	42	6	8
Receiving stolen goods,	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	5	2	5	2	3	1	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	6	2	54	3	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	3	–	2	–	4	–	3	–
Under Poor Law Act,	24	10	7	1	8	2	–	1
Other offences:—								
Against the person,	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Against property without violence,	3	2	13	3	15	6	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	44	60	38	64	57	58	1	4
Soliciting on the streets,	–	4	–	8	–	50	–	8
Leaving employment,	3	1	4	1	4	2	1	–
Unregistered arms,	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Habeas Corpus,	48	–	15	–	2	–	–	–
Fishery Laws,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
High Treason, Tumultuous Rising, &c.,	2	–	70	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	326	147	368	182	281	199	38	27
Vagrancy,	9	1	1	3	7	1	1	–
Drunkenness,	193	85	204	86	227	148	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27),	4	1	3	1	–	–	–	–
Debt,	6	–	8	–	10	1	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	104	84	91	19	69	20	1	–
Total,	642	278	675	291	594	375	40	27

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	–
Criminals,	444	201
Vagrants,	1	3
Drunkards,	204	86
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	1
Total,	660	291

From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	M.	F.
Debtors,	10	1
Criminals,	350	219
Vagrants,	7	7
Drunkards,	227	148
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	594	375

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	499	136
	Twice ,,	49	20
	Thrice ,,	6	8
	Four times ,,	4	8
	Five times ,,	1	3
	Six times ,,	1	3
	Seven times ,,	–	1
	Nine times ,,	–	1
	Ten times ,,	1	1
	Twelve times ,,	–	–
	Fourteen times ,,	–	–
Total,		561	181

From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	398	112
	Twice ,,	48	15
	Thrice ,,	15	11
	Four times ,,	3	11
	Five times ,,	3	1
	Six times ,,	7	5
	Seven times ,,	1	7
	Nine times ,,	–	2
	Ten times ,,	1	–
	Twelve times ,,	–	1
	Fourteen times ,,	–	3
Total,		469	168

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	66·07	24·98	—	47·41	26·75	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	166		16th March.	102		19th March.
Lowest ditto,	57		29th Jan.	55		23rd July.
Highest number of males at any one time	141		16th March.	66		19th March.
Ditto of females,	36		10th Sept.	41		7th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time	32		18th Jan.	33		12th Sept.
Ditto, of females,	9		23rd June.	16		4th July.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1868 :—

30th December, 1861,	144	8th November, 1865,	101
6th February, 1862,	159	18th March, 1866,	128
4th July, 1863,	127	16th March, 1867,	166
7th February, 1864,	118	19th March, 1868,	102

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	2	Store Rooms,	3	2
Yards,	7	2	Laundries,	1	1
Day Rooms,	2	–	Drying Rooms,	1	2
Single Cells, not less in size than 9ft. long, 6ft. wide, 8ft. high = 432 cubic feet,	120	59	Lavatories,	12	6
			Privies,	6	2
Single Cells of larger size,	15	–	Watercloseets,	25	13
Cells to contain three persons,	12	–	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	8	4	Reception Room,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Pumps,	1	1
School Room,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Kitchen,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	3	1

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	80	55
Sheets, pairs of,	80	54
Rugs,	80	18
Hammocks or Cots,	70	27
Bed-ticks,	80	20

Male Clothing.

	In use.	In store.
Shirts,	35	73
Jackets,	35	134
Vests,	35	84
Trowsers,	35	89
Caps,	35	25
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	5	7
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	35	41

Female Clothing.

	In use.	In store.
Shifts,	50	40
Jackets,	52	14
Petticoats,	56	19
Aprons,	68	13
Neckerchiefs,	29	22
Caps,	32	12
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	27	14

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	37	–	31	–
Average daily number of pupils,	5·6	–	3·4	–
Number of days on which school was held,	183	–	174	–

School-hours—Males, 10 to 12, A.M.

It will be seen by the table, in reference to the highest number of prisoners in gaol during the past seven years, that there is a larger reduction in the number of prisoners in gaol during the past year than has taken place in any of the seven preceding years; and that, with the exception of the year 1865, the number in gaol, exclusive of debtors, was less last year than it has been during the past seven years. This satisfactory state of things is accounted for by the absence of any great number of political prisoners, two only having been arrested this year under the Act for suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus. These, however, were no longer in custody on the day of my inspection.

There were no prisoners in custody during the past year on the charge of murder, and only 2 on that of manslaughter. The principal crimes seem to be common assault and larceny, of which there was a sensible increase, especially amongst the males, during the last three years.

Since my colleague's inspection of this prison last year, the works which were then in progress have been in a great measure completed, so that the separate system can now be carried out in its most important branches.

The old gaol has been given up, and the new one made more secure.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

I found the prison in good repair and very clean, and well supplied with water, which is pumped into a cistern by the tread-wheel, from whence almost any amount of water can be driven to all parts of the gaol, and by which the sewers can be efficiently flushed. The new male laundry is now in full working order, and there is a good drying-room fitted up within the laundry yard. By this means washing contracts are executed, which is a source of considerable profit to the gaol. The new cook-house is well arranged and fitted up, and the cooking appears to be both regularly and efficiently carried on; but this house is situated at too great a distance from the prison.

The gas burners in the cells project too far, and would afford a great facility to a prisoner to commit suicide were he so inclined. The Medical Officer has invented an excellent method of ventilating the cells, but it would be far preferable for the cells to be lighted from outside, both from a sanitary point of view, and in regard to the safety of the prisoners. The arrangement now adopted in male turnkey's quarters is very good, orderly, and conducive to the maintenance of discipline; but I did not find the Assistant Matrons' rooms as clean or orderly.

There is no provision whatsoever for a place for Protestant worship, as it appears there is at Clonmel an objection to the Protestants using the same chapel as the Roman Catholics. The Protestant Chaplain very justly complained of this state of things, as he is obliged to perform the service in most unsuitable apartments, and not always in the same. There is an apartment in the Marshalsea which could, with very little expense, be converted into a Protestant chapel. I pointed this out to the Local Inspector, who promised to bring the matter before the Board of Superintendence.

There is no properly stalled school-room, and I find secular instruction is given only to prisoners up to 18 years of age.

It is very important that every well-conducted prisoner should be afforded the means of improving his mind, and I would draw attention to the want of a well arranged and sufficiently large school in this gaol, as well as to the advisability of imparting more generally secular instruction to the adult prisoners. The Schoolmaster is not a trained teacher.

When the old gaol is entirely removed, and the new militia barracks, which are being built on its site, are completed, this prison will assume a much more symmetrical appearance.

There is no refractory cell, which is to be lamented, as such a place of punishment should be within every prison, in case it is required for prisoners who cannot otherwise be made amenable to prison discipline.

I found the beds, bed clothing, and prisoners' clothing good and clean. The prisoners' shirts are changed twice a week, a practice that should be adopted in all gaols. The stores are well arranged, and the prisoners' private clothing is fumigated before it is put away and labelled.

The lavatories and water-closets are very convenient, and I found them clean and in good keeping. There is no water-closet in the hospital.

With the exception of one or two corners of the outside wall, which I pointed out to the Local Inspector, I consider the gaol from the interior secure, but the leans to and sheds built against the prison wall outside the gaol are most objectionable and dangerous. These sheds have been commented on in former reports of Inspectors-General, but as yet to no effect.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Hospitals.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	76	46	86	42	95	32	58	48
No. of days therein,	722	353	784	423	853	238	518	466
Average daily number,	1·97	0·96	2·14	1·15	2·33	0·64	1·46	1·32
No. of deaths,	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Cost of Medicine,	£11 9s. 3d.		£17 3s. 9d.		£21 6s. 2d.		–	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to day of inspection in 1868, and at what dates :—

1867.—Two—October 28th, and December 14th. 1868.—None.

The hospitals are well arranged and cleanly; but I regret to say that I detected the Hospital Warder in a grave dereliction of duty—namely, in sending a prisoner from the hospital to the main prison unaccompanied by a turnkey.

This, I was informed, has been the practice here for some time. The Hospital Warder also seemed to consider himself aggrieved by being locked up at night in the hospital, though he is provided with a bell, which he can ring in case he may require to communicate with the watchman on duty in the prison yard. There are three tell-tale clocks, but their locks are not sufficiently protected against being tampered with. They are pegged by the watchman inside the gaol every half hour, and outside every hour. One watchman alone patrols outside and inside the gaol from 10 o'clock, P.M., to unlock in the morning. He takes up the prisoners at night from the Governor, and delivers them to him again at unlock. Thus, in the winter this watchman is nine hours on duty alone, which is too long a time for one person to be intrusted with such a serious and onerous responsibility.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	Males.
Tread-wheel,	15
Labouring,	5
Total,	20

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Scouring,	8	Washing,	8
Shoemaking,	1	Sewing,	14
Cutting timber,	4		
Total,	13	Total,	22

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punitive Labour,	20	–	Discharged (before labour hours),	1	2
Industrial Labour,	13	22			
Sick,	–	2			
Unemployed,	6	1	Total in custody,	40	27

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years :—

1865, £158 3s. 8d. | 1866, £162 9s. 5½d. | 1867, £189 9s. 9d.

The reproductive labour consists chiefly of washing and mat-making, the former being a most remunerative and useful manner of employing prisoners, where it is carried on as efficiently as it is now in this gaol. Timber for fuel is also cut up by the prisoners and sold to advantage.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—First Class—8 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout and ¼ pint of new milk. Second Class—7 oz. of oatmeal and ¼ pint of new milk. Third Class—5 oz. of oatmeal and ¼ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—First Class—14 oz. of wholemeal bread and 1 pint of new milk. Second Class—12 oz. of wholemeal bread and ¾ pint of new milk. Third Class—8 oz. of wholemeal bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Supper.—First Class—6 oz. of bread and ½ pint of new milk. Second Class—5 oz. of bread and ½ pint of new milk. Third Class—5 oz. of bread and ½ pint new milk.

Potatoes are substituted for bread for dinner on three days of the week.—First class, 3 lbs.; second class, 2½ lbs.; third class, 2½ lbs.

Prisoners sentenced to one week and under receive for dinner vegetable soup instead of milk, and get no supper, except juveniles, who get 4 oz. of bread.

Roman Catholic prisoners on fast days receive, instead of milk, molasses for breakfast, vegetable soup for dinner, and tea without milk for supper.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb. loaf, 7*d.*; brown, per lb. loaf, 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.* 4*d.*; meat, per lb., 5½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 9⅗*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coal, per ton, 18*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 3*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·57*d.* | 1866, . 2·92*d.* | 1867, . 3·73*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £2,381 4*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £2,920 8*s.* 7½*d.* | 1867, . £3,164 13*s.* 4*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £30 18*s.* 11·83*d.* | 1866, . £30 11*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £32 2*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
Percy Gough, esq., Local Inspector,	150	0	0
Rev. F. T. Brady, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. John Power, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
William D. Hemphill, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Resident.			
Vacant—Governor,	200	0	0
J. M'Caffery, Head Warder,	100	0	0
E. Power, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	70	0	0

Turnkeys.	£	s.	d.
J. Quinn, Gate,	60	0	0
N. Russell, *Shoemaker*,	43	0	0
J. Ardagh,	43	0	0
H. Colborne,	43	0	0
G. Eyre,	43	0	0
H. Bushell,	43	0	0
S. Sherwood,	40	0	0
A. Fahey,	40	0	0
R. Lanigan,	40	0	0
R. Mercer,	40	0	0
T. Summers, Hospital,	40	0	0
Susan Woods, Matron,	45	0	0
Matilda Conway,	25	0	0
Mary Garvan,	25	0	0
Catherine Bergin, Hospital,	25	0	0

Vacancies.

William J. Sheill, surgeon, superannuated; William D. Hemphill, surgeon, appointed. Robert Grubb, governor, died, not yet filled up. Mathew Meehan, turnkey, died, filled up by James Jordan, jun. James Jordan, sen., removed from bridewell to gaol, and Richard Walsh removed from gaol to bridewell. Patrick M'Carthy, Joseph Kingsley, James Jordan, sen., and James Jordan, jun., turnkeys, resigned, filled up by Samuel Sherwood, Robert Mercer, Arthur Fahey, and Richard Lanigan. Johanna Morrissy, female turnkey, resigned, filled up by Ellen Morrissy. Ellen Morrissy, resigned, filled up by Mary Garvan. Henry Bushell, bridewell keeper, Newbermingham, removed to gaol as turnkey. Bridewell closed up.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865. . £18 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £5 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £5 3*s.* 0*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £319 1*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £346 1*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £346 15*s.* 10*d.*

I tested the bread, milk, stirabout, and potatoes, which were all good except the latter. At the time of my inspection there was no Governor, the late Governor, who had been for some time in delicate health, having recently died, and a new one had not been elected; but the discipline and regularity of the gaol, nevertheless, appeared well maintained, under the superintendence of the Local Inspector, whose directions seemed to be carefully carried out by the Deputy Governor. Much depends upon the person now appointed Governor, who, it is to be hoped, will carry on the reforms and improvements already in progress in this prison. Photography was carried on by the late Governor. It is therefore to be hoped that this most useful assistant to the detection of old offenders will be followed up by his successor.

The books appeared to be carefully and properly kept, but "the General Visitors' Book" is not kept at all. I would here remark that a very lax system prevails in regard to the orders given to friends to see the prisoners. There should be regular days appointed for visiting the prisoners, and a printed form used and issued by the proper authorities only. The name and address of the visitor should be inserted in the form of permit, and the date on which the visit is paid. These permits should be kept and filed by the Governor.

I inspected the prisoners in their cells, and received no complaints from any of them. The prison is heated by hot water pipes, so that the temperature can be regulated as may be required.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan. 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	195	224
Chaplain, Established Church, .	160	155
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	229	210
Surgeon, ...	399	393

Board of Superintendence.

John Bagwell, esq., M.P.	Samuel H. G. Adams, esq.	Col. E. Bagwell Purefoy.
Stephen C. Moore, esq.	Richard U. Bayley, esq.	Thomas Lalor, esq.
William Quinn, esq.	Joseph Kenny, esq.	John Riall, esq.
Samuel Riall, esq.	Edward Phelan, esq.	Captain J. Sankey, R.N.

Bridewells.

I was unable to inspect the Bridewells, owing to the late period of the year of my appointment, but I attach hereto the last report of the Local Inspector.

The Bridewell at Newbermingham has lately been closed, and the keeper is now acting as turnkey in the Clonmel gaol.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

South District.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Tipperary.		Cashel.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	79	28	79	9
Of whom were Drunkards,	37	6	62	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly and immediate.		Weekly and immediate.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		In good order and repair.	
Security,	Good.		Good.	
Accommodation,	Complete.		Complete.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	Pumps.		Contract.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Clean.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness.	Satisfactory.		Dry, except in damp weather.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	6*d.*		Males 6*d.*; females, 5½*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.		£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks,	—		—	

BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

	Cahir.		Clogheen.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	61	22	15	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	41	10	6	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly and immediate.		Fortnightly and immediate.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		In good repair.	
Security,	Good.		Good.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	Complete.		Sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	Contract.		Contract.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Clean.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness.	Good.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4¾*d.*		5*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.		£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper.	
Remarks,	—		—	

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

——	Carrick-on-Suir.		Newbermingham.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	34	14	11	–
Of whom were Drunkards,	7	3	7	–
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly and immediate.		Fortnightly and immediate.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Window and some of the woodwork requires repair.	
Security,	Sufficient.		Not secure.	
Accommodation,	Ample.		Ample.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	Pumps.		Contract.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Clean.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness.	Dry, and well ventilated.		Satisfactory.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Males, 5½*d.*; females, 5*d.*		6*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.		£40.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		None.	
Remarks,	—		—	

PEROY GOUGH, *Local Inspector.*

COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD GAOL, AT WATERFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, DECEMBER 21ST, 1868..

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	1	–	1
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	–	4	–	–	–
„ Larceny,	3	2	5	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	10	6	16	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	3	9	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	1	6	1	–	1
Other Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	13	14	–	1	1
Total,	42	28	70	2	2	4

Juvenile in Custody on day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, } Committed for Trial—Felon, 1 male.
Committed—Once.

The juvenile in charge was waiting his trial, notwithstanding this I found him engaged in tailoring work, in association with a convicted adult prisoner, a practice which should never be followed even in the event of the juvenile being himself a convicted prisoner, much less untried.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	44	23	1867,	38	14
1866,	38	17	1868 (day of Inspection),	42	28

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	2	–	1867,	–	–
1866,	–	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	1	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	2	–	1	1	1	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Common assaults,	53	13	62	7	59	9	3	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	28	9	13	4	17	3	3	1
Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty,	3	1	4	1	19	1	1	–
Other assaults,	8	1	10	2	3	1	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	–	2	–	5	–	3	1
Robbery,	1	–	3	–	3	1	1	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	1	–	5	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	–
Larceny,	16	22	34	39	27	31	6	7
Receiving stolen goods,	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	2	1	2	1	2	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	–	–	–	–	3	2	2	–
Offences against the currency,	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	24	–	6	–	–	–
Military offences,	–	–	4	–	2	–	4	–
Naval offences,	7	–	2	–	8	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	7	–	1	3	3	1	–
Revenue offences,	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	–	–	3	1	3	–	3	–
Against property with violence,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	71	33	41	49	37	31	–	–
Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and for seditious language,	20	–	40	–	2	–	–	–
Importuning passengers,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Total criminal class,	219	94	256	106	218	89	33	12
Vagrancy,	–	1	4	2	3	5	–	–
Drunkenness,	195	171	177	154	232	144	1	13
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	13	4	5	3	1	–	–	–
Debt,	11	–	9	3	14	3	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	38	25	54	29	49	23	6	3
Total,	476	295	505	297	517	264	42	28

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	5	4	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	3	5
1866,	12	6	Day of Inspection,	1	1
1867,	4	4			

It will be seen by the above table that the number of prisoners during the last three years has not varied very much, though the number of returned convicts, in custody, on the day of inspection, was considerably less than it was on the corresponding occasion in 1866.

Commitments.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	3	Debtors,	14	3
Criminals,	270	135	Criminals,	267	112
Vagrants,	4	2	Vagrants,	3	5
Drunkards,	177	154	Drunkards,	232	144
Dangerous Lunatics,	5	3	Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	465	297	Total,	517	264

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.		M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	298	112	Committed	Once within the year,	185	42
	Twice ,,	25	18		Twice ,,	25	13
	Thrice ,,	11	6		Thrice ,,	19	2
	Four times ,,	7	5		Four times ,,	9	2
	Five times ,,	3	4		Five times ,,	7	4
	Six times ,,	–	2		Six times ,,	2	5
	Seven times ,,	2	6		Seven times ,,	3	7
	Eight times ,,	1	2		Eight times ,,	3	1
	Nine times ,,	–	2		Nine times ,,	1	2
	Ten times ,,	1	–		Ten times ,,	3	3
					Eleven times ,,	4	–
					Twelve times ,,	–	2
Total,		348	157	Total,		261	83

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	45	17	—	39	17	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	108		5th June.	88		15th Sept.
Lowest do.,	53		1st Feb.	45		19th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	89		5th June.	51		15th Sept.
Ditto, of females,	28		8th Oct.	38		16th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	27		28th Feb.	24		21st June.
Ditto, of females,	9		8th Mar.	14		4th Jan.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868 :—

20th July, 1861,	91	6th February, 1865,	102
23rd December, 1862,	66	28th August, 1866,	82
23rd September, 1863,	72	5th June, 1867,	108
13th September, 1864,	98	14th September, 1868,	88

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	2	2	Kitchen,	1	–
Yards,	6	3	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Laundries,	1	1
Single Cells, not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high = 432 cubic feet,	73	30	Drying Rooms,	1	1
			Lavatories,	3	3
			Baths,	1	1
			Water-closets,	9	9
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Pumps,	3	1
Chapel,	1	–	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Workshops,	2	2	Tell-tale Clock,	1	–
Worksheds,	6	–			

The building altogether is in good repair, the accommodation provided for the prisoners is ample, their cells are roomy and well ventilated, the bedding sufficient, and of a good quality, excepting in the hospital where it requires to be renewed. The lavatories are well supplied with water, and the water-closets are conveniently situated. There is no fumigating apparatus, so that the prisoners' own clothes cannot be cleansed as they should be.

Hospitals.

	1865		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	70	53	57	38	49	20	60	39
No. of days therein,	820	671	608	98	449	202	340	448
Average daily number,	·2	1·9	1·8	·27	1·2	·6	·9	1·2
Number of deaths,	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–
Cost of medicine,	£17 1s. 9d.		£18 10s. 10d.		£17 8s. 6d.		£15 12s. 4d.	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to day of inspection in 1868, and at what date :—

One on a male, 15th September, 1868.

The hospitals are large and well ventilated, and provided with convenient water-closets. I found the flooring on the basement floor giving way very considerably, and requiring immediate attention. The wall that runs from this building to the outside wall affords a great facility to a prisoner to escape. This weak point should be secured, particularly as this could be effected at a very small cost. The angles formed by the gate lodge, and the boundary wall also require to be made more secure, as a prisoner if unobserved could easily effect his escape at these points. The porter's lodge is very damp, and I found the wet coming in in several places ; the sleeping room here was by no means well kept or clean. The Chapel is suitable to the requirements of the prison, but I find that the Protestant service is performed in the Board-room, which is in my opinion an unsuitable place for divine service.

There is a male and a female laundry—the males are employed in washing military clothing which is done by contract, and the females are employed in washing ordinary wearing apparel. The spot where the wringing machine stands should be paved or flagged, as at present the prisoners employed here cannot avoid getting their shoes thoroughly wet. In this gaol turnkeys not on duty are allowed to sleep in the body of

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

the gaol; they occupy apartments adjoining the prisoners' cells, and could therefore communicate or tamper with the prisoners by night, for there is no responsible officer on duty within the prison after 10 o'clock, P.M., until the following morning. The food traps of the cells are not properly secured, so that there is at present every possibility and facility for very grave abuses. A turnkey inhabiting one of these rooms, had, previous to my inspection, been ill, and was laid up in his small apartment over a month. He was allowed also to have his wife and sister with him at different times, so that in fact, a female not connected with the prison is allowed to sleep within the prison walls, contiguous to the male prisoners, and not even restrained by lock and key to a single apartment. I think that if a turnkey, who sleeps in the prison, is reported sick, and unfit for duty, he should at once be required to leave the prison until he is well again; but at the same time I would strongly urge the necessity of altering the present very objectionable arrangement with respect to the turnkeys' sleeping apartments.

There is at present but a thin wooden partition between the male and female prison. This should be replaced by a good brick and mortar partition. The matrons inhabit apartments within the female prison, a practice which is as objectionable as that described above in regard to the turnkeys. A small door in the partition communicates with the male and female section of the prison, so that under existing arrangements with the absence of a nightwatch within the prison, there is little or no check upon any officer who might be evily disposed. There is but one tell-tale clock, which is not sufficiently secured against tampering, and is quite insufficient for the object desired. Two more should be put up in different parts of the gaol, in order to test properly the vigilance of the nightwatch.

The heating of the gaol is effective, but the ventilation in the central hall is not good; the top part of the window of the hall should be made to open, in order to afford a sufficiency of fresh air to penetrate this hall.

There is an ample supply of water, and the sewers can be thoroughly flushed as often as is found necessary.

Persons going in and out of the gaol are not as a rule searched, which is by no means a desirable omission of prison rule, though the arrangements in force by which prisoners see their friends are so effective that it would be very difficult without the connivance of the officer in charge of the prisoner, for a visitor to pass anything to the prisoner or *vice versa*. Gas is supplied in all the cells for two hours after the lock-up during the months of November, December, and January, and is lighted in the corridors, and around the prison from dark until daylight.

Lock-up is at 6 P.M., from 1st March to 1st September, and at 5.30 P.M., from 1st September to 1st March; unlock is at 6 A.M., from 1st of March to 1st of September, and 6.30 A.M., from 1st September to 1st March. All the keys are taken to the Governor's bedroom at night, and kept there in an iron safe, except the key of the inspection hall, which is kept by the chief warder, who sleeps in the outer hall. This key should in my opinion be kept by the Governor with the others, particularly as there is no night-watchman within the prison. The cards with the names and description of the prisoners' crimes on the doors are not kept as regularly as they should be; and it would be well if more attention were paid to such minor points of detail and discipline connected with the order and regularity of the prison. The locks appeared to be good, and are repaired within the prison, in the presence of a prison officer, by a person reported to be trustworthy.

The grounds lying between the Governor's house and the passage leading to the female prison have been enclosed with an iron railing, and the wall supporting same raised to an increased height, varying from 2½ to 5½ feet.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	86	21	Shirts,	35	28	Shifts,	28	15
Sheets, pairs of,	83	35	Jackets,	35	24	Gowns,	28	13
Rugs,	70	49	Vests,	35	27	Petticoats,	28	72
Hammocks or Cots,	103	–	Trowsers,	35	63	Aprons,	28	34
Bed-ticks,	70	43	Caps,	35	27	Caps,	28	46
Bedsteads,	14	47	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	35	26	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	28	16

The stores are kept in cells as there are not proper store rooms, but they appear to be carefully and regularly arranged and to be of an excellent quality.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, and Stoppage of Diet,	7	1	Dark or Refractory Cells, and Stoppage of Diet,	31	14

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Tread-mill, . . . 13 males.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Tailoring,	1	–
Weaving,	4	–
Winding,	2	–
Shoemaking,	1	–
Picking oakum,	1	3
Washing,	6	8
Sewing,	–	3
Knitting,	–	3
Total,	15	17

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	13	–
Industrial labour,	15	17
Sick,	2	2
Unemployed,	1	5
Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Cooking,	2	–
Stoking,	2	–
Prison duties,	5	4
Total in custody,	42	28

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years :—

1865, . £108 19*s.* 7*d.* | 1866, . £133 9*s.* 10*d.* | 1867, . £139 14*s.* 0*d.*

Punitive labour in this gaol is chiefly confined to the tread-wheel, which is not used for any industrial purpose.

Washing and weaving are the principal means of reproductive labour, and appear to be carried on with great success and credit to the establish-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

ment, as will be observed by the above table of net profits for the last three years; but as these profits are so considerable I think a more suitable provision should be made for the storing of both clean and dirty articles, which, at present, are kept in a very untidy manner.

Dietary and Contracts.

Breakfast.—Males—4 oz. Indian meal and 4 oz. of oatmeal boiled into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Supper.—6 oz. of bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Breakast.—Females—3½ oz. Indian meal and 3½ oz. oatmeal boiled into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—12 oz. of bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Supper.—5 oz. of bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Third Class Prisoners.—Breakfast—5 oz. of oatmeal and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—5 oz. of bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

NOTE.—3 lbs. of potatoes to adult males, 2½ lbs. do. to adult females, and 2½ lbs. to juvenile males and females are, instead of bread, supplied on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, to all prisoners.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.* 4*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 9½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 14*s.*

I found the books, with the exception of one or two, regularly kept. I drew the attention of the Governor to some erroneous entries and omissions in some, which, I have no doubt, will be attended to in future.

The superior officers are supplied with journals in which they note matters of importance connected with their several duties.

The names of officers are not entered in the intern officers' gate book when they are sent out on duty, an omission which I hope will, in future, be corrected.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·4*d.* | 1866, . 2·5*d.* | 1867, . 3·1*d.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £2,030 15*s.* 10*d.* | 1866, . £1,977 3*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, . £2,074 8*s.* 9½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £28 12*s.* 6*d.* | 1866, . £34 1*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £33 9*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Joseph Lapham, Governor,	250	0	0
Pierce Butler, Accountant,	80	0	0
Turnkeys. Walter Foley,	40	0	0
Turnkeys. Michael Murphy,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. James Kirby,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Richard Wenmouth,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. William Perry,	30	0	0
Turnkeys. Andrew Kelter,	35	0	0
Turnkeys. Thos. Walsh, *Schoolmaster*,	35	0	0
Alice M'Donald, Matron,	45	0	0
Mary Walsh, Assist.-Matron,	25	0	0
Mary Fitzgerald, Nurse,	25	0	0

Non-Resident.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Margaret Burke, *Laundress*,	20	0	0
Very Rev. E. N. Hoare, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Very Rev. Martin Flynn, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
Charles Newport Bolton, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
William Carroll, esq., M.D.	80	0	0
Jas. G. Palmer, esq., Apothecary,	—		
William Nicholson, Watchman,	26	0	0

Vacancies.

William C. Triphook, late Governor, died; Joseph Lapham appointed in his stead. Lieut.-Colonel Emanuel Roberts, Local Inspector, superannuated; Charles Newport Bolton appointed in his stead. Margaret O'Neill, matron, superannuated; Alice M'Donald appointed in her stead. Alice M'Donald, assistant-matron, promoted; Mary Walsh appointed in her stead.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford Gaol.

Officers on Gaol allowance.

Joseph Lapham, Governor; Pierce Butler; Walter Foley; Michael Murphy; James Kirby; Richard Wenmouth; William Perry; Andrew Kelter; Thomas Walsh; Alice M'Donald; Mary Walsh; Mary Fitzgerald; Margaret Burke.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . . .	231	193
Chaplain, Established Church, .	158	150
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	233	201
Physician, ...	261	247

Board of Superintendence.

Colonel Wm. Villiers Stuart, J.P.	Edward Roberts, esq., J.P.	Edmond Power, esq., J.P.
Sir Robert J. Paul, bart., J.P.	Richard Wall Morris, esq., J.P.	Wm. Johnson, esq., J.P.
Robt. Thos. Carew, esq., J.P.	F. G. Bloomfield, esq., J.P.	Mathew Slaney, esq. J.P.
	Pierse M. Barron, esq., J.P.	Joseph S. Richardson, esq.
		Thomas Murphy, esq.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £254 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1866, . £199 9*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £247 10*s.* 6*d.*

I visited all the prisoners in custody and heard no complaints, except from one female, whom I found had been in her bed for a week in her cell. She complained of having received no medical treatment whatsoever. I think it is a very bad and irregular custom to allow prisoners who are not well to be out of hospital, where they could be properly taken care of; and I would urge the necessity of prisoners being sent to the hospital if they are confined to their bed for more than twenty-four hours; for, independent of sanitary considerations, no proper discipline or cleanliness can be maintained if the prison cells are used for the sick.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	36	25	34	27
Average daily number of pupils, . .	8·3	4·1	8	6·8
Number of days on which school was held, .	209	254	231	252

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 6. Females, 4 to 6.

The school is not well attended, nor is there, in my opinion, sufficient attention paid to this very important subject, viz.—to the instruction and reformation of the prisoners. The place where the school is held is inconveniently situated and not stalled. The male teacher is not regularly trained, but both male and female teacher appear to pay as much attention as possible to their duties.

The Board meets once a month for the transaction of business and the discharge of liabilities.

Owing to the late period of the year of my appointment and the number of gaols remaining to be visited I was unable to inspect the bridewells, but annex hereto the last reports thereon of the Local Inspector.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County and City of Waterford.

Bridewells.

——	Dungarvan.		Lismore.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	189	56	46	16
Of whom were Drunkards,	29	4	20	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	73	17	14	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	25	2	6	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Petty Sessions once a-week.		Petty Sessions twice a-month.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Good.	
Security,	Good.		Good.	
Accommodation,	Good.		Good.	
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Water,	By cart daily.		By pipes.	
Sewerage,	Good.		Good.	
Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness.	Good.		Good.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3¾*d.*		3$\frac{33}{34}$*d.*	
Salary of Keeper,	£40; and Matron £15, with rations.		£20; and Matron £5, with rations.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper.		Court-house keeper, and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	

I am happy to be able to state that since this report has been in print, I am informed by the Local Inspector that many of the defects I have noticed above have already been remedied, and others are under the consideration of the Board.

C. F. B.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD GAOL, AT WEXFORD.—VISITED ON THE 29TH OF APRIL AND THE 2ND OF MAY, 1868.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
„ Larceny,	2	2	4	–	–	–
„ further Examination,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny— To Imprisonment,	5	12	17	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Criminal Lunatics,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	3	4	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	33	1	34	3	–	3
Total in custody,	53	20	73	3	–	3

Juveniles in Custody.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—convicted summarily, . 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	79	22	1867,	75	17
1866,	81	17	1868 (day of Inspection),	53	20

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	3	1867,	–	1
1866,	–	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	–	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865, ...	7	1	1868 (up to and including		
1866, ...	6	–	day of Inspection), .	–	3
1867, ...	4	5	Day of Inspection, .	–	2

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*) ; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., . . .	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Manslaughter, . . .	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Infanticide, . . .	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants, .	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common assaults, . .	41	5	30	11	3	1	4	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, ...	11	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery, ...	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, . . .	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	1
Larceny, ...	28	24	50	44	9	8	6	13
Receiving stolen goods, . .	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	3
Embezzlement, . . .	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other malicious offences against property, . . .	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Forgery, ...	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency, .	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c., . . .	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences, . . .	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act, . .	5	2	8	8	4	1	–	–
Revenue offences, . . .	–	–	2	–	3	1	1	–
Other offences—								
Against property, without violence, ...	5	1	6	8	1	1	1	–
Affecting the public peace, .	6	–	7	1	2	–	–	–
Seducing soldiers, . .	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Leaving service, threatening language, exposing person, and other offences, . .	9	1	11	4	4	1	–	–
Total criminal class, .	123	44	132	84	31	17	17	19
Vagrancy, ...	3	3	2	2	1	1	–	–
Drunkenness, . . .	24	12	36	4	7	3	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27), . . .	15	7	11	4	–	–	33	1
Debt, ...	14	–	12	–	4	1	2	–
Remanded for further examination,	31	7	19	4	6	3	1	–
Total, . . .	211	73	212	98	49	26	53	20

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Prisoners under Sentence on day of Inspection, 29th April, 1868.

Names.	Sex. M.	Sex. F.	Offence.	Sentence.
Elizabeth Colfer,	–	1	Feloniously receiving stolen goods.	2 years, and hard labour.
Martin Reddy,	1	–	Sending a threatening letter,	Do. do.
Catherine Cogley,	–	1	Larceny,	Do. do.
John Berry,	1	–	Robbery,	15 calendar months, and hard labour.
Thomas Berry,	1	–	Do.,	18 do. do.
Mary Turner,	–	1	Assault under the Statute,	2 years, and hard labour.
Bridget Smith,	–	1	Larceny,	18 calendar months, and hard labour.
Anne Brittan,	–	1	Do.,	18 do. do.
Catherine Lacey, or Farrell.	–	1	Receiving stolen goods,	12 do. do.
Eliza Connors,	–	1	Larceny,	12 do. do.
David Neill,	1	–	Do.,	9 do. do.
Betty Sinnott,	–	1	Do.,	12 calendar months.
Mary Connolly,	–	1	Do.,	6 do.
Thomas Hanlon,	1	–	Do.,	4 calendar months, and hard labour.
Ellen Hanlon,	–	1	Receiving stolen goods,	12 do. do.
Patrick Byrne,	1	–	Assault,	8 do. do.
Margaret Curren,	–	1	Larceny,	2 do. do.
Honor Richardson,	–	1	Do.,	3 calendar months.
James Carty,	1	–	Do.,	2 calendar months, and hard labour.
Anne Kinsella,	–	1	Do.,	2 calendar months.
Mary Carroll,	–	1	Do.,	6 do.
Bernard Waters,	1	–	Do.,	6 do.
Edward Cullcton,	1	–	Selling ale without licence,	Fined £10, and costs 9s., or 4 calendar months.
Sarah Shannon,	–	1	Stealing a lamb,	1 calendar month, and hard labour.
Mary Whelan,	–	1	Assault,	To be imprisoned until bailed.
Mary Anne O'Brien,	–	1	Larceny,	3 calendar months.
Patrick Howlett,	1	–	Trespass,	1 do.
Total,	10	17		

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	12	–	Debtors,	4	1
Criminals,	149	88	Criminals,	37	20
Vagrants,	2	2	Vagrants,	1	1
Drunkards,	36	4	Drunkards,	7	3
Dangerous Lunatics,	11	4	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	210	98	Total,	49	25

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.		M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*		M.	F.
Committed	Once within the year,	161	90	Committed	Once within the year,	43	22
	Twice ,,	13	4		Twice ,,	1	1
	Thrice ,,	2	–		Thrice ,,	–	–
	Four times ,,	–	–		Four times ,,	–	–
	Five times, ,,	1	–		Five times ,,	–	–
	Total,	177	94		Total,	44	23

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	70·38	18·93	—	59·8	19$\frac{3}{10}$	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	107		13th March.	93		8th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	72		28th July.	67		8th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	87		5th March.	72		8th Jan.
Ditto of females,	26		11th Dec.	23		17th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	56		28th July.	49		25th April.
Ditto of females,	14		12th Jan.	14		28th March.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868 :—

June 27th, 1861,	107	June 11th, 1865,	109
March 1st, 1862,	106	February 27th, 1866,	108
July 17th, 1863,	101	March 13th, 1867,	107
August 3rd, 1864,	107	January 8th, 1868,	93

Daily averages for the subjoined years, fractions being omitted:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Males,	73	81	70	59
Females,	21	16	18	19

The greater fluctuation and decline of the males in the expired portion of the current year is probably due to the cessation of fresh committals of "dangerous lunatics" since the 1st of January, when the Act came into force for excluding from gaols these most unfit inmates. In other respects the character of crime remains the same; offences against property being more rife than those directed against the person; and the females, especially, presenting a very unfavourable aspect of hardened persistence in stealing, and in receiving stolen goods; some of them, moreover, are irreclaimable prostitutes, two having been traced by photography to be returned convicts; and two more, who were suspected to belong to this category, having admitted it. Thus, of 17 tried females in custody on the above date, all but 2, under rules for assault, had been convicted of offences against property; and these sentences, from their length, indicate the character of the individuals as established at their trials; 3 being for two years, 2 for eighteen months, and 4 for twelve months.

There was but one juvenile, a male, in charge; under this denomination 10 males and 6 females in 1867, and 6 males in the present year were committed here; of whom 3 of the former sex and 4 of the latter were transmitted to reformatories.

I had expected that, in fulfilment of the Act passed in the last session of Parliament and referred to above, this gaol would have been freed from the fearful pressure of lunatics, of whom no less than 33 males and 1 female were still detained at the period of my official visits, the delay in preparing the asylum at Enniscorthy for their reception being unaccountable on ordinary grounds, but I trust that at no distant period the long required relief will be obtained.

While the above was in preparation for type, the removal of the lunatics was effected.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	17	5	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	4	–	Store Rooms,	6	3
Solitary Cells,	6	3	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	79	59	Drying Room,	–	1
			Lavatories,	8	4
			Baths,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	3	–	Privies,	15	3
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Water-closets,	8	4
Sleeping Rooms,	9	–	Fumigating Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such rooms,	39	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Pumps,	10	3
Chapels,	2	–	Crank-mill,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Washing Machine,	–	1
Workshops,	10	–	Tell-tale Clock,	3	–
Worksheds,	1	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	*Male Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.	*Female Clothing.*	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	292½	52	Shirts,	100	339	Shifts,	40	78
Sheets, pairs of,	173	105	Jackets,	80	81	Jackets,	40	61
Rugs,	10	6	Vests,	80	97	Petticoats,	40	33
Hammocks or Cots,	39	4	Trowsers,	80	62	Aprons,	40	66
Bed-ticks,	190	57	Caps,	80	124	Neckerchiefs,	40	50
Bedsteads,	157	–	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	80	196	Caps or bonnets,	40	34
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	80	84	Stockings, pairs of,	40	59
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	26	20

I found the prison at my visits, on the days recorded above, in a satisfactory state of cleanliness, order, and repair; and adequately provided with furniture, utensils, bedding, blankets, &c., and clothing. The ventilation is effective, and the water supply is abundant for general use, but not for washing. The sewerage, however, although improved recently by the discontinuance of the use of some of the privies, which are discharged into cesspools, is imperfect, as the water-closet pipes lead into the main sewers, the mouth of which is in the open slob-lands bordering on the river.

A small detached building, adapted for gas retorts, has been erected since the last inspection; but some of the defects in security remain uncorrected in the block containing the entrance gate, and in the adjoining walls, which I took occasion to note in my last report. The heating apparatus for the male section requires, and is about to undergo a complete rectification, which is indispensable, as the cells allocated to prisoners of this sex are flagged with granite, an objection which could further be obviated by a false floor or cradle-deck of thin planking. The locks are reported to be in good order, as also those attached to the tell-tale clocks, which are now three in number.

The punishment cells are not artificially warmed, and are therefore untenantable in winter; some of the ordinary cells might be adapted to this purpose by adding shutters to the windows in order to exclude the light.

The form of individual cellular separation, subject, however, to the large exception of the lunatics (here a considerable body), their sane attendants, epileptics, the sick in hospital, and *those engaged in cooking* is enforced among all the criminal classes of both sexes. The school-rooms, the school-benches, the laundry, and lavatories being divided into stalled compartments. The master debtors' rooms overlook the yard in which the cook-house stands, and for this reason, as well as for

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

the infringement of "separation," the employment of prisoners as cooks ought to be discontinued, as it affords opportunities of undue favouritism in the selection of the individuals to whom this coveted duty is assigned, and of violations of many points of discipline. The system observed in the following particulars, viz.:—the lock-up, in the examination of the security of the cell fastenings, the ascertainment of the presence of each prisoner, the night rounds and patrol, the protection of the tell-tale clocks against tampering, the possession of the keys by the Governor, the condition of the locks, the mode of repairing them, is satisfactory. It appears, however, that the visits at late and unexpected hours, in order to test the vigilance and regularity of the night-watch, are very rare, and do not amount to a practice; and that the keys are deposited at night in an iron safe which stands in the office, and not in the bedroom of the Governor.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells and Stoppage of Diet,	12	15	Dark or Refractory Cells and Stoppage of Diet,	4	1
By magisterial authority,	1	–	By magisterial authority,	–	–
Total,	13	15	Total,	4	1

The records of punishments is duly submitted at each meeting of the Board to the chairman and signed by him. The penalties inflicted during the current year were awarded by the authority of the Governor, it not having been necessary to resort to magisterial intervention.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Pumping water,	1	–
Mangling, &c.,	–	3
Total,	1	3

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Carpentering,	1	Cleaning,	4
Clog-making,	1	Knitting,	5
Mat-making,	1	Sewing,	4
Tailoring,	1		
Cooking,	3		
Gas making,	1		
Cleaning,	4		
Total,	12	Total,	13

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	1	3
Industrial labour,*	12*	13
Sick (lunatics),	3	–
Unemployed,	–	1
Debtors (unemployed),	2	–
Lunatics,	34	1
Caring lunatics,	1	1
Nursing,	–	1
Total in custody,	53	20

* Three of those men were also at punitive labour for one hour and a-half.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1865, . £24 16*s.* 11*d.* | 1866, . £24 7*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £18 3*s.* 0*d.*

Punitive labour is maintained for four hours and a-half daily by stone-breaking, which also partakes of the character of *industrial* labour, and is productive of a fair return. The force-pump is also an instrument of hard labour, and is worked daily for an hour of actual movement. A large crank-machine for carding wool, which was formerly available for the fulfilment of sentences to hard labour, has been long inoperative for want of sufficient power of hands to work it. Two of the turnkeys are tradesmen, viz., a shoemaker and a tailor; and two others are capable of giving rudimental instruction in several branches of employment, such as weaving, mat and brushmaking, smith work, carpentry, painting, &c., and thus considerable activity is displayed in this department. Gas, moreover, is made within the walls by a prison officer. The females are engaged in sewing and knitting, their numbers being ordinarily too low to find employment for them in washing, which is performed by the aid of a machine.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, ...	16	12	6	6
Average daily number of pupils, . .	6·3	4·6	5	4·6
Number of days on which school was held, .	288	279	90	92

School-hours.—Males, 12 to 1·30; Females, 11 to 12·30.

One of the turnkeys at present, who has never been trained in any educational institution, conducts the male school, but it is intended to employ for the instruction of both sexes in this capacity the turnkey now in charge of the lunatics, as soon as the latter shall have been transferred to the asylum at Enniscorthy. The females are temporarily taught by the assistant matron; the school, consequently, is in a state of transition, the former master having been very infirm and inefficient. The Local Inspector and the Chaplains occasionally visit, but do not enter any comments on the progress of the pupils.

Dietary and Contracts.

I. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

II. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week; for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk. For Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, 2½ lbs.; Class 3, 2½ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on those days.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 9*d.*; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 8*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 4*s.* 4*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 3·35*d.* | 1866, . 3·74*d.* | 1867, . 3*d.*

No complaints were preferred to me by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly, with regard to the provisions, the daily samples of which I tasted, and found to be of unexceptionable quality.

The dietary recently approved by the Executive, upon the recommendation of the Medical Committee, appointed to inquire into and report in reference to the previously existing scales, regard being had to the nature and amount of hard labour now ordinarily maintained in the gaols of this kingdom, is already established here; but if, as is intended, the much severer requirements of this element of punishment, which are enforced in the prisons of Great Britain, should be extended to Ireland, a conditional increase of nutriment, proportionate to the exhaustive character of such labour, has been provided for in that report.

The Chaplains are regular in their inspection of the several articles of food, noting their comments in a record of the approved tabular form.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £2,222 19*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £2,637 18*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £2,610 0*s.* 11*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £22 15*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £26 3*s.* 5·42*d.* | 1867, . £28 4*s.* 9$\frac{24637}{33234}$*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:

1865, . £0 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £0 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £0 7*s.* 0*d.*

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . . . £160 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1867, . . . £182 16*s.* 6*d.*
1866, . . . £176 9*s.* 7*d.* | (to 30th September.)

Books and Accounts.

The superior officers are duly provided with journals, which are examined by the Board of Superintendence, and the forms prescribed and recommended by the competent authorities are carefully observed and kept. An "Officers' Default Book" has been lately established at the suggestion of the Inspectors-General, and will be found a useful

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

auxiliary in the investigation of all infractions of duty. Pass-checks are also required to be issued by the Governor to every officer, as a guarantee for permission to pass through the prison gates, such check to specify the time of absence allowed, and to be given up on the return of the recipient.

I have further to hope that the Board will think fit to forego the power now vested in each member of granting an order for the admission of visiters to prisoners without the knowledge of what has been done by his brother members. Thus, under the present regulation, it would be possible that *twelve* orders might be accorded simultaneously for visits to *one* prisoner. I trust, therefore, that the rules of restriction which prevail in the best administered prisons will be adopted here, and that the facilities which now exist will be withdrawn, constituting as they do a very grave impediment to the maintenance of discipline and to the punitive character of imprisonment.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£
Samuel Johnson, esq., J.P., Local Inspector,	100
Rev. J. Peed, Protestant Chaplain,	50
Rev. J. Roche, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50
H. H. Boxwell, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	—
Mr. John H. Hadden, Apothecary,	30
Resident.	
Mr. Joseph Gladwin, Governor,	200
Mr. P. Duggan, Deputy-Governor,	60
Jas. Kelly, Schoolmaster & Clerk,	40

		£	s.
Turnkeys.	Luke Walsh, *Shoemaker*,	45	0
	Nathaniel Crampton, *Weaver*,	35	0
	James Turner,	35	0
	Edward Cox, *Tailor*,	35	0
	James Clancey,	30	0
	Patrick Keegan,	30	0
	Edward Hanlon,	30	0
	Michael Loughman,	30	0
	Samuel Tackaberry,	25	0
Mrs. Gladwin, Matron,		45	0
Lydia Roberts, Assistant Matron,		20	0
Anastatia Clooney, do. do.		15	0
Mary Murphy, Hospital Nurse,		17	10

All intern officers receive an allowance of bread and milk.

Vacancies.

Michael Murphy appointed turnkey, vice Philip Kearns, resigned; Edward Hanlon appointed turnkey, vice John Cloney, dismissed; Michael Loughman appointed turnkey, vice Michael Murphy, resigned; Samuel Tackaberry appointed turnkey, vice Edward Power, resigned; James Kelly, turnkey, appointed schoolmaster and clerk, vice Patrick Burgess, dismissed.

I was happy to learn from the Local Inspector and the Governor that a spirit of insubordination and a disposition to resist authority, which had recently manifested itself, had been effectually quelled, and that the conduct of the staff is now highly satisfactory.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	176	54
Chaplain, Established Church,	159	52
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	213	61
Surgeon,	151	45
Apothecary,	290	106

Hospitals.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868. (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	19	9	20	2	15	5	6	1
No. of days therein,	313	76	960	56	459	261	367	10
Average daily number,	3·8	1·2	2·6	·2	1·3	·7	2·9	·1
No. of deaths,	4	—	6	1	2	—	2	—
Cost of medicine,	£1 3s. 1d.		£8 2s. 7d.		£7 16s. 7d.		—	

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to day of inspection in 1868 :— SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Mathew Duggan, 22nd March, 1867.	Mathew Ennis, 15th January, 1868.
Michael Wickham, 12th April, 1867.	George Murphy, 30th March, 1868.

The hospital wards for males and females are well ventilated, and furnished with water-closets and lavatories, but not with fixed baths, and are contained in the same building. A door, however, has been erected on the common stair-case, in order to cut off communication between the two sexes. Males, except lunatics, are very rarely transmitted to the hospital, the great majority of cases being dealt with in the cells; but when there are sane patients confined here, a turnkey is placed in charge. The nurse, who is always stationed in the building, is locked in at night (the Governor holding the keys), but is provided with an alarm-bell, to be used if assistance should be required. The health of the prisoners was and had been satisfactory.

Board of Superintendence.

Charles A. Walker, esq., J.P., D.L.	Major John Harvey, J.P.	Captain Beatty.
George Le Hunte, esq., J.P.	Francis J. Connell, esq., J.P.	Z. B. Cornock, esq.
Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Esmonde, bart., J.P.	Major Alcock, J.P.	Joseph Harvey, esq.
	Patrick Breen, esq., J.P.	John Green, esq. J.P.
		Captain N. Huson.

The Board is convened monthly, when the Constabulary charges and the salaries of the intern officers are paid, all other liabilities being discharged quarterly by cheques drawn in favour of the respective creditors, except for sums below the amount of £10, which are included in an aggregate cheque consigned to the Local Inspector, who accounts for the several disbursements.

Bridewells.

The bridewells of this county, in points of structural defects and of insecurity, are among the worst in the kingdom; and in the event of any legislation with regard to the improvements of these minor prisons, it would be impolitic to incur the large outlay which would be required to place them upon an adequate footing, inasmuch as the extension of railway communication will probably embrace all the localities in which they are situated.

At present I feel bound to refrain from urging any alteration pending such legislation, which, I regret to observe, the state of public business forbids us to expect during the present session of Parliament.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

—	Gorey.		Enniscorthy.		New Ross.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	31	30	92	34	50	31
Of whom were Drunkards,	6	-	7	-	11	5
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	14	4	9	5	19	6
Of whom were Drunkards,	-	-	2	-	5	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals.	Fortnightly, and direct.		Weekly, and generally direct.		Fortnightly.	
Committals,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Registry,	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order,	Fair.		Fair.		*Some repairs required.* The dashing of the walls is *scaling* off.	
Security,	*Very imperfect; some of the cells not being arched, and the yards unfit for the reception of prisoners without watchful supervision.*		*Imperfect.*		Some improvements have been made in security; but the construction of the building is such as to render *safe* custody *scarcely possible.* The removal of an unsafe privy outside would be desirable, and a portion of the female cells, which is too damp for occupation, might be adapted as a privy.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient, *except with respect to exercising-yards.* Separation between the sexes inadequate.		Adequate, *except the female yard, which is very circumscribed.*		Generally sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, *except sheets.*		Sufficient, *except sheets.*		Sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	By an effective pump, and by saving rain-water.		*None on premises; the supply having been diverted by a railway cutting.*		Adequate.	
Sewerage,	Sewerage good, *but not extended to the whole building.*		Effective.		*None; cesspools to privies.*	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	*One female apartment badly ventilated; the male drunkards' cells very damp.*		Generally satisfactory.		Clean; *but* the larger female cell untenantable from damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5*d.* for both sexes.		6*d.* for both sexes.		5½*d.* males; 5*d.* females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30; £5 for Matron.		£30; £5 for Matron.		£30, and £5 for Matron.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £8.		Court-keeper, salary £8. Is employed, being an army pensioner, to aid the staff officer of the district.		Court-keeper; salary £8.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed, *but rarely acts.*		Local Board formed.		No prisoner in custody. *No Local Board formed.*	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF WICKLOW GAOL, AT WICKLOW.—VISITED THE 11TH OF APRIL, 1868.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Master Debtors	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	1	3	–	1	1
For Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
For further Examination,	5	1	6	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	1	5	–	–	
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	32	6	38	–	1	1

Juveniles.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.—Committed for trial, . 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	39	7	1867,	20	7
1866,	47	6	1868 (day of Inspection),	32	6

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	2	1867,	–	1
1866,	3	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	1	–

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of my inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	–	1867,	–	–
1866,	1	–	1868 (day of Inspection),	–	–

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	–	–	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	–	1*
1866,	1	–			
1867,	3	2			

* Identified at Bray on the day of inspection as having been a discharged convict.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868 (Including day of Inspection).		In custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	2	–	2	–	1	–
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Infanticide,	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Assaults (common),	56	8	46	8	7	2	5	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	12	–	6	–	3	–	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	15	4	13	2	1	–	–	–
Other assaults,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	1	9	1	3	–	3	–
Robbery,	8	10	10	4	3	1	–	1
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	–	3	–	5	–	2	–
Larceny,	21	8	19	17	2	8	2	–
Receiving stolen goods,	1	–	4	2	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	6	1	3	2	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	5	–	7	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	13	5	13	6	7	2	1	1
Revenue offences,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against property, with violence,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property, without violence,	3	5	1	5	3	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	21	13	24	8	5	1	–	–
Treasonable conspiracy,	9	–	9	–	3	–	–	–
Breach of contract,	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Breach of "Peace Preservation Act" (Ireland),	6	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Desecration of Sabbath,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Breach of Excise Laws,	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	213	62	181	60	52	14	17	3
Vagrancy,	11	–	4	2	1	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	84	12	117	7	14	1	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27)	7	6	5	8	–	–	2	2
Debt,	6	2	11	–	7	–	7	–
Remanded for further examination,	7	5	8	1	5	1	5	1
Total,	328	87	326	78	79	16	32	6

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	11	–	Debtors,	7	–
Criminals,	189	61	Criminals,	57	15
Vagrants,	4	2	Vagrants,	1	–
Drunkards,	117	7	Drunkards,	14	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	5	8	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	326	78	Total,	79	16

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.*	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
	Once within the year,	205	58	Once within the year,	57	13
	Twice ,,	19	4	Twice ,,	4	–
	Thrice ,,	12	–	Thrice ,,	1	1
	Four times ,,	1	3	Four times ,,	1	–
	Five times ,,	4	–	Five times ,,	–	–
	Six times ,,	2	–	Six times ,,	–	–
	Total,	243	65	Total,	63	14

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	23·32	8·57	—	22·25	8·33	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	47		14th Jan.	36		6th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	24		22nd July.	23		19th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	34		14th Jan.	25		11th April.
Ditto of females,	16		7th Jan.	13		7th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	16		20th July.	17		19th Jan.
Ditto of females,	5		1st Dec.	5		7th April.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868 :—

27th October, 1861,	53	3rd November, 1865,	55
13th October, 1862,	52	15th March, 1866,	64
20th September, 1863,	51	14th January, 1867,	47
7th April, 1864,	63	6th February, 1868,	36

Upon examining the above schedules collectively we arrive at the conclusion that during the current and the past year the average of male prisoners contrasts very favourably with similar returns for the two preceding years, the numbers, exclusive of fractions, standing thus :—

1865, . 33 | 1866, . 37 | 1867, . 23 | 1868 (1st quarter), 22

Crimes, involving greater or lesser degrees of personal violence, are stated to be less rife since the completion of the Vartry water-works, which attracted a somewhat turbulent temporary population; and I fear that the establishment of smelting-works in the neighbourhood may again produce a similar result; and even on the day of my inspection of 14 males under sentence (two being for drunkenness and a workhouse offence), no less than 5 were convicted of assault, and 2 of wounding and stabbing; 2 burglars, and 1 sheepstealer completing

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

the calendars. I am informed, moreover, that petty thefts of accessible food, such as potatoes, turnips, &c., have become common. The convicted females represented one case of assault, and one of child desertion; but prisoners of this sex are singularly few in number, and are generally of the lowest type, morally and intellectually, and therefore almost incapable of improvement under the ordinary conditions of prison discipline. Thus, on the day recorded above, of the total of this sex, amounting to six persons, two were known prostitutes, and a third suspected to be such. There was one of these moreover ascertained to be a returned convict, one a very violent and helpless lunatic, and another very old, idiotic, and harmless, but constantly recurrent to gaol for trifling offences during the last thirty years. Again, if their fitness for industrial training, or indeed any employment be taken into consideration, one was near her confinement, and another had been severely injured by a railway accident. There were also two males under the category of dangerous lunatics, one epileptic, and the other a mute, and utterly brutish idiot, who have been detained here since 1863; but it is to be hoped that the gaol will shortly be relieved of those most unfit inmates—the last remnant of that vicious legislation which consigned the irresponsible to penal institutions; and further, that another class equally unsuited will be withdrawn by the abolition of imprisonment for debt, except in cases of proved fraud; no less than 7 males—2 masters and 5 paupers, being in custody, one of whom, as noticed by my colleague in his report, is wholly unable from want of means to even file his schedule.

There was only 1 juvenile in charge; 15 males and 2 females belonging to this denomination having been committed here during 1867 and 1868, of whom but one, a male, was transmitted to a reformatory.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	Store Rooms,	4	1
Yards,	5	3	Laundry,	–	1
Day Rooms,	5	2	Drying Room,	–	1
Solitary Cell,	1	–	Lavatories,	2	3
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet,	56	23	Baths,	2	1
			Privies,	8	2
			Water-closets,	4	4
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating Room,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	2	1	Pumps,	2	2
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Wells,	2	–
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	2	Mangle,	–	1
Workshop,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	–
Kitchen,	1	–			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	86	10
Sheets, pairs of,	86	12
Rugs,	86	13
Bed-ticks,	86	20
Bedsteads,	86	2

Male Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	60	40
Jackets,	22	60
Vests,	22	60
Trowsers,	50	30
Caps,	22	30
Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	12	20
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	30	20

Female Clothing.	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	12	44
Jackets,	6	22
Petticoats,	12	44
Aprons,	12	44
Neckerchiefs,	12	44
Caps,	12	44
Stockings, pairs of,	12	20
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	6	12

I found the building in a creditable condition as to repair, cleanliness, order, and the maintenance of discipline. The water supply is

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County of Wicklow Gaol.

ample. The ventilation has been greatly improved by the introduction of draught-openings in the roof; as has also been the sewerage by the addition of effluvia-traps. Water-closets have also been substituted for ordinary privies, except in three localities, viz., two at the turn of the stairs leading down from the male "separate" prison, and one in the tread-wheel yard, which it would be very desirable to convert into water-closets.

Eave-gutters and down-shoots are much required for arresting the damp, the walls being quite green in the portion of the female prison which is connected with a heating-apparatus; and I learn with pleasure that it is in contemplation to protect the front of the building by the erection of a strong iron railing—a very necessary measure. Gas has been introduced into two of the cells only, which are assigned to tradesmen in the day-time, but are not occupied at night. The other portions of the building, however, are duly lighted.

The stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets is now sufficient, and also of prison clothing; two criminal prisoners and a pauper debtor having been turned to account in their respective trades of tailoring and shoe-making.

The prison is tolerably strong; the stock-locks being of good construction; but the cell-padlocks are very old. My colleague called attention to the cook-house as being deficient in security, a defect which applies to the tread-wheel yard, adjoining the street and the hospital garden. Criminal prisoners are, however, finally removed from the former in the afternoon, and convalescents are never allowed to exercise in the latter, which, moreover, has lately been strengthened in some material points, without the supervision of an officer. The females are placed in "individual separation" (except at school, and when in attendance upon lunatics); as are also the tried and certain classes of the untried males, subject to the latter exception, and unless when engaged in shot drill or exercise, a turnkey being present; the remainder of the untried occupy the old associate prison, which is not artificially heated; and I would submit, therefore, that in order to establish equal and uniform discipline and to extend the vital principle of "separation" to the several classes of both sexes, the cells of that section should be furnished with all requirements essential to the enforcement of it, particularly as it appears probable that a pressure upon the accommodation may be caused by the congregation of artizans and labourers to be employed in the works referred to antecedently.

The system of supervision at lock-up, the examination of cell-fastenings, the ascertainment of the presence of each prisoner, the night patrol, and the casual and unexpected visits of the superior officers in the night, is, upon the whole, commendable. Greater precaution, however, is required in protecting the tell-tale clocks and the locks, when undergoing repairs, against the probability of tampering.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	6	2
By Magisterial authority	1	–
	7	2

From 1st Jan., 1868, *to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	7	–
	7	–

The record of punishments, which is duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence at each meeting, and is duly signed by the Chairman, comprised nine cases in the past and seven in the current year; it being necessary in one only to resort to the magisterial intervention.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

Shot-drill and tread-wheel, ... 8 males.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shoemaking and tailoring,	3	Prison duty,	1
Prison duty,	4	Sewing,	1
Cooking,	1		
Attending lunatics,	1		
Painting and Whitewashing,	2		
Pumping Water,	3		
To' l,	14	Total.	2

Summary.

	M.	F.
Punitive labour,	8	–
Industrial labour,	14	2
Sick,	1	1
Discharged (before labour hours)	1	–
Debtors (unemployed),	6	–
Lunatics,	2	2
Transmitted to Petty Sessions for trial,	–	1
Total in custody,	32	6

The foregoing schedule may be accepted as a fair representation of the ordinary fulfilment of both kinds of labour—shot drill and the tread-wheel (which latter is not applicable to any reproductive result), occupy the males, who are under sentence to hard-labour, for about four hours daily of actual movement. Industrial employment is limited, among the males, to making-up various articles for the use of the prison, and to painting, glazing, and to necessary repairs; four of the turnkeys being handicraftsmen, viz., a shoemaker, a tailor, a nailor, and a painter. The females, whose numbers are frequently barely adequate to the discharge of the daily gaol duties, are engaged, when available, in washing, sewing, knitting, and making-up clothes, &c. No articles being disposed of outside the walls, there is no return under this heading.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	155	63	50	16
Average daily number of pupils,	13·3	6·09	17	4·64
Number of days on which school was held,	314	284	84	76

School-hours.—Males, from 1 to 3 o'clock; Females, from 12½ to 2½ o'clock.

The males are schooled in the *chapel* daily by two of the turnkeys, who, although they were not trained at any educational institution, are represented to be well qualified, and are further stimulated by the granting of gratuities by the Board upon the favourable certificates of the Local-Inspector and Governor. It is intended to fit up a partition into stalls for a male school-room a day-room, hitherto occupied by the lunatics. The females are stated to be taught by the assistant matron in an unpartitioned room; but this department is almost a nullity for the reasons assigned under the tables of "Employment," &c.

The form of registry, suggested by the Inspectors-General, is kept here, and both Chaplains visit from time to time; the Protestant occasionally recording his opinion of the conduct of the school. As there was only one male prisoner who had been in attendance for any length

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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of time, and as he was reported to me to be weak-minded and of an incorrigible disposition, I had no opportunity of testing the proficiency of the pupils.

Dietary and Contracts.

For prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one week:—Class 1. Males.—Breakfast, 8oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup.

Class 2. Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread, and ½ of a pint of vegetable soup.

Class 6. Juveniles under 15 years.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper, 4 oz. of bread.

For prisoners whose terms of imprisonment does exceed one week, for untried prisoners, and for pauper debtors:—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper, 6 oz. of bread, and ½ a pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread, and ½ of a pint of new milk. Supper, 5 oz. of bread, and ½ a pint of new milk.

Juveniles under 15 years.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper, 5 oz. of bread, and ½ a pint of new milk. Potatoes are distributed for bread at dinner on three days in the week in the following proportions:—Class 1. Males.—3 lbs. Class 2.—2½ lbs. Class 3.—2½ lbs. The stirabout is composed of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal, and the bread of equal parts of second flour and wholemeal.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 1½*d.* under Dublin price; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, ½*d.* under the price of white; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 4*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 10*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 3·23*d.* | 1866, . 3·27*d.* | 1867, . 3·86*d.*

No complaints as to the provisions were preferred by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly, except by one professional thief with regard to the stirabout, but on reference to the records of inspection by the Chaplains, who carefully observe the approved form, I found the item objected to noticed as "good." The dietary, sanctioned by the Executive upon the recommendation of the Medical Commission, appointed to inquire into this important element of gaol administration, has been established here, and is found to be highly satisfactory.

Books and Accounts.

The superior officers, except the Surgeon (although the 72nd section of the Prisons Act, the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, is imperative on this requirement), are provided with journals, which are submitted to the Board. The Medical Officer enters his observations in particular cases in his Prescription Book. The registries, the several books and forms, prescribed and recommended by the competent authorities, are kept here with praiseworthy correctness, as well as is a "General Visiters' Book," and an "Officers' Default Book." I would further suggest that pass-checks should be issued by the Governor to the intern officers as their vouchers for passing out of the prison, and that such checks shall be given up on their return to the gate-porter; this system having been found elswhere to be a valuable auxiliary to regularity and general discipline.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £1,453 2*s.* 4*d.* | 1866, . £1,806 10*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £1,569 6*s.* 0*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £34 11*s.* 11·5*d.* | 1866, . £36 18*s.* 1*d.* | 1867, . £46 3*s.* 4*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . £4 6s. | 1866, . £1 2s. | 1867, . £4 15s.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £81 2s. 0d. | 1866, . £136 8s. 2d. | 1867, . £73 9s. 0d.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Non-Resident.			
John W. Fetherston H., esq., Local Inspector, . .	99	4	0
Rev. Henry Rooke, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	46	18	5½
Rev. Patrick O'Doherty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	18	5½
Andrew Nolan, esq., Surgeon,		*	
Resident.			
Edward Storey, Governor, .	150	0	0
Wm. Quin, Gate-keeper, assists in keeping the books,	40	0	0

		£	s.	d.
Turnkeys.	Robert Graham, Storekeeper, School Teacher, and *Shoemaker*, . .	35	0	0
	John Manley, *Painter*, .	35	0	0
	William Roberts, *Nailer*,	30	0	0
	Richard Skerrett, School Teacher, . . .	30	0	0
	Michael Doyle, *Tailor*, .	30	0	0
Mrs. Mary Storey, Matron,		40	0	0
Mrs. Eliz. Roberts, Dep. do.,		25	0	0
Agnes Taylor, Hospital Nurse, employed at 10s. per week when required.				

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

None of the officers receive food rations. The governor and matrons are allowed coals and candles during the year. Each turnkey is allowed coals during the winter months, a suit of uniform clothing annually, and a great coat every third year.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector, . .	146	44
Protestant Chaplain, . .	274	86
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	227	76
Surgeon, . . .	211	58

Hospitals.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868 (To day of Inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	1	1	4	3	2	1	–	1
No. of days therein, . .	4	14	46	88	45	44	–	1
Average daily number, .	·01	·04	·12	·24	·12	·12	–	–
No. of deaths, . . .	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Cost of medicine, . .	£3 3s. 1d.		£10 19s. 9d.		—		—	

The hospital accommodation for both sexes has been improved since my last inspection, water-closets and baths having been attached to the wards; but patients are now rarely sent to the infirmary as most of the cases are of a comparatively trifling character, and are consequently treated in the cells; the principle of "individual separation" being thus maintained intact.

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1867, and up to day of inspection in 1868, and at what dates:—

One in the year 1867—on the 3rd day of April. None in the expired portion of the year 1868.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir George Hodson, bart., D.L.	Rev. John Drought.	William Grogan, esq., J.P.
Charles Tottenham, esq., J.P.	James W. De Butts, esq.	Robert D. Barry, esq.
Major-Gen. Cunninghame, D.L.	William Magee, esq., J.P.	Francis Wm. Green, esq.
	Wm. Jones Westby, D.L.	Edward A. Dennis, esq.
	Robert F. Ellis, esq., J.P.	

* Paid by presentment, for attending gaol and county infirmary.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

The Board is convened monthly, and at each meeting the salaries of the subordinate staff and the smaller accounts are discharged; the payment of the superior officers and of the contractors being reserved for the Assizes, when an audit of all disbursements is held.

Any alterations or additions since last inspection in the construction of the gaol, or any in progress, or in contemplation:—

One of the day-rooms, heretofore occupied by male lunatics, is about to be stalled and fitted up as a schoolroom for males. The privies in connexion with the separate male prison, and one in the debtors' division, are also about to be converted into water-closets.

General Observations.

I have much pleasure in recording my satisfaction with the condition of this prison as to cleanliness, order, ventilation, sewerage, and water supply; the stock of bedding and clothing is adequate. I would suggest the adoption of pass-checks to be issued by the Governor to every intern officer as his voucher for passing. The improvements, which have been carried out since my last inspection, have proved very effective, viz., the opening of air-draughts, the substitution of water-closets for privies, and the affixing of effluvia traps to the sewers; there are, however, three privies within the walls, viz., two at the base of stairs leading down from the new male "separate" prison and one in the tread-wheel yard, which it would be very desirable to convert into water-closets. Eave-gutters and down-shoots are also much needed to protect the wall of that portion of the female prison which stands in the yard connected with the heating-apparatus; at present it is green with damp. I learn with great pleasure that the day-room, heretofore occupied by male lunatics is about to be stalled and fitted-up as a school-room for males, and that proposals are about to be received for protecting the front of the prison by the erection of a strong iron railing—a very necessary measure. I am unable to see reasons for making an exception between the males and females, and include between certain subdivisions of the untried of the former sex in the application of the vital principle of "individual separation;" and I would, therefore, throw out for the consideration of the Board the policy of artificially heating the old associate prison, containing ten cells, and fitting it with all the requirements of that form of discipline, so as to establish a perfect equality throughout all classes; and I am the more disposed to urge this alteration as I am given to understand that the smelting works, which it is intended to erect in the immediate neighbourhood, will probably draw together a considerable number of workmen and labourers, and consequently riots and assaults may be expected to increase the demand upon the accommodation of the prison.

Bridewells.

The Inspectors-General had hoped that in the present session of Parliament the question of bridewells would have been disposed of; but the state of public business and political parties has frustrated the hope. The bridewell at Tinahely, under any circumstances, defective as it is in point of construction, insecure, and being, moreover, within easy reach of the gaol at Wicklow, with which there is railway communication, ought to be discontinued. Some prisoners, under short rules, had been transmitted to the gaol at the time of my official visit from Baltinglas, the bridewell of which was undergoing repairs. This latter, though a *district* bridewell, is very inferior to many of the *ordinary* bridewells in other counties, and is quite unfit for fulfilling sentences of the duration (viz., four months) prescribed for this class of minor prisons.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

——	Tinaholy.		Baltinglas District Bridewell.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, ...	20	13	52	5
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	–	17	–
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	11	2	20	4
Of whom were Drunkards,	–	–	10	–
Petty Sessions, . . .	Fortnightly, and direct.		Fortnightly, and direct.	
Committals, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Registry, ...	Correct.		Correct.	
Repairs, ...	Presentment for dashing the walls and gravelling the yards, and for repairing the privies.		Undergoing repair.	
Security, ...	Utterly inadequate.		Tolerable.	
Accommodation, . . .	Generally adequate.		Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient for ordinary requirements.		Sufficient.	
Water, ...	By pumps still out of order, but about to be rendered effective.		By force-pump.	
Sewerage, ...	Effective and flushable.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, and fairly ventilated; rather damp in soft weather.		Dry, clean, and sufficiently ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per day, .	Males, 7*d.*; females, 5*d.*		4½*d.* for both sexes.	
Salaries, ...	Keeper, £25; matron, £5.		£50.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Courtkeeper.		No.	
Remarks, ...	Local Board formed. No prisoner in custody. Having regard to the small number of prisoners committed here, the absence of criminal sessions, the facility of railway communication with the county gaol, and the vicinity of the police barrack, to which two lock-ups (one for each sex) are attached, it would be very desirable to abolish this bridewell.		An untried prisoner effected his escape from this bridewell on the 20th September; he has not yet been re-taken. The Local Board held an inquiry, and while attributing the escape in part to the gaol being in progress of alteration, they severely reprimanded the turnkey in charge, and fined him £1.	

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

CITY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 5TH AND 30TH DECEMBER, 1868.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	1	–	1
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
For further Examination,	–	2	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	13	–	13	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	7	7	14	–	1	1
In default of Bail,	–	3	3	–	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	2	7	–	–	–
Total,	41	18	59	1	2	3

Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.

Two males under 10 years of age, and 1 female, summarily convicted, 1 (male) to be sent to a reformatory at the end of his punishment in the gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	80	19	1867,	79	1
1866,	37	27	1868 (day of inspection),	41	18

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868 :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1865,	7	3	1868 (up to and including day of inspection),	5	6
1866,	4	7	Day of inspection,	2	1
1867,	2	4			

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

Offences.	1866.		1867.		1868. (Up to and including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	2	–	–	1	1	1	1
Rape and other carnal offences,	4	2	4	2	5	2	1	–
Common Assaults,	60	16	54	14	61	10	2	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	50	22	36	8	41	9	3	1
Other assaults,	3	–	21	1	6	1	–	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	–	10	–	11	–	4	–
Robbery,	2	–	8	3	26	15	9	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	–	5	–	6	–	3	–
Larceny,	44	51	69	47	65	39	7	6
Receiving stolen goods,	2	–	–	–	3	6	1	1
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	9	3	3	–	6	6	1	–
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	15	6	10	5	12	6	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Military offences,	9	–	24	–	13	–	2	–
Naval offences,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue Offences,	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
High Treason,	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Treason-felony,	12	–	46	–	2	–	–	–
Under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act,	201	–	37	–	22	–	–	–
Whiteboy Offences,	–	–	158	–	–	–	1	–
Offences in Reformatory schools,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Against the person,	1	–	13	–	10	6	1	–
Against property with violence,	5	1	4	2	5	–	–	–
Against property without violence,	57	20	29	28	55	14	–	2
Affecting the public peace,	50	151	52	136	82	203	–	5
Total criminal class,	541	280	595	251	445	322	38	16
Vagrancy,	36	20	22	15	27	16	–	–
Drunkenness,	77	121	55	119	77	123	–	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., cap. 27),	12	13	17	15	–	–	–	–
Debt,	25	8	28	4	14	2	3	–
Remanded for further examination,	113	29	185	10	75	23	–	2
Total,	804	471	902	414	638	486	41	18

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Debtors,	28	4	Debtors,	14	2
Criminals,	743	261	Criminals,	520	345
Vagrants,	22	15	Vagrants,	27	16
Drunkards,	55	119	Drunkards,	77	123
Dangerous Lunatics,	17	15	Dangerous Lunatics,	–	–
Total,	865	414	Total,	638	486

Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).

Committed	M.	F.	Committed	M.	F.
Once within the year,	723	189	Once within the year,	487	205
Twice ,,	37	15	Twice ,,	34	18
Thrice ,,	8	12	Thrice ,,	13	11
Four times ,,	2	–	Four times ,,	5	7
Five times ,,	–	5	Five times ,,	2	3
Six times ,,	–	4	Six times ,,	–	4
Seven times ,,	–	2	Seven times ,,	–	3
Eight times ,,	1	1	Eight times ,,	–	2
Nine times ,,	–	1	Nine times ,,	–	3
Ten times ,,	–	1	Ten times ,,	–	2
Eleven times ,,	–	1	Eleven times ,,	–	–
Twelve times ,,	–	1	Twelve times ,,	–	1
Thirteen times ,,	–	2	Thirteen times ,,	–	1
Fourteen times ,,	–	–	Fourteen times ,,	–	–
Fifteen times ,,	–	–	Fifteen times ,,	–	–
Sixteen times ,,	–	1	Sixteen times ,,	–	1
Eighteen times ,,	–	–	Eighteen times ,,	–	1
Total,	770	235	Total,	541	262

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.			From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	92·7	19·	—	56·3	17·7	—
Highest number at any one time,	229		3rd April.	93		20th June.
Lowest ditto,	65		23rd Feb.	52		30th Nov.
Highest number of males at any one time,	229		3rd April.	83		5th April.
Ditto, of females,	23		3rd Jan.	25		14th Oct.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	46		23rd Feb.	35		16th Oct.
Ditto, of females,	16		10th Feb.	11		29th June.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868 :—

18th June, 1861,	110	22nd September, 1865,	118
9th October, 1862,	119	27th February, 1866,	138
27th October, 1863,	114	3rd April, 1867,	229
15th June, 1864,	97	28th June, 1868,	93

Population, 410,264 inhabitants; area, 222,709 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convictions,	61	79	72	45	56	58	99
Acquittals,	36	36	48	44	36	32	69
	97	115	120	89	92	90	168

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

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Comparative table showing numbers of each sex of prisoners sent for trial in the county Dublin during the above period :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
Males, .	30	84	96	69	76	71	155	631
Females, .	17	31	24	20	16	19	13	139
Total, .	97	115	120	89	92	90	168	770

Committals of drunkards :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Males, .	51	77	81	80	103	73	55	77
Females, .	90	75	80	89	147	112	119	123
Total, .	141	152	161	169	250	185	174	200

These committals were all to the county gaol, as there are no bridewells in this county.

Schedule showing native place of criminal prisoners and vagrants committed to County Dublin Gaol during 1866 and 1867 :—

	1866.		1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ulster, ...	30	11	28	9
Munster, ...	49	15	17	24
Connaught, ...	24	9	30	6
Leinster (exclusive of Dublin County and City), ...	114	118	199	87
Dublin City, ...	91	58	210	49
England, Scotland, and foreign countries, ...	23	7	57	5
Not ascertained, ...	5	10	2	4
	336	228	596	184
Dublin County, ...	189	114	213	107
Total, ...	525	342	809	291

From the preceding schedule it appears that in this as in other districts which adjoin large towns, a great majority of the inmates of the gaol are strangers from other parts of the kingdom.

Comparative Statement of the Committals for Seven Years.

—	Debtors.	Lunatics	Drunkards.	Beggars.	All other Committals.	Total Committals.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1862,	69	22	152	147	719	1,100
,, ,, 1863,	65	23	161	169	786	1,204
,, ,, 1864,	58	25	169	80	845	1,177
,, ,, 1865,	51	25	250	96	885	1,307
,, ,, 1866,	33	25	198	56	753	1,065
,, ,, 1867,	32	32	174	37	1,041	1,316
,, ,, 1868,	16	–	200	43	865	1,124

Seven hundred and seventy-one male, and 235 female individual prisoners were committed to this gaol in 1867. Of these 32 males and 3 females were juveniles; 48 males (including 2 male juveniles) and 46 females were recommitted more or less frequently during the year, the total number of commitments being 837 of males, and 410 of females.

Six hundred and eighty-nine males and 155 females, of those committed in 1867, had never until that year been in prison, and 82 males and 80 females were previous offenders, who had more or less often been committed, and have 429 and 1,793 recommitments respectively recorded against them on the books of the gaol, showing how completely in this

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

district, as in most other parts of Ireland, the criminal classes who fill the gaols are confined to comparatively few individuals.

On the day of inspection, 38 males criminally committed, including 2 deserters, and 18 females, were inmates of the gaol, besides 3 master debtors. Of these 6 males and 3 females were for further examination, or for trial, and 32 males and 15 females under sentences of imprisonment in the gaol.

The crimes and sentences were of males—

	Length of Sentences.					
	2 years.	15 and 18 months.	12 months.	6 months.	14 months and under.	Total.
Burglary larceny, cattle-stealing, &c., ...	–	6	7	1	8	22
Assaults and stabbing, &c., .	–	2	–	1	6	9
Fenianism, ...	1	–	–	–	–	1
Total under sentence, .	1	8	7	2	12	32

The sentences on females were—

	Length of Imprisonment.			
	6 months.	3 and 4 months.	1 month and under.	Total.
For Larceny, ...	3	3	2	8
Assaults, disorderly conduct, loitering for prostitution, and one for neglect of child, ...	–	1	6	7
	3	4	8	15

The preceding schedules of crimes, and the punishment inflicted, do not call for special notice, unless to observe on the frequent recommitments of the same individuals, especially of females, which show how utterly ineffective for reformation or the repression of crime, are imprisonments in county and borough gaols, of offenders who have adopted the habitual breach of the law as a means of support, whether we consider the professional thief who lives at the cost of the public by plunder when at large, or the prostitute who may have no refuge from the line of life she has adopted, and is compelled on discharge from prison to return to her former calling in order to obtain a livelihood.

Juveniles.

I found one juvenile (male) in custody for larceny, sentenced to imprisonment for 14 days as a punishment, afterwards to be sent to a reformatory for five years; another boy had been sent to a reformatory on the day previous to my visit, after an imprisonment of 21 days. The Governor of this gaol carefully keeps in strict separation juveniles so committed, and does not permit them to attend school, or have any association with adult prisoners, and this treatment not alone prevents association with criminals, but likewise tends to impress on their minds a dread of being recommitted to prison.

Thirty-two male and 3 female juveniles were committed to the gaol in 1867; 2 (males) were twice committed, one boy received a sentence of 9 months' imprisonment for burglary, and 2 of 2 months; 4 males and 1 female for 1 month, the others were sentenced to short periods, or discharged; 1 (male) was sentenced to be whipped; none were under 10 years of age. All the juveniles, with the exception of the boy sentenced for 9 months, had been summarily convicted by the Police Magistrates and at Petty Sessions. Five males and 1 female were ordered to be sent to reformatories during the year.

In 1868, 73 male and 8 female juveniles were committed; 3 males were twice committed, 19 males and 3 females were sent to reformatories after their punishment in the gaol; and one female who was directed to be so

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

dealt with, was transferred to Grangegorman Prison before the completion of her sentence of imprisonment. One (male) was whipped as part of the sentence of the convicting Magistrate in 1867; none in 1868.

Debtors.

The accommodation for master debtors is sufficient for the number generally in custody. That for females is defective and inconvenient. The apartment for pauper males consists of a kitchen and a room for sleeping, marked G on the plan. It is separated from the rest of the prison, but a bell and speaking tube have been put up, by means of which communication can be kept up by the inmate with the warder on duty in the central hall of the male prison. Three master debtors were in custody when I visited.

In 1867, 28 male and 4 female debtors were committed to this gaol, of whom 5 were paupers supported at the cost of the county. In 1868, 14 males and 2 females were in charge, of whom 6 males were in receipt of pauper allowance.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	5	Store Rooms,	7	3
Yards,	5	5	Laundry,	–	1
Day Room,	1	–	Drying Rooms,	–	2
Solitary Cells,	4	3	Lavatories,	3	4
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft.,	96	43	Baths,	7	5
			Waterclosets,	16	9
			Fumigating Room,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	1	Pump,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	1	Well,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Crank Mills (Pumps),	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Mat Tables,	4	–
Workshop,	1	–	Mangle,	–	1
Kitchen,	1	–	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	1

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	152	20
Sheets, pairs of,	160	28
Rugs,	154	30
Hammocks or Cots,	124	–
Bed-ticks,	14	18
Bedsteads,	23	–

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shirts,	110	100
Jackets,	90	68
Vests,	90	42
Trowsers,	90	80
Caps,	60	12
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	60	24

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts,	46	50
Jackets,	66	24
Petticoats,	77	40
Aprons,	48	12
Caps,	44	–
Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	40	20

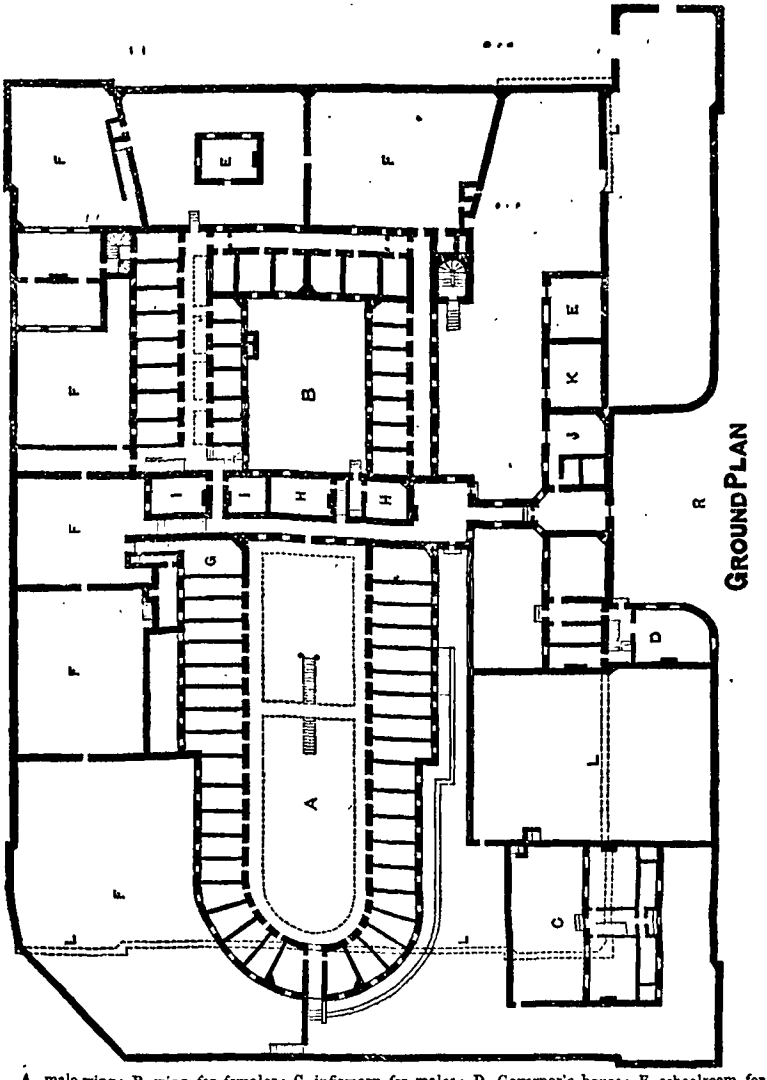
I found this gaol on my different inspections during the year always in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness and order. The buildings uniformly in sound repair, and the cells fairly ventilated. The bells and appliances for separation under the Act 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44, are kept in good order, and the heating apparatus preserves a sufficient temperature in both prisons. That in the female wing is most easily worked. It is by hot-water pipes. There are four punishment cells in the basement of the male gaol, and three in the female prison; two in each are floored with boards; they are properly heated, and in the latter punishment cells only are prisoners kept during the night. Prisoners under punishment are given at night beds, but not sheets, this is contrary to the provisions of the Act 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 13, which directs that "*in addition to the bedding to be allowed to poor prisoners mentioned in the 78th sec. of the Prisons Act, one pair of sheets shall be allowed to each bed,*" and no exception is made in the statute. The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, and prison clothing is good and sufficient for the requirements of the gaol, and some in store. The sewerage is effective, and effluvia traps of an improved construction have been placed over the

mouths of all the sewers in the gaol, at an expense of 10s. for each trap, including all the cost of fixture, &c. This is an important sanitary arrangement often neglected in other gaols. Asphalte paths have been laid down in the exercise yards. No alteration or change has been made in the buildings since last inspection.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Plan of the Gaol.



A, male wing; B, wing for females; C, infirmary for males; D, Governor's house; E, schoolroom for females; F, exercising yards; G, quarters for pauper debtors; H, for female debtors, lower story for master debtors, and chapel above; I, Matron's apartments below, master debtors above; J, office; K, workshop; L, L, the old boundary of the gaol; R, entrance to the gaol. The laundry is at T, and under the female prison.

Water for the gaol is supplied from two sources—for drinking purposes, from a spring about seventy feet deep, from which the water is pumped up by a wheel pump worked by two prisoners. The supply for the

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

lavatories, water-closets, and laundry of the prison is taken from the river Liffey, and raised by a water wheel from above Island Bridge, into a large tank at the entrance of the prison, whence it is distributed to the different sections of the gaol, by the power of the crank pump in the basement story, which is worked by prisoners sentenced to hard labour. This crank is on an improved principle, and several after the same model have been erected in other gaols with advantage. There is not, however, sufficient ventilation for the prisoners who are employed at this work. The expense of maintaining the water wheel is defrayed one-half by the Royal Hospital, which obtains the supply of water for the institution from the same source, the other half is paid out of the funds of this gaol, amounting to £20 annually.

The following analysis of the water for drinking purposes, taken from the spring well, was made by Dr. Cameron, the city analyst, and published in my report on this gaol in 1866 :—

"Having submitted to analysis a specimen of water sent to me for that purpose by the Governor of Kilmainham prison, I find one imperial gallon (70,000 grains) contains carbonate of lime, 38·42 grains; sulphate of lime, 1·96 grains; chloride of calcium, 1·04 grains; carbonate of magnesia, 2·17 grains; sulphate of magnesia, 0·84 grains; alkaline salts, 1·56; organic matter, 1·78 grains. This water is hard, and not adapted for detergent purposes. On being boiled and allowed to remain undisturbed for a few hours, the carbonate of lime, its chief constituent, precipitates, and the water becomes nearly soft. The amount of the sulphate of lime is very small, and this circumstance contributes greatly to the wholesomeness of the water. The organic matter is rather under the average amount found in pump water, and much below that contained in the pipe-water supplied to the city. I have looked most carefully for butyric acid, nitrous acid, and nitric acid, and failed to ascertain their presence, so that I am enabled to state positively that no sewage or effete animal matter exists in the water, which in other respects is much more wholesome than that afforded by the majority of the pumps in Dublin and its suburbs.

"CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., "Analyst to the City of Dublin."

In this prison iron check gates have been erected to guard all the principal outlets, so as to render the gaol much more secure than that of any other county or borough in Ireland. Improved fastenings have also been placed on the doors of the cells in which important criminal prisoners are confined, so as almost to prevent the possibility of escape if ordinary precautions are taken by the prison authorities.

The prison is unlocked during both summer and winter at 7 A.M.; breakfast is served to the prisoners at 9 A.M., and dinner at 3 P.M. At 5 P.M., the bell rings for night lockings, which are attended by the Governor and his Deputy; should either be unavoidably absent the next officer in rank takes his place. Great care is used to test the locks of the cells, and the keys of the gaol are deposited in an iron safe during the night. The final round is made by the Governor and his Deputy at 10.30 P.M., when the night watch is set. There are three tell-tale clocks on the premises, so placed as to test the vigilance and regularity of the night patrol. Gaslight is supplied to the cells in the criminal prison for two hours after lock-up, from the 1st October to the 1st April, and also to the master debtors until 10.30 P.M.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Solitary confinement, . .	–	–	Solitary confinement, . .	–	–
Whipping, ...	1	–	Whipping, ...	–	–

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	F.	*From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.*	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	17	–	Dark or Refractory Cells, .	18	–

I found one prisoner in punishment on my visit on the 30th December. This man, who is a returned convict, on a former visit com-

plained to me of the treatment which he had received from one of the warders. I inquired into the matter, and his statement was contradicted to my satisfaction by the persons who were witnesses of the transaction, including the Deputy Governor.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour.

	M.	F.
Crank pumps, three hours daily,	12	–
Washing, ironing and mangling,	–	6

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Matmaking,	3	–
Carpenters' Work,	1	–
Painters,'	1	–
Picking oakum,	12	–
Needlework,	–	4
Total,	17	4

Summary.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Punitive labour,	12	6	At Commission Court for trial,	4	1
Industrial labour,	12	4	Cooking,	2	–
Sick,	–	2	Wardsmen and Women,	5	3
Unemployed,	1	–			
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	2	Total in custody,	48	18
Debtors (unemployed),	3	–			

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1865, . £37 14*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, . £13 8*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £20 7*s.* 2*d.*

Males sentenced to hard labour are required to work the crank-pump for 2 hours daily; all are employed in picking oakum. Artisans, when in custody, work at their trades, and their skill is applied for the benefit of the gaol; some mats are also made. The females sew and wash. One turnkey is a weaver, but his trade is not at present carried on in the gaol; another, a tailor, is employed as a school teacher when school is held in it.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.		From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	–	3	21	16
Average daily number of pupils,	–	1·4	5·4	4·02
Number of days on which school was held,	–	50	82	130

School-hours.—Males, from 12, noon, to 2, P.M.; Females, from 12 noon, to 2 P.M.

In consequence of the number of political prisoners in the gaol, no school has been held in it for some years, until very lately.

Dietary and Contracts.

Prisoners not exceeding one week.

Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Females—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ½ pint vegetable soup.

Prisoners under fifteen years of age—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Other Prisoners.

Males—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Females—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Prisoners under 15 years of age—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk. Potatoes substituted for bread three days in the week; males, 3 lbs.; females, 2½ lbs.; juveniles, 2½ lbs. each.

Contracts—Bread, white, per lb. loaf, 2*d.*; brown do., per lb., 1¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 5¼*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 1*s.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coal, per ton, 17*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s* 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . . 2·7*d.* | 1866, . . 3·1*d.* | 1867, . . 5·01*d.*

I found the food prepared for the prisoners on the different occasions when I visited of good quality, and the Chaplains generally report favourably of the supply sent. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and no complaint was made of the food which is given.

Besides the man who complained of ill-treatment, another, a political prisoner, stated that his memorial to Government had not been answered. I have since made inquiry, and ascertained that it was duly received by Government; but another memorial having been forwarded by his friends, they were both answered together. Three memorials were forwarded. To the first and last he received replies, and it would appear that the last reply must have had reference to the intermediate one, the Lords Justices having decided that the law should take its course.

Books and Accounts.

The various registries of discipline and finance are here well and carefully kept. The Governor records all the different occurrences which he considers noteworthy in his journal, but the Local Inspector does not keep any journal. The superior officers of other gaols have them.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1865, . £3,037 13*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £2,572 4*s.* 7*d.* | 1867, . £4,526 17*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1865, . £33 6*s.* 6·2*d.* | 1866, . £30 19*s.* 9·7*d.* | 1867, . £32 16*s.* 1*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1865, . £5 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £10 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £13 19*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years:—

1865, . £0 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £0 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £0 9*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1865, . £229 0*s.* 11*d.* | 1866, . £173 10*s.* 6*d.* | 1867, . £133 18*s.* 2*d.*

Amount received from Government for maintenance of political prisoners, and expenses connected therewith:—

1867-8, ... £1,530 3*s.* 9*d.*

Amount gratuities granted by Government to officers for extra duty with political prisoners:—

1867-8, ... £684 0*s.* 0*d.*

The Boards of Superintendence of City of Dublin and County of Kilkenny were paid for maintenance of County of Dublin prisoners, transferred to their gaols in order to provide accommodation for political prisoners during the year

1867-8, ... £451 7*s.* 4*d.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.
Capt. Langrishe, Local Insp.,	130	0	0
Rev. Robert Flemyng, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. S. G. Morrison, Presbyterian Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. Edw. Kennedy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	55	7	8
William Thorahill, M.D., Surgeon,	130	0	0
Resident.			
Henry Price, Governor,	300	0	0
Thomas Flewett, Deputy Governor and Clerk,	100	0	0
James Gordon, Chief Warder, Storekeeper, and *Shoemaker*,	56	0	0
James Reynolds, Gate Warder, *Tailor*, and Schoolmaster,	45	0	0
William Bigger, *Weaver*,	30	0	0
Warders. Samuel Wallace,	35	0	0
Warders. James Kenny,	30	0	0
Warders. Thomas Lucas,	35	0	0
Warders. Andrew Armstrong,	30	0	0
Warders. Robert Pattison,	30	0	0
Warders. Isaac Wilson,	30	0	0
Mary Jane Dyer, Matron,	40	0	0
Jane Burland, Assistant Matron,	30	0	0
Honoria Kelly, Hospital Matron,	20	0	0

It becomes my duty here to call attention to a neglect of the enactments contained in the Prisons Act by the authorities of this gaol in the appointment of a warder, A. T., elected on probation on the 5th March, 1868, with another, P., whose appointment was on the 2nd of the following July, duly certified and forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant for approval, while in this case of A. T. the forms were neglected, and no certificate forwarded to the Prisons Office. The officer was subsequently dismissed in December following. I annex the 19th section of the Act 18 & 19 Vict., cap. 68, to which I refer :—

"*Appointments of all officers in prisons, Chaplains and Surgeons excepted, shall be probationary only, and shall not become absolute until the same shall be confirmed at a meeting of the Board of Superintendence ; not sooner than three months after the meeting at which such probationary appointment shall have been made, nor unless the Local Inspector and Governor shall have certified under their hands that the conduct of such officers is in all respects correct and proper, and that such officer is, in their opinion, a fit, proper, and efficient person for the office.*" The Act further directs that—"*The Board of Superintendence shall enter such certificates in their minutes, and forthwith transmit a copy of it to the Inspectors-General of Prisons.*"

In order that this statute may be complied with, and instructed by the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, "that without certificates signed by the Local Inspector and Governor of the prison the confirmation by the Board of Superintendence is inoperative, and the appointments lapse," the Inspectors-General desire to call the attention of the Board to the necessity of in future having the requirements of the section of the Act strictly carried out.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	227	141
Protestant Chaplain,	168	168
Presbyterian Chaplain,	159	153
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	186	162
Surgeon,	198	147

Hospitals.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	52	35	36	29	26	10	24	11
No. of days therein,	2,748	2,367	1,104	1,643	856	123	503	256
Average daily number,	7·5	6·4	3	4·5	2·3	1·8	1·3	1·01
Number of deaths,	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–
Cost of medicine and medical appliances,	£30 15s. 6d.		£30 9s. 6d.		£57 16s. 8d.		£33 14s. 1d.	

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during the year 1867, and at what dates :—

County of Dublin Gaol.

Two, viz., on the body of Samuel Prince, 16th April, and on the body of John Smith, 29th December.

In consequence of the few females committed to the gaol, it has not been found necessary to occupy the entire of the hospital provided for that sex, and the complaining sick are kept in a room off the building, which is found to be sufficient to accommodate at present all cases demanding treatment. Since the removal of lunatics from the gaol, few prisoners occupy the hospital for males. That building is more than sufficient for the requirements, and has baths and waterclosets attached.

The following report from the Medical Officer of the gaol has been forwarded to the Prisons Office :—

"GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to report that the health of the prisoners in this gaol has been, with few exceptions, very good. During the past year one death occurred—a male prisoner, who laboured under disease of the spine, with paralysis.

"The new dietary scale, which was adopted in the month of March last, has worked well; and I am not now called on by prisoners so frequently to supplement their food as heretofore. I find it necessary, however, occasionally to order a meat ration to prisoners undergoing long sentences of one year and upwards. With this exception, and the prisoners who are employed at exhausting labour, who receive two rations of meat weekly while so employed, few, unless those in hospital, receive any addition to the prescribed scale.

"A female prisoner, committed for one month, was found insane on admission; but an application being made to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, she was transferred to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum forthwith.

"Since lunatics have ceased to be committed to gaol, order and regularity can be observed in the hospitals—a state of things which was found almost an impossibility when they were so frequently committed.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM THORNHILL, M.B., &c.

"The Inspectors-General of Prisons."

Board of Superintendence.

Alex. Kirkpatrick, esq.	Richard Manders, esq.	George Evans, esq.
Henry Jas. M'Farlane, esq.	Phineas Riall, esq.	Thomas F. Caldbeck, esq.
Charles Cobbe, esq.	Thomas Drury, esq.	James N. Davis, esq.
Charles C. Vesey, esq.	O'Neal Segrave, esq.	Chris. O'Connell Fitzsimons, esq.

The Board meets on the first Thursday of each month for the discharge of business, when the salaries of subordinate officers and petty incidental expenses are paid by cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at the next meeting of the Board. The superior officers receive their salaries quarterly. All large sums are paid by separate cheques drawn to order in favour of each creditor.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

RICHMOND BRIDEWELL, CITY OF DUBLIN, PRISON FOR MALES.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 21ST AND 29TH DECEMBER, 1868.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony,	10	–	10	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	12	–	12	–	–	–
Deserters,	3	–	3	–	–	–
For further Examination,	13	–	13	1	–	1
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	54	–	54	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	20	–	20	1	–	1
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	20	–	20	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	34	–	34	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	7	–	7	1	–	1
In default of Bail,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	9	–	9	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	28	–	28	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Vagrants,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	1	–	1
Total,	224	–	224	6	–	6

Juveniles in custody on the day of inspection:—9 summarily convicted, and 4 committed for trial. Three of these had been previously in custody. One has been three times committed.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 221 | 1866, . 223 | 1867, . 244 | 1868, . 224

Five prisoners committed as vagrants and 3 workhouse offenders were in custody on the day of my inspection in 1868.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

1865,	29	1868 (up to and including day of Inspection),	27
1866,	31	Day of Inspection,	4
1867,	31		

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868.		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	46	–	23	–	11	–	1	–
Manslaughter,	4	–	4	–	10	–	1	–
Rape, and other carnal offences,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy,	–	–	4	–	3	–	3	–
Common assaults,	280	–	298	–	308	–	37	–
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	28	–	67	–	51	–	3	–
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	225	–	224	–	205	–	18	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	14	–	35	–	61	–	24	–
Robbery,	–	–	13	–	10	–	1	–
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	–	1	–	3	–	1	–
Larceny,	278	–	155	–	367	–	55	–
Receiving stolen goods,	5	–	8	–	4	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	5	–	10	–	8	–	1	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	4	–	6	–	6	–	1	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	3	–	5	–	2	–	–	–
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious offences against property,	1	–	4	–	1	–	–	–
Forgery,	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	9	–	5	–	7	–	2	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, rescue, &c.,	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	–
Military offences, Naval offences,	29	–	38	–	72	–	22	–
Under Poor Law Act,	13	–	6	–	12	–	1	–
Revenue offences,	1	–	4	–	3	–	–	–
Treason-felony,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences—								
Attempt to commit larceny and illegal possession of goods,	176	–	230	–	232	–	16	–
Against property without violence,	–	–	71	–	91	–	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	553	–	678	–	553	–	–	–
Indecent assaults,	3	–	7	–	3	–	2	–
Prison breach and harbouring,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Indecent exposure of person,	2	–	3	–	6	–	–	–
Other misdemeanors,	11	–	50	–	99	–	8	–
Having Arms unlicensed,	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–
Total criminal class,	1,706	–	2,000	–	2,142	–	197	–
Trial,	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Vagrancy,	35	–	38	–	58	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	703	–	525	–	656	–	1	–
Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., c. 27),	41	–	57	–	–	–	1	–
Desertion,	45	–	31	–	52	–	1	–
Remanded for further examination,	427	–	621	–	388	–	12	–
Total,	2,957	–	3,272	–	3,296	–	219	–

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	*From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.*	M.
Trial, &c.,	800	Trial, &c.,	536
Criminals,	1,852	Criminals,	2,046
Vagrants,	38	Vagrants,	58
Drunkards,	525	Drunkards,	656
Dangerous Lunatics,	57	Dangerous Lunatics,	–
Total,	3,272	Total,	3,296

Number of Prisoners.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.		*From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.*	M.
Committed	Once within the year,	2,581	Committed	Once within the year,	2,179
	Twice ,,	227		Twice ,,	337
	Thrice ,,	49		Thrice ,,	88
	Four times ,,	15		Four times ,,	18
	Five times ,,	1		Five times ,,	6
	Six times ,,	1		Six times ,,	5
	Seven times ,,	1		Seven times ,,	4
	Nine times ,,	–		Nine times ,,	1
	Ten times ,,	–		Ten Times ,,	1
	Twelve times ,,	1		Twelve Times ,,	–
	Total,	2,876		Total,	2,639

Averages, &c.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1868.	
	M.	Date.	M.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	267	—	248	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	400	9th March.	309	18th August.
Lowest number of prisoners at any one time,	220	16th January.	204	8th March.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1868 :—

25th June, 1861,	286	9th October, 1865,	312
29th September, 1862,	288	2nd July, 1866,	281
11th March, 1863,	391	9th March, 1867,	400
27th June, 1864,	286	18th August, 1868,	309

Prisoners Sentenced to Solitary Confinement.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867 (Naval prisoners), . 2 males.

Convictions and acquittals by juries at Commission, and before the Recorder of the city of Dublin during the last seven years.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Convictions,	273	251	236	185	229	284	276
Acquittals,	109	101	88	81	97	115	129
Total,	382	352	324	266	326	399	405

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

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Summary Convictions before Magistrates.

—	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Offences against property,	411	435	427	390	442	333	390	435
Assaults, disorderly conduct, &c.,	863	1,048	1,485	1,231	948	992	2,033	1,196
Vagrancy,	117	146	182	112	117	35	38	58
Drunkenness,	521	584	830	1,170	1,212	703	525	626
Deserters, military, naval, and excise offences,	106	109	79	74	77	75	73	124
	2,018	2,322	3,003	2,977	2,796	2,138	2,059	2,469
Prisoners remanded and discharged,	269	311	300	276	315	427	521	517
Committed as lunatics,	42	49	43	54	70	41	57	6
Total,	2,329	2,682	3,346	3,307	3,184	2,606	2,637	2,992

Sentences of Prisoners.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Penal servitude,	78	48	34	38	16	26	35
Two years, and upwards, imprisonment,	3	3	3	3	7	3	4
Twelve and eighteen months, do.	46	42	31	28	27	39	50
Six and nine months,	71	67	67	81	101	941	80
Shorter periods,	1,546	2,001	3,371	2,902	2,112	2,175	2,507
Total,	1,744	2,161	3,503	3,052	2,263	3,184	2,676

Table showing number of offenders who paid fines and those committed for non-payment in default.

—	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Committed in default,	610	917	1,107	2,060	2,024	1,348	1,253	1,540
Of whom paid fines,	122	180	221	289	233	209	133	147
Number who served full time in gaol,	488	737	886	1,821	1,791	1,139	1,120	1,393

The following were the sentences of the prisoners in custody on the day of inspection :—

Imprisonment for four years,	1
For two years and above one year,	12
For one year,	43
Six months and under twelve months,	29
Three and four months,	29
One and two months,	47
Short sentences,	19
Total under sentences,	180

From the preceding table it appears that 56 of the 180 prisoners in this gaol on the day of my visit were under sentences of imprisonment of twelve months and upwards, one for four years, and the sentences of 85 were for periods not less than six months. The long sentences inflicted on the male prisoners belonging to the city of Dublin confined in this gaol contrast strongly with the short periods of the sentences on the female in-

mates of the City Gaol at Grangegorman, as will be seen by reference to my report on that gaol. Doubtless the large number of naval and military prisoners tried by courts-martial, and handed over by the military to the civil authorities, may to a certain degree account for the heavy sentences on the male prisoners in this prison; but, as I remarked in my report on this gaol in 1866, I observe a strong tendency in the judicial bench to inflict long sentences of imprisonment in county and borough gaols on returned convicts and other old offenders instead of sentences to penal servitude, the period of which would be passed under strict discipline in the convict depot, and reformatory treatment afterwards, if the prisoner is susceptible of such.

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I feel it to be my duty now to express as my deliberate conviction, that the reformation of prisoners of this class is rarely effected by imprisonments in the county and borough gaols as at present constituted in Ireland, and I strongly advocate the establishment of one central depot for grave offenders—as in Scotland—where all prisoners would be subjected to a uniform system of prison management, and inveterate thieves would at once be recognised, and their career of plunder then cut short by sentences to penal servitude for periods which cannot be now less than five years.

Two prisoners tried by courts-martial (naval) in 1867 were sentenced by the Court to be kept in solitary confinement.

Referring to the classes of the offenders in the gaol when I visited, I find that 85 had been committed for burglary, larceny, and other offences against property; 22 had been tried by courts-martial for crimes against the Mutiny and Naval Acts; 61 for assaults and other offences against the person, including 1 for manslaughter and 1 for stabbing. One man, under sentence of imprisonment for four years, had been tried by court-martial and convicted of complicity in the Fenian conspiracy. None of the offences of the inmates require special observation. They are such as generally exist in large towns. I find, however, an unusual number of returned convicts sentenced to imprisonment, these, I conceive, should be more severely dealt with.

2,876 individual prisoners, including 299 juveniles, were committed to this gaol in 1867, of whom 295 were recommitted some four and five times during the year, the total number of commitments being 3,272. And from reference to the prison registries it is shown that 1,027 of the prisoners committed in 1867 (including 45 juveniles), had been inmates of this gaol in former years, some frequently having 7,025 committals recorded against them on the books of the gaol.

Lunatics.

Forty-three insane prisoners, in custody as dangerous lunatics, were inmates of this gaol at the commencement of 1868. Of these, 25 were removed to the District Lunatic Asylum in the month of September of that year, when additional accommodation was provided in the institution. Two died and 15 were discharged in the course of the year, and only 1, who was bed-ridden and unable to be removed without injury, remained in custody at the close of the year. He has since died.

The transfer of the insane from this gaol has enabled many improvements to be carried out, amongst others the removal of the capstan-mill building; and the small number of patients now treated in hospital will give opportunities for further arrangements which will tend to render the prison more secure and discipline better preserved.

Juveniles.

299 juveniles were in custody in this gaol in 1867, two of whom were under 10 years of age. 12 were recommitted two, three, and four times

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

during the year. 374 were committed in 1868, including 14 under ten years of age; and 37 were recommitted, 33 twice and 4 thrice during the year.

Richmond Bridewell.

In 1867, 13 juveniles were tried before a jury at Commission, or before the Recorder at Quarter Sessions, the remainder summarily at the Police Courts of the city. In 1868 36 were convicted by jury and 235 summarily. Two juveniles were sentenced in 1867 to penal servitude for five years each, 2 to imprisonment for three, 11 for two months. In 1868 9 were sentenced to penal servitude, 1 was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and 11 to periods of three and above one month.

The juveniles sentenced to Reformatories at the end of their punishment in the gaol were 54 in 1867, and 84 in 1868.

In April, 1868, a prisoner, convicted of highway robbery, under sentence of imprisonment for eighteen months, who had been very refractory, and had cut up and destroyed his clothes and the matting which he was weaving in a loom in his cell, was tried before the Recorder of the city, and sentenced to penal servitude for five years, to commence at the end of the term of his imprisonment in this gaol. Another prisoner, convicted of stealing one penny from the collection-plate in Patrick's Cathedral, who was found to be of weak intellect, was discharged and given up to his friends.

I found the prison buildings on the different occasions when I made my inspections very clean and well-kept—all in sound repair; the cells for prisoners in the upper prison properly heated, ventilated, and, with the exception of 4 cells adjoining the kitchen, furnished with means of communication with an officer, as required by the 4th section of the Act 3 Vic., cap. 44. The punishment-cells have no glazed sashes, and are open to the weather. They are too cold for prisoners during the winter months, and besides being under the Protestant church, refractory prisoners sometimes disturb the congregation during Divine service. The blocks of cells in the lower prison are supposed to be heated by hot water flowing through inch gas-pipes conveyed across the cells; but, as may be imagined, such an attempt at heating is almost nugatory, at the same time that much fuel is consumed in attempting to raise a proper temperature in the cells. In one of the other blocks the heating apparatus is also very imperfect. These blocks are occupied only by drunkards and prisoners under short sentences, with the exception of one in which juveniles are confined.

Since last inspection the capstan-mill building, formerly occupied by lunatics, and the stone stairs leading from No. 5 Class, have been removed. A new boiler for heating has been put up in No. 7 Class, in place of one which was worn out.

The supply of water to the prison is ample; but, as has been observed in the report on this gaol for 1867, the power of the tread-wheel is wasted in pumping water to the prison, although by connecting the pipes to the city main an unfailing supply would be secured, and the labour of the prisoners on the wheel might then be turned to a profitable account, so as to increase the profits of the establishment and thereby reduce the cost of the gaol on the rates.

The sewers, which on my last inspection I found offensive, have been now cleaned, and appear to work well. They were choked by cocoa-fibre used in the water-closets.

The removal of the buildings lately made has much improved the security of the prison. The insulating area is now open, and the facilities for escape are much diminished. There is, however, much yet to be done to make this structurally such a prison as could be effectively and

economically worked with a small staff of officers. However, in the present uncertain state of prison legislation, I do not recommend any large expenditure to be incurred until the wishes of Parliament are known with reference thereto. Lavatories are now erected in two corridors of the prison. In the other sections the prisoners wash in open sheds in the yards.

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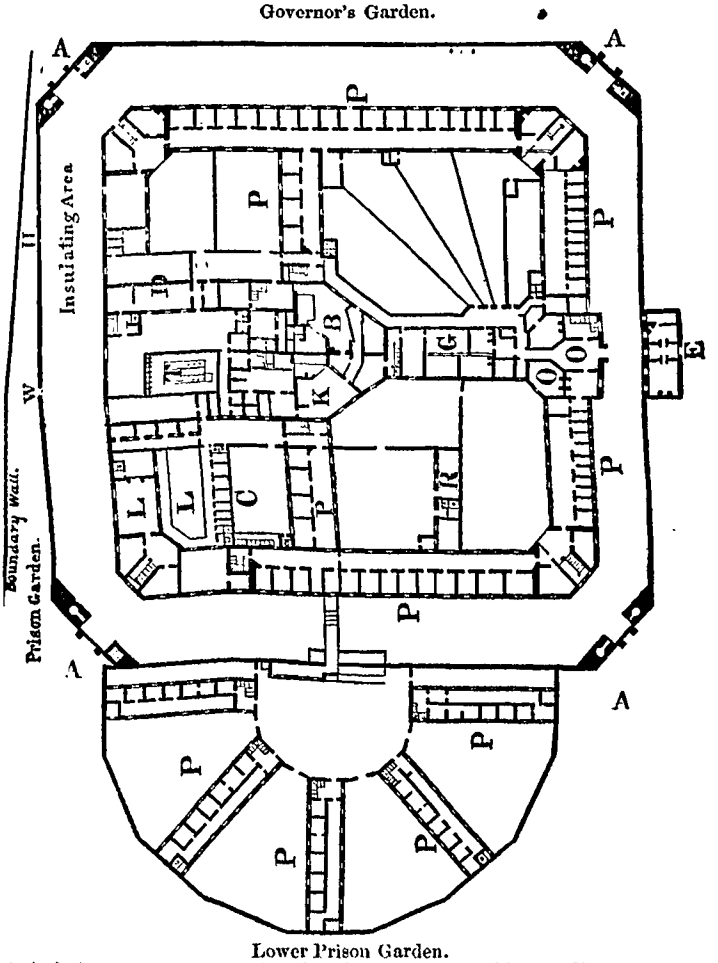
Richmond Bridewell.

Photography is applied in this gaol to the detection of returned convicts, professional thieves, and others belonging to the criminal classes, and the results have been satisfactory, many having been identified as such through its use.

The following ground plan of Richmond Bridewell is taken from a former report on this gaol. Since that report was published several important alterations have been made in the interior arrangements of the buildings which are not indicated on the plan.



A A A A, ramparts for sentries; B, bakehouse; D, washhouse; E, entrance gate from the Circular-road; G, Governor's house; H and W, prison garden; K, kitchen; L L, apartments used as an hospital; O, offices; P P P P, prison cells; R, workshops; S, store.

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Richmond Bridewell.

Accommodation.

	M.		M.
Wards,	15	Store Rooms,	24
Yards,	17	Laundry,	1
Day Rooms and Corridors,	34	Drying Room,	1
Solitary Cells,	9	Lavatories,	16
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	147	Baths,	6
Cells to contain three persons,	115	Water-closets,	45
Hospital Rooms and Wards,	6	Fumigating Room,	1
Chapels,	2	Reception Room,	1
School Room,	1	Pumps,	3
Workshops,	10	Wells,	3
Kitchens,	2	Tread-wheels,	2
		Tell-tale Clocks,	5

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	339	114	Shirts,	591	60
Sheets, pairs of,	564	51	Jackets,	509	96
Rugs,	310	125	Vests,	324	118
Hammocks or Cots,	239	6	Trowsers,	237	211
Bed-ticks,	30	–	Caps,	376	85
Bedsteads,	76	–	Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	314	140

The stock of prison clothing, bedding, sheets, blankets, and rugs in the gaol is sufficient for the requirements, and some in store.

Discipline is here efficiently maintained. No officer in charge of keys can leave the prison without a pass (printed with block), which is signed by a superior officer, and is filed at the gate. Gas has been introduced into every part of the gaol, and it remains burning in the cells until 7.30, P.M., in winter. The tell-tale clocks are protected by Chubbs' patent locks; and warders in charge of classes report in writing every week the particulars of their examination of the bedding of the prisoners under their charge, and the state of the bars, bolts, locks, &c., of the cells.

Visitors to prisoners converse with them through a grating, which renders it difficult for prohibited articles to be conveyed to them; and a female lately detected in an endeavour to do so, was prosecuted and suffered imprisonment for the attempt. Cellular separation is strictly enforced on all prisoners except those in hospital and on prison duties.

Unlock is held at 6.30, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter. A superior officer then visits all the classes, from No. 1 to 15, the hospital, and tread-wheel; he goes round the prisoners and sees that they are properly washed, and that the warders are at their posts.

At 8, A.M., such prisoners as are to be discharged are paraded in the front hall, and proper checks are adopted to prevent mistakes of identification. At 9, A.M., the staff is paraded, and the keys deposited in the metal safe, when they go to breakfast to 10, A.M. After breakfast the staff is again paraded, previously to the resumption of their duties until dinner hour, which is from 2 till 3 o'clock, P.M., when the keys are again collected, and re-issued at 3 P.M.

Lock-up is held at 6, P.M., at all seasons of the year; each warder locks the prisoners in his class. The Governor, his deputy, and the chief warder tests the lockings of the cells, and ascertains the presence of the prisoner in his cell, and collects the cell keys from the class warders. At 10, P.M., a superior officer again goes round, and at 10.30 the prison keys, except those of the hospital, are locked in the metal safe in the office for the night. The key of the safe and of the office, and that of the entrance

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gate, are kept by the Governor in his bed-room during the night. The keys of his class are handed to each officer at unlock in the morning. The hospital warder keeps one key of the hospital after lock-up, another is held by the night-patrol, in order to peg the tell-tale clock in it. It is, however, proposed to make a different arrangement, as the lunatics are now removed, and the hospital will be changed to another part of the prison.* There are five tell-tale clocks distributed throughout the corridors of the gaol.

Three warders remain on night-duty, three from 6, P.M., to 10.15, P.M., and these on reserve from 6, P.M.

The arrangement of the night-watch is as follows:—

Two warders patrol the interior of the upper prison, going their rounds each hour, when they peg the clocks, and prisoners requiring their assistance can ring their bells or call them as they pass. One warder patrols the outside of the prison buildings of upper and interior of lower prison. He goes his rounds every half hour in boundary, and hourly lower prison.

In the reports of the Inspectors-General for 1866 and 1867 attention has been called to encroachments made on the boundary outside the prison wall which materially interferes with the security of this gaol. Eleven garden and other separating walls abut that boundary, a large green-house and trees are in close proximity to it. The Local Inspector has now again called the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the subject, which should not be neglected.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	M.	*From 1st Jan.*, 1868, *to day of Inspection.*	M.
Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet,	299	Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet,	346
Other Punishments,	6	Other Punishments,	5
Total,	305	Total,	351

These punishments are duly recorded in a book kept for the purpose, which was regularly submitted to the Board of Superintendence at its meetings, and signed by the chairman of the day. Five in 1868 were inflicted by magistrates, members of the Board.

As I have already observed, the condition of the punishment cells is not satisfactory. A padded cell should be fitted up for refractory prisoners who are excited or violent, as well as those who are insane, or pretend to be so. The use of a padded cell is far preferable for this class to placing them under mechanical restraint or in irons.

Employment on day of Inspection.

PUNITIVE LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	
Treadwheel,	27	Bricklaying,	1
Laundry,	3	Shoemaking,	1
Wardsmen, &c.,	19	Plaiting coir yarn,	11
Labouring,	1	Tailoring,	3
Whitewashing, &c.,	10	Weaving mats and matting,	24
		Sorting, &c., coir yarn,	4
		Matmaking,	37
		Picking fibre,	61
		Warping coir yarn,	2
		Carpentering,	2
Total,	60	Total,	146

* Since this report was in type the hospital has been removed to the west side of the prison.

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Summary.

Punitive labour,	60	Lunatics,	1
Industrial labour,	146	In solitary,	5
Sick,	4		
Unemployed,	8	Total in custody,	224

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last four years:—

1865, £447 0*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, £363 1*s.* 8*d.* | 1867, £605 3*s.* 7*d.* | 1868, £698 10*s.* 9*d.*

Paid to prisoners in 1868, under the 107th Section of the Prisons' Act, being one-third of profits of work of prisoners not to hard labour, ... £11 3*s.* 10*d.*

Paid to prisoners in 1868, under the 111th Section, to enable them to return to their homes after discharge, ... £2 13*s.* 6*d.*

Since the opening of the new wing in the female prison at Grangegorman, the linen, blankets, and sheets belonging to the gaol are washed and mended by the prisoners in that establishment, so that the labour of the male inmates of this gaol can be turned to occupations more profitable and suitable to persons of their sex.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work at the tread-wheel and at the large mat-looms.

With the exception of such untried prisoners as supply themselves with food, under the 15th section of the Act 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, and those under sentences of imprisonment without hard labour, who pay to the Board of Superintendence the expense of their maintenance, under the 16th section of the Act, and are thus by statute exempt from work towards payment of expenses of such maintenance, all other prisoners of the gaol are employed for eight and a half hours daily in summer and eight hours in winter at industrial works. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work for seven and a half hours in summer and five and a half in winter, with intervals of rest of ten minutes after every twenty minutes of labour on the tread-wheel. The Inspector-General of the District in his report for 1867 called attention to the very brief period during which prisoners are subjected to hard labour at the tread-wheel in this gaol, being only for the first six weeks of their sentences, no matter what term of punishment may have been awarded.

As I have already observed, the power of the tread-wheel should be turned to more profitable use, and the labour of some other classes, including the juveniles, might also, perhaps, be better applied.

The mat-clipping machine is now in order, and found useful for finishing work.

A properly qualified weaving-master and tailor-warder superintend prisoners occupied at their respective trades. Another warder, with a certain amount of knowledge of the business, has charge of the shoemakers; but I am informed that his knowledge of the trade is imperfect.

Industrial employment is carried out with much energy and with remunerative results. The weaving of linsey for the clothing of females in the Grangegorman Prison, the manufacture of mats and mattings of various descriptions, and other works are conducted in a manner deserving of commendation, as is shown by the large increase of profits from manufactures during the past year, amounting to £698, as appears from the following return:—

TABLE.

Abstract of the Industrial Labour of Prisoners, and Profit thereon, for the year ending 31st December, 1868.

Heading of Account in Leger.	Value of Stock on 1st January, 1868.	Cost of Work.		Total.	Produce of Work and Value of Stock.			Profit on Prisoners' labour, including those sentenced to "Hard Labour."	Profit on Sales.	Total Profit.
		Materials bought in 1868.	Cash paid to Prisoners not Sentenced to "Hard Labour"		Amount of Sales.	Value of Stock on 31st December, 1868.	Total.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mats and matting,	776 10 10	1,212 4 3½	5 15 8	1,985 10 9	1,953 17 4	630 11 1	2,584 8 5	137 3 4	461 14 4	598 17 8
Linsey Woolsey,	69 13 11	5 19 4	0 7 5	76 0 8	41 18 4	37 17 1	79 15 5	1 8 5	2 6 4	3 14 9
Shoes, &c.,	10 15 8	80 19 4	3 16 9	95 11 9	125 2 3½	10 14 4	135 16 7½	16 17 8½	23 7 2	40 4 10½
Clothes, &c.,	–	4 3 6	1 2 6	5 6 0	32 7 10½	–	32 7 10½	12 9 6	14 12 4½	27 1 10½
Brushes,	13 3 2	–	–	13 3 2	3 16 0	12 0 6	15 16 6	–	2 13 4	2 13 4
Tin ware,	1 13 0	2 6 0	0 1 6	4 0 6	5 3 0	1 3 0	6 6 0	0 1 6	2 4 0	2 5 6
	862 16 7	1,305 12 5½	11 3 10	2,179 12 10	2,162 4 10	692 6 0	2,854 10 10	168 0 5½	506 17 6½	674 18 0
Balance of profit and loss account, sale of calico, rug and blanket materials, and sundry old stores, &c., after paying for keep of horse, for delivery of goods, and a bad debt of £4 17*s.* 9*d.*,										23 12 9
Total profit for 1868,										698 10 9

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The want of workshops in gaols in which prisoners could be engaged at weaving and such other manufactures as require the employment of implements which furnish means by which escapes could be effected from the cells at night has for some time engaged attention, and a circular was issued by the Inspectors-General urging the immediate adoption of precautionary measures in this particular. Lately the attempt of a prisoner to escape from a cell in this gaol where a loom was placed, as detailed elsewhere, proves the necessity to exercise vigilance in this particular. I would now urge on the Board of Superintendence to have the hospital rooms vacated by lunatics, fitted up with separate compartments for looms, in which the prisoners could be employed during the day, and thus remove the obvious danger of escape from the cells at night which now exists from this cause. I arranged with the Governor how the necessary stalls could be erected so that the prisoners when at work would be subjected to as perfect separation as in their cells, and the large iron bars attached to the looms, and other facilities for prison breach would be removed from the prison cells.*

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	175	118
Average daily number of pupils,	19	21
Number of days on which school was held,	225	270

School-hours—11½ o'clock, A.M., to 1 o'clock, P.M.

The teacher, who is also assistant-clerk, has been trained in the model school, under the Board of National Education, and ranks in the second division second class. But I do not consider this department is satisfactorily carried on, the length of time devoted to instruction for all the prisoners—one hour and a half—is too limited, the numbers under instruction are too small, and, with few exceptions, only prisoners whose ages do not exceed twenty-six years are taught. From them, however, are very properly excluded such juveniles as are under sentence to be sent to a Reformatory after their punishment in the gaol, who receive instruction in their cells, in order that they should not mix with other prisoners at school. The proper school registries are kept. The following report of the Inspector of the Board of National Education on the school of this gaol has been forwarded to the prison office:—

"Education Office, Dublin, April 28, 1869.

"The course of instruction is confined to reading, writing, and a little arithmetic. The school time of each prisoner is too short to admit of much progress. I believe the teacher, Mr. M'Grath, is very attentive, and anxious to do all in his power to promote the improvement of the school; but, under existing circumstances, he can effect very little. The school is only part, and but a small part, of his duty. In addition to his school, he has to give five and a half hours to office business daily. Of the twenty-two in school to-day not one was present at my inspection in June last. Seven have been for four or five months here—the rest, on an average, only fourteen days. Of 230 prisoners only thirty-seven are on the school roll, and the average attendance in the school for the past year was only twenty. Of the thirty-seven at present on the roll, fifteen were sentenced for twelve months, five for four, three to six months, and seventeen for a period extending from seven days to three months. Of course the greatest amount of progress is to be expected from the prisoners sentenced for a year; but of fifteen only eight are in the school to-day. I understand there are from fifty to sixty prisoners under the age of twenty-five. If so, why only thirty-seven on the roll of the school? It occurs to me that the school time is insufficient, the school roll too restricted, and the school-room too small. One hour and a half daily is too short for progress. The present school-room is too small, only calculated to accommodate twenty-two pupils, though there are thirty-seven on the roll. In a larger room, and with a more liberal division of the prisoners' time, progress might be looked for, but under the present arrangements it would be idle to expect it."

* I am happy to state that since the above paragraph was written, the Board of Superintendence have fitted up the hospital rooms as proposed.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

The following is the average number of prisoners who have attended school during the last ten years:—

	Average No.		Average No.
1859,	14	1864,	12
1860,	10	1865,	18
1861,	6	1866,	18
1862,	7	1867,	19
1863,	13	1868,	20

Dietary and Contracts.

I. Dietary for prisoners whose terms of imprisonment shall not exceed one week:—

Class I. Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class III. Males (juveniles) under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

II. Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall exceed one week, for untried prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for pauper debtors:—

Class I. Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Class III. Males (juveniles) under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—not less than 8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

NOTE.—Potatoes are to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week in the following proportions: Class I., 3 lb.; Class II., 2½ lb.; Class III., 2½ lb. Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent and on Good Friday, are to receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper, on those days.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 1 lb. loaf, 1 5/8*d.*, brown, 1 1/8*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt. 16*s.*; meat, per lb., 5¾*d.*; new milk, per *gallon*, 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per *gallon*, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coal, per ton, 15*s.* 1*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 9*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1865, . 2·64*d.* | 1866, . 3·03*d.* | 1867, . 3·28*d.* | 1868, . 4·5*d.*

The Chaplains regularly report on the quality of provisions supplied, and in the approved tabular form recommended for their use. The milk is often objected to by them as faulty, and occasionally the bread. When the provisions supplied are found to be not equal to sample, food of a better description is purchased by the Governor and charged to the contractor. On different occasions during the year I found when I visited the prison the milk of an inferior description. The bread and stirabout were generally satisfactory.

When I questioned the inmates of the gaol, on my inspection, I found what was admittedly a just cause of complaint; the stirabout supplied for their use was not good, in consequence of new meal used for making it being too damp. No other grounds of complaint were shown. I understand that the Chaplains generally make their inspection of the provisions in the morning, and the contractors, counting on the milk for the dinner of the prisoners not being inspected, sometimes furnish an inferior quality for that meal.

As so many prisoners in this gaol are under long sentences (one of four years, to remain in separation during the entire period), it is of importance that the food supplied should be of good quality. Care must be taken that the health of those men does not break down by imprisonment, or that on their discharge they be not physically unable to earn their bread by labour.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1865, £6,238 8*s.* 1*d.* | 1866, £6,765 4*s.* 2*d.* | 1867, £7,328 4*s.* 7*d.* | 1868, £6,365 12*s.* 7*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1865, £25 15*s.* 6*d.* | 1866, £28 13*s.* 4*d.* | 1867, £27 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, £25 13*s.* 4*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military prisoners for the last three years :—

1865, £93 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, £112 0*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, £235 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, £274 18*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years :—

1865, . £42 4*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, . £82 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1867, . £34 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1868, . £39 0*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1865, . £2 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1866, Nil. | 1867, Nil. | 1868, Nil.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1865, . £758 18*s.* 7*d.* | 1866, . £657 11*s.* 3*d.* | 1867, . £734 14*s.* 0*d.*

The books and accounts in this gaol are well and carefully kept; some are on excellent forms, the work-ledger more especially. All the books are checked and signed in red ink by the Governor weekly. His journal is fully kept, and matters in it deserving of special observation are marked in red ink, that attention may be drawn to them. The Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Medical Officers likewise keep journals, and each warder has a report book for his own class.

All the books and registries required by statute are here in use, as well as those recommended by the Inspectors-General, with the exception of "The Officers' Conduct Book," according to the plan recommended in Circular No. 235. A "Defaulters' Book" is kept, but the form suggested in the circular referred to is far preferable. In it the good as well as the bad conduct of the warders would be recorded, and also their absences from duty, whether from illness or other causes, with remarks in case of special good conduct. Such a record is a valuable assistance when promotions amongst a large number of inferior officers are under consideration.

Amount received from the Board of Superintendence of Kilmainham Gaol for maintenance of prisoners transferred by order of the Lord Lieutenant in 1867 :

Total amount received, ...	£36	8	1
Less paid to officers, ...	£16	1	1
Net amount lodged to account of the gaol,	£20	7	0

Officers and Salaries.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Non-Resident.

William Ormsby, Local Inspector,	£50
Humphry Minchin, M.D., Surgeon,	100
Joseph G. Burne, Physician,	75
Rev. James Quintin, Protestant Chaplain,	50
Rev. P. Gorman, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100
Rev. J. W. Hunter, Presbyterian Chaplain,	£33 6s. 8d.

Resident.

Richard Boyd, Governor,	£350
H. J. Philpotts, Deputy Governor,	140
Patrick Duffy, Chief Warder,	90
John M'Cormick, Gate-keeper,	60
Richard Lowe, Hospital Superintendent,	51
Ambrose O'Connor, 1st Class Warder, and Master Tailor,	53
Bernard M'Darby, 1st Class Warder,	53
John O'Keeffe, 2nd Class Warder,	41
Charles M'Laughlin, do.	36
James Carey, Carter & Messenger,	31

Non-Resident.

Edward Rothe, Chief Clerk, and Registrar,	£140
Michael M'Grath, Schoolmaster, and Assistant-Registrar,	96
John Gardiner, Storekeeper,	50
William Hogan, Master of Works,	80
Nicholas Mangan, Hall-porter,	53
James Corcoran, 1st Class Warder,	60
John Conway, do.	58
Peter Coleman, do.	53
Thomas Foster, do.	60
Robert Foster, do.	53
William Sleith, do.	60
George Graham, do.	53
Francis Murphy, 2nd Class Warder,	41
James Allen, do.	41
Philip Bryan, do.	41
Joseph Greer, do.	41
Neal O'D. Caulfield, do.	36
John Kennedy, do.	36
Bernard Kearns, do.	41
James Lennox, do.	36
John White, Cook and Servant,	20

All officers from the Governor downwards, except the Chief Clerk and Registrar, receive an allowance of bread, milk, soap, candles, and fuel. All married officers who reside outside, receive four tons of coal each yearly, at their places of residence.

Vacancies.

J. Ryan, esq., M.D., Local Inspector, and F. B. Quinlan, esq., M.D., Physician, vacated their offices; Rev. J. Bentley, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned; as also Warders John Coogan, John Moore, Thomas Rourk, and Henry Brown; Warder John Lennon was recommended for superannuation allowance; which vacancies were filled up by appointment of W. Ormsby, esq., Local Inspector; Joseph G. Burne, esq., M.D., as Physician; Rev. Patrick Gorman as Roman Catholic Chaplain; and Neal O'Donel Caulfield, Charles Graves M'Laughlin, John Kennedy, and James Lennox, as 2nd Class Warders; and the transfer of Guardsman Bernard Kearns from Grangegorman Prison as 2nd Class Warder.

Unmarried officers, who reside in the gaol, have a mess-room in which they take their meals. The Governor, Deputy-Governor, Chief Warder, and Gate Porter have apartments in which they reside with their families in the gaol. The Deputy-Governor does duty as temporary Governor in the female prison at Grangegorman, and remains in that gaol during the night.

In 1867 the following scale of salaries for warders in this prison was drawn up by the Local Inspector, with the assistance of the Governor, and transmitted to the Inspectors-General, who having laid it before the Lord Lieutenant for his Excellency's approval, it was duly sanctioned by him and adopted:

1. All warders on first entering the service shall receive a salary of £36 per annum, with rations.
2. An increase of £1 is added to the salary each year the warder remains in the service, provided said warder, on certificate of Local Inspector and Governor, has discharged his duties to the satisfaction of these officers during the past year.
3. All additions to salaries commence from the 1st January in each year, and no salaries of warders are to exceed the sum of £60 a year.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan. 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	180	110
Chaplain, Established Church,	157	150
Presbyterian Chaplain,	144	142
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	348	359
Physician,	158	163
Surgeon,	214	180

Hospital, &c.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	525	279	228	202
Aggregate No. of days therein,	22,630	24,820	3,659	1,941
Average daily number,	62	68	53	31
No. of deaths,	8	8	7	4
Cost of medicine,	£80.	£80.	£80.	£80.

Two inquests held in 1867, viz., on 31st January and 26th November, and none held in 1868.

Since the removal of the insane from this gaol in September, 1868, all the hospital wards, with one exception, remain unoccupied; and an opportunity is now afforded to convert them into workshops, where prisoners would be employed in separation during the day, and would not have in their cells at night the implements for prison breach, by which a prisoner attempted to escape from his cell in September, 1868.

The hospital is well provided with all proper appliances for the sick. It was occupied on the day of my visit by six prisoners—one a soldier, sentenced by civil power, who is a most determined malingerer, as appears from the extracts from the journals of the Physician and Surgeon.

In December, 1868, this man was carefully examined by both those officers, who satisfied themselves that notwithstanding that he had been complaining for some time of inability to straighten his limbs, he was perfectly healthy and malingering. In January, 1869, the Surgeon of the Gaol placed him *under the influence of chloroform, straightened his legs, and tied them firmly to two heavy weights placed on the floor at foot of his bed*, yet the prisoner still continued malingering until the 10th February, when he was *induced to confess that he had throughout been feigning illness.* His general appearance was then much worse than when he was taken into hospital, and under the circumstance it was considered *that the punishment he had already inflicted on himself was quite enough.*

The Governor further reports that the man is now in his class, and expresses his regret for the trouble he gave during the time he was malingering.

Board of Superintendence for 1869.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor,
Councillor Sir William Carroll, M.D., J.P.
Alderman Denis Moylan, D.L., J.P.
Councillor Joseph Casson, J.P.
Alderman Campbell, J.P.
Councillor Joseph Butler.
Alderman Richard Joseph Devitt, J.P.
Councillor John Norwood, J.P.
Alderman Joseph Manning, J.P.
Councillor John Draper.
Councillor John Ryan, M.D.
Councillor Alexander M. Sullivan.
Councillor Matthew M'Grath.

This prison is governed by the same Board as manage the female prison at Grangegorman. The meetings are held fortnightly, on Wednesdays, alternately at this prison, at Grangegorman, and in the City Hall. Thirty-nine meetings were held during the year. Two others were convened, but no quorum was formed.

J. LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

CITY OF DUBLIN FEMALE PENITENTIARY, AT GRANGEGORMAN.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 18TH AND 24TH DECEMBER, 1868.

State, &c.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	5	5	–	1	1
For Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	1	1
For further Examination,	–	2	2	–	1	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Commission and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	–	20	20	–	4	4
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	–	13	13	–	3	3
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	7	7	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	26	26	–	4	4
In default of Bail,	–	2	2	–	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	25	25	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	–	3	3	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	7	7	–	–	–
Total in Custody,	–	115	115	–	16	16

Two juveniles were in custody on the day of inspection. Both had been summarily convicted; one, now on her second conviction, had been ordered to be sent to a Reformatory at the end of her punishment in the gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1865, . 183 | 1866, . 153 | 1867, . 159 | 1868 (day of Inspection), . 115

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1865, . 3 | 1866, . 1 | 1867, . 1 | 1868 (day of Inspection), . 2

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

1865, . 5 | 1866, . – | 1867, . – | 1868 (day of Inspection), . 4

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1868:—

1865,	34	1868, up to and including day of Inspection,	35
1866,	36		
1867,	30	Day of Inspection,	–

Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1866, 1867, *and* 1868 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

OFFENCES.	1866.		1867.		1868 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide), and attempt to murder,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–
Infanticide,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Concealing birth of infants,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Exposing or abandoning children,	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–
Common assaults,	–	225	–	188	–	174	–	3
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	–	6	–	3	–	20	–	7
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	–	92	–	117	–	80	–	1
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	–	1	–	3	–	5	–	–
Robbery,	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	–	352	–	367	–	378	–	58
Receiving stolen goods,	–	3	–	10	–	2	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Obtaining money by false pretences,	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	2
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	3
Other malicious offences against property,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Offences against the currency,	–	5	–	5	–	10	–	1
Revenue offences,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Other offences—								
Illegal pawning,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against property with violence, breaking glass,	–	33	–	52	–	55	–	5
Tippling,	–	11	–	7	–	3	–	–
Affecting the public peace,	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	–
Night-walking, cursing, shouting,	–	1,327	–	1,477	–	1,828	–	21
Obstructing footway,	–	16	–	1	–	–	–	–
Attempt to commit suicide,	–	19	–	1	–	9	–	2
Total criminal class,	–	2,104	–	2,246	–	2,589	–	102
Vagrancy,	–	67	–	103	–	77	–	4
Drunkenness,	–	1,646	–	1,239	–	1,249	–	7
Lunacy (under 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 27),	–	54	–	48	–	–	–	–
Remanded for further examination,	–	165	–	143	–	142	–	2
Total,	–	4,036	–	3,779	–	4,057	–	115

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Committals.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.	F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	F.
Criminals,	2,389	Criminals,	2,731
Vagrants,	103	Vagrants,	77
Drunkards,	1,239	Drunkards,	1,249
Dangerous Lunatics,	48	Dangerous Lunatics.	–
Total,	3,779	Total,	4,057

Number of Prisoners.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.		F.	*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*		F.
Committed	Once within the year,	1,068	Committed	Once within the year,	1,143
	Twice ,,	207		Twice ,,	227
	Thrice ,,	91		Thrice ,,	85
	Four times ,,	54		Four times ,,	66
	Five times ,,	50		Five times ,,	46
	Six times ,,	26		Six times ,,	39
	Seven times ,,	20		Seven times ,,	34
	Eight times ,,	14		Eight times ,,	22
	Nine times ,,	13		Nine times ,,	16
	Ten times ,,	12		Ten times ,,	15
	Eleven times ,,	12		Eleven times ,,	12
	Twelve times ,,	11		Twelve times ,,	9
	Thirteen times ,,	3		Thirteen times ,,	7
	Fourteen times ,,	5		Fourteen times ,,	2
	Fifteen times ,,	5		Fifteen times ,,	9
	Sixteen times ,,	6		Sixteen times ,,	3
	Seventeen times ,,	1		Seventeen times ,,	1
	Eighteen times ,,	2		Eighteen times ,,	2
	Nineteen times ,,	1		Nineteen times ,,	4
	Twenty times ,,	2		Twenty times ,,	3
	Twenty-three times ,,	3		Twenty-one times ,,	1
	Twenty-four times ,,	1		Twenty-three times ,,	1
	Twenty-five times ,,	3		Twenty-four times ,,	1
	Twenty-nine times ,,	2		Twenty-six times ,,	3
	Thirty-one times ,,	1		Thirty times ,,	1
				Thirty-five times ,,	1
Total,		1,613	Total,		1,753

Averages, &c.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1867. F.	Date.	From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection. F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	181	—	131	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	212	16th Aug.	190	16th March.
Lowest ditto,	119	2nd Feb.	91	8th Nov.

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1868:—

18th June, 1861,	272	4th September, 1865,	266
23rd September, 1862,	261	2nd October, 1866,	242
16th February, 1863,	285	20th August, 1867,	212
25th July, 1864,	284	16th March, 1868,	190

Population of the Borough in 1861, 254,293 inhabitants.

Number of prisoners (females) sent for trial within the Borough before the Judge at Commission, and the Recorder:—

	1867.	1868.
Convicted,	76	95
Acquitted,	48	56
Total,	124	151

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Committals of drunkards:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.	1,839	2,230	2,427	2,347	1,646	1,239	1,318

I find that in 1867 556 individuals only were committed for drunkenness during the year; but the same woman being frequently recommitted, the total number of committals amounted to 1,239; and in 1868 the 1,318 committals were of 636 individuals. One woman was 22 times committed during the year. Thirty females were sentenced to penal servitude in 1868, and 15 in 1867. The number of offenders summarily sentenced by magistrates in 1868 amounted, besides 636 drunkards and 90 for vagrancy, to 2,474 individuals, of whom 147 were convicted under the Larceny Act.

1,631 individuals, of whom 59 were juveniles, were committed to this gaol in 1867, of whom 483 adults and 28 juveniles had never previously been in custody within this jurisdiction, and 545 were committed more or less frequently during the year, the total number of committals being 3,694 of adults and 85 of juveniles, showing how frequently the same individuals were committed. The 545 females recommitted during the year have been in custody in this gaol no less than 14,496 times in former years.

On an examination of the length of sentences of the convicted prisoners in custody on the day on which I made my official inspection of this gaol, I found 14 under sentences of twelve months and upwards, and 16 of six months; 7 were for four, 14 for three, and 11 for two months each. The remainder were for short periods. If we analyse the offences of these prisoners, we find none were charged with the more grave crimes against the person. 11 were for assaults; 61 had been committed for larceny, fraud, and passing base coin. The remainder were for riot and disorder, soliciting for prostitution, drunkenness, and two for attempts to commit suicide. 1,828 for loitering for prostitution, and 1,318 for drunkenness.

Table showing numbers of females saved by the police from suicide, and committed to gaol for their protection:—

1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
20	21	24	16	19	1	9

This table makes no mention of those who succeeded in their attempts at self-destruction, nor of those given over to their friends to be cared.

The proportion of female offenders in this district under 21 years of age averaged, in 1868, nearly one-eighth of the entire number of committals to the gaol. I observe about the same relative proportion as to ages amongst the criminal populations of Cork and Belfast, while in the Limerick district, females under 21 averaged one-fifth, and in Waterford one-sixth of the inmates of the gaols. The following are the statistics on this subject in

	Dublin.	Belfast.	Cork.	Waterford.	Limerick.
Females committed whose ages did not exceed 20 years, .	406	230	92	34	50
Total number of committals during 1868, . . .	4,230	1,965	667	231	287

Year after year I observe the necessity for an asylum such as Mrs. Fry and the late Earl of Carlisle laboured to establish in 1839, when they founded the Victoria Asylum in Dublin referred to in my report on this gaol (page 506 Appendix) in 1866, and at page 432 (Appendix) in the report for 1864; I trust that such an institution may yet be established.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

I here repeat some observations which I included in my report on this gaol in 1866 :—

"I find, on reference to former Reports of Inspectors-General, and from documents placed in my hands by Mrs. Rawlins, late head matron of the gaol, that it was always the intention of the founders of this female prison, that it should be exclusively managed by women. In September, 1836, at the instance of Lord Morpeth, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mrs. Fry selected, for her zeal and ability in the management of prisoners, Mrs. Marian Rawlins from among the officers of Coldbath Fields Prison, London, as especially suited to take charge of a female prison in Dublin, and she was accordingly transferred to Grangegorman Prison in that year. I learn from the report of Mr. Long, Inspector-General of Prisons in 1849, that '*it was* (he believed) *fully understood at the time when the Penitentiary was first established that the entire management of the prisoners should devolve upon females only. As, however, it is strictly laid down in the Prison Act that it shall not be lawful for a woman to be keeper of a prison, the institution was placed under the charge of a Governor, whose duties, never completely defined, were always in collision with those of the actual superintendent, who was called head matron.*' The details of the manner in which the plan was to be carried out, were intrusted to Mrs. Rawlins, who, under the direction of Mrs. Fry, and according to her suggestions, framed the establishment as far as possible to meet the circumstances of the case. As the opinions of Mrs. Fry on the management of female prisoners are of great value, I have selected for insertion here the two following out of her letters to Mrs. Rawlins, written in 1837, on the formation of this prison:—

"'Upton, 3, 15, 1837.

"'DEAR FRIEND,—I have received thy letter, and think very great care and prudence needful in the case. Major Palmer wrote to me some time ago to say that, in consequence of some Act of Parliament, the house steward must take the *name* of Governor, or Gaoler. To this I could say nothing as it appeared unavoidable; but I consider if this person has anything to do with visiting the women under their punishments, or with the female officers, our wished-for arrangement of a perfect female prison, governed by female officers, is at an end. I think the fewer male officers the better. I will endeavour to state the duties of the steward. I entirely think he would have enough to do if he kept all the accounts, kept the stores, superintended the few male officers, and was ready to be called on to aid in case of any great difficulty. I see no occasion for any clerk, in which case the house steward might have some addition to his present salary.

"'I should at once write to my friend Major Palmer upon the subject, but I am fearful lest he should not like my receiving the information through thyself; but as he must know that we freely communicate upon the subject, I have no objection to thy telling him my views. I am likely to be with Lord Morpeth next week upon some other business, and I then mean fully to consult him upon the subject; but if either Major Palmer or thyself would like to consult me further upon the subject, the sooner you do it the better, although I think no answer can come to this letter previous to my seeing Lord Morpeth.

"'I am quite surprised so many male officers are appointed, it appears to me such a pity to add to the burden and expense of the establishment.

"'I am very anxious that your arrangements may not be fixed until I hear from you again, either from thyself, or one of the ladies, or Major Palmer; for much as I desire not improperly to come forward in this or any other matter, yet I think, for the cause sake, I must do my endeavour to have the experiment tried of a *real* female prison.

(Signed), "'Thy friend,

"'ELIZABETH FRY.'

"'DEAR FRIEND,—I much like the plan of a month's quiet before things are fixed, but I do not like the house-steward inspecting twice a week. I think it makes him a Governor. I believe from what I know it will not prove his interest to interfere in anything that is not *absolutely his duty to attend to*. My interview with Lord Morpeth quite confirms this view. I mean thoroughly and quietly to consider the subject, and let thee know the result; in the meantime let me know everything—it is of peculiar importance in this state of the prison. I also advise thy consulting the ladies as much as possible, and I hope they will begin their visits without delay.

"'Lord Morpeth is very kind, and I think much interested in the subject.

"'I remain, with regard, thy friend,

"'ELIZABETH FRY.

"'Marian Rawlins,
"'Superintendent Matron,
"'Female Prison, Dublin.'

"The defect in the law, and other circumstances prevented Mrs. Fry's views from being fully carried out in this prison; but afterwards they were adopted in their entirety, when Mountjoy Female Prison was established, and with the greatest success. In the English Government Female Prisons also, and in those on the Continent, the principle is likewise recognised; and I earnestly hope that, in future legislation on the subject of county prisons, it will never be departed from, and that the first rule annexed to the 109th Section of Prisons Act will be repealed."

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Lunatics.

In 1868, 60 lunatics were in custody, 40 of whom were removed to the District Asylum, 19 were discharged or given up to their friends, and 1 died. None are now inmates of the gaol, and I have to congratulate the Board of Superintendence on the successful working in their district of the Act 30 & 31 Vict., cap. 118, which has caused the removal of the insane from this gaol.

The Act, although prohibiting committals of the insane to gaol after the commencement of the year 1868, yet permitted those already in custody to remain until opportunities should occur for their removal; but the Governors of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum (which adjoins the gaol), acting according to the expressed wishes of Parliament, that "the insane should not remain as prisoners in a gaol," agreed, with the approval of the Inspectors-General to take temporally from the Board of Superintendence of this gaol, at a rent of £200 per annum, such portions of the building at the northern side as are not required since the occupation of the new wing. On the 25th May, 1868, two blocks of buildings belonging to that part of the gaol were handed over to the authorities of the asylum; and in July following, after the necessary alterations had been made at the expense of the Governors of the institution, the remaining buildings not required for prisoners were surrendered to them; at the same time the insane in the gaol were given over to the Medical Superintendent in charge of the asylum. The result has been, to use the words of that officer in his report to the Governors of his establishment, "So far as it has reference to dangerous lunatics, most beneficent in its principle and most beneficial in its results.

The following are the portions of the gaol given over to the Governors of the asylum:—

Classes 1, 6, 9, 8, 7; kitchen and laundry cells 1 & 2; lunatic department, reception ward, exercising yard, and boundary walk. They contain 126 cells, a dormitory, nine day-rooms, and four baths. This portion of the prison is marked A, A, A, on the plan. A communication has been opened from the asylum grounds at B, on the plan.

Juveniles.

When I made my inspection two juveniles were in custody, one who had a previous conviction recorded against her was under sentence to be imprisoned for two months in the gaol as a punishment, and afterwards to be sent to a Reformatory for five years.

In 1867, 58 juveniles (females) were convicted in this district, and 70 in 1868; 10 were sent to Reformatories in 1867, and 15 in 1868.

Only 2 juveniles (females) were convicted by juries in 1867, and 7 in 1868.

Of the female juveniles convicted in 1867, 68 had lost one or both parents, and 29 were wholly illiterate. Of those convicted in 1868, 44 had lost one or both parents, and 21 were without any literary instruction.

Accommodation.

Wards,	5	Kitchen,	1
Yards,	14	Store Rooms,	5
Solitary Cells,	12	Laundry,	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,	123	Drying Room,	2
		Lavatory,	6
		Baths,	2
Single cells of smaller size,	54	Privies,	5
Cells to contain three persons,	3	Water-closets,	23
Hospital Rooms,	6	Fumigating Room,	1
Chapels,	2	Reception Room,	1
School Room,	1	Pumps,	1
Workshed,	1	Tell-tale Clocks,	3

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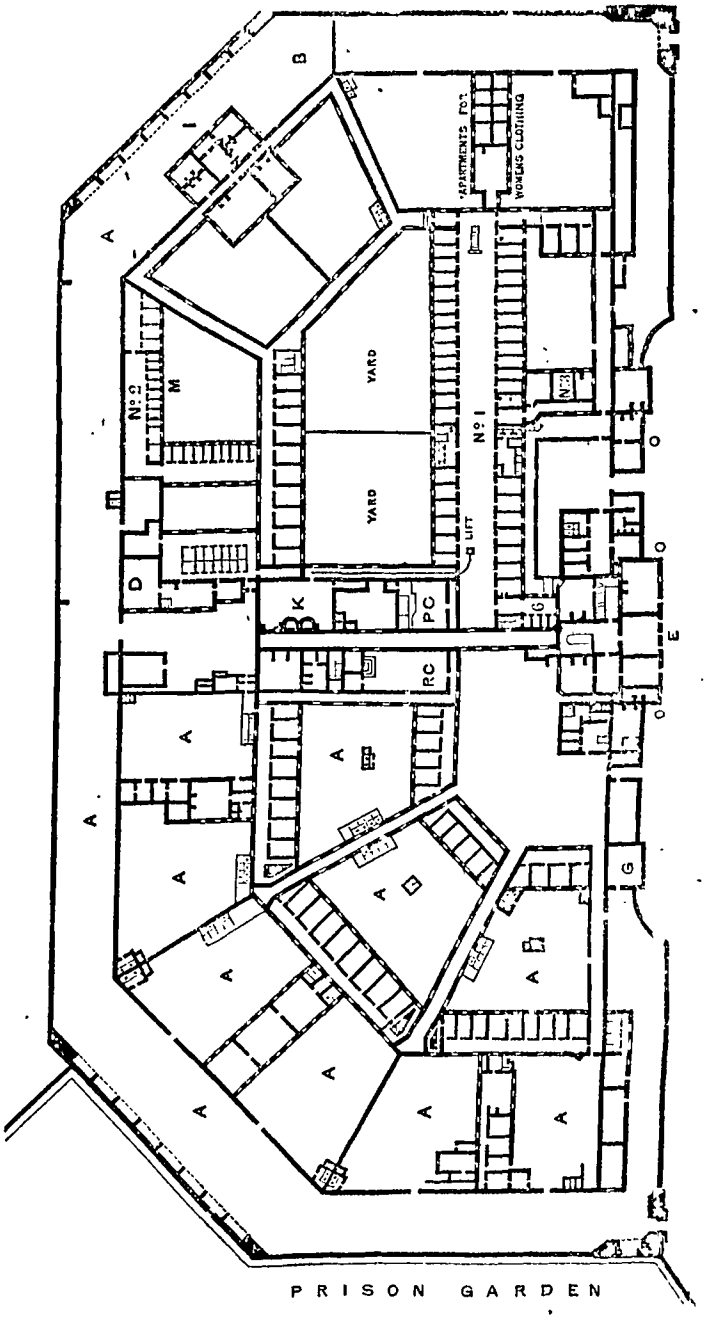

E, entrance; O O O, officers' quarters and offices; G, guardroom; P C, Protestant chapel; K, kitchen; I, infirmary; No. 1, new criminal prison, containing 126 cells, lavatories, and water-closets; No. 2, new laundries, to accommodate fifty women, mangling and ironing-rooms; D, drying-room; No. 3, new bath-rooms and fumigating apparatus, school-room over these apartments, off second story; R C, Roman Catholic chapel, enlarged to accommodate 200 women; No. 1, new hall.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Dublin District.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.	Blankets, pairs of,	239	130	Shifts,	486	107
	Sheets, pairs of,	263	106	Jackets,	346	51
	Rugs,	204	126	Petticoats,	453	148
	Hammocks or cots,	125	–	Aprons,	512	165
	Bed-ticks,	30	43	Neckerchiefs,	459	146
	Bedsteads,	70	–	Caps,	535	34
				Stockings, pairs of,	9	38
				Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	249	50

In the month of March, 1868, the new wing of the prison was given over to the Board of Superintendence, and the final report of the Commissioners appointed on the 27th October, 1863, to carry out the details, was made on the 20th October following:—

"In that report they enumerate the results of their labours, and record the occupation of the cells in the great hall by prisoners on July 7th, 1868. The new Prison consists of a great hall containing 126 cells, in three tiers of 42 cells each, with an iron gallery to each of the upper stories. Each gallery is fitted with an iron tray mounted on wheels, and travelling on the gallery rails, for the conveyance of food to the prisoners. The food is brought from the kitchen upon a truck running upon fixed rails, to a hoist and lift in the great hall. Underneath the hall there is a heating apparatus and vaults, with ample storage for fuel. A new school-room has been constructed, lighted and heated in the most approved manner. An extensive laundry has been erected, with a new ironing-room, with separate stalls, to enable the washing and ironing to be carried out on the separate system. The church and chapel have been newly fitted up, and several minor works executed—such as a new dust-pit; a corridor to hospital from new hall, running through block of twenty-seven cells, and a new cistern in the northern yard of the prison, fitted with a powerful force-pump to supply the iron tank on roof of great hall, which tank commands the whole prison.

"The Commissioners expended £12,074 18*s.* 3*d.* Government advanced £11,700 of this amount, free of interest, in three sums of £7,000, £4,000, and £700 respectively, which are being repaid by presentments, at the rate of one-tenth annually—viz., £700, £400, and £70, being now £1,170 per annum. £4,770 has been repaid to the Government, leaving a balance due at end of current year of £6,930. In addition to this amount of £11,700 the Commissioners received from the Council £250 by presentment at Michaelmas, 1866, and a sum of £124 18*s.* 3*d.* from the Bank of Ireland as interest on deposits, making a total receipt amounting to £12,074 18*s.* 3*d.* The Commissioners were obliged for want of funds to refer three accounts to the Board of Superintendence for payment—viz., £43 19*s.* 10*d.*, £23 15*s.*, and £12 3*s.*, which raise the total cost of the works to £12,246 16*s.* 1*d.*"

On the 18th December following I made my statutable inspection of the cells and of their inmates, accompanied by the Local Inspector, the Acting-Governor, the Head Matron, and her Deputy.

I found the cells and the general prison in a satisfactory state of order and cleanliness, and the prisoners appear amenable to discipline. I questioned all those in custody. One old woman who is blind complained of her treatment by the matrons over her. I investigated the complaint, and ascertained that she had been very violent, and it was found necessary to put her into a canvass strait-jacket; but I could not discover that any undue violence was used to her. The woman does not appear to be of sound mind, and is not a fit subject for a prison. Another woman, with more reason, complained that the milk given for her infant in the morning was cold, although that for the evening meal was heated. I consider that during the winter months, and with the facilities now afforded for heating by gas, cold milk in the month of December should not be given to infants. The woman also complained that the cell in which she was confined was too cold for her infant.

The prison buildings are all now in sound repair, the cells properly furnished, and the fittings and heating apparatus in excellent order. A great blunder has been made in the placing of hot-water pipes at the

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top of the cells instead of on a level with the floor, by which much heat is lost to the inmates, and facility is afforded for suicide by the position of the large pipes placed just over the doors of the cells. The compartments in the lavatories also are unnecessarily large, and some additional baths are required for the prisoners. The school-room has been much improved, and it is now one of the best in any gaol in Ireland. The laundry is not fitted up as I would wish it. It is too large and straggling, and the inmates not sufficiently under supervision.

The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing is sufficient for present requirements, and some in store. The supply of water to the tank placed over the new wing, by which the water-closets and lavatories are supplied, being from the city main, is unfailing, and the sewerage is stated to be effective. The tank is capable of containing 5,000 gallons.

The locks in the prison are in a good condition. Messrs. Barnwell & Son repair them by contract for a sum of £12 annually for this prison.

Gas is supplied to all the cells and every compartment of the prison now occupied. It is extinguished at 7 P.M., in the cells.

The inner boundary-wall has been raised, since last inspection, by six feet where the new laundry is placed.

Since the occupation by prisoners of the new wing, the gaol is strictly managed, except in the laundry, on the separate system, under the Act 3 Vic., cap. 44. There are still some requirements which should be met, including a sufficient number of baths for the use of the inmates. Formerly, when this part of the gaol was occupied by convicts, three baths were placed for their use in the compartment adjoining the present bath-room; but the baths were removed by the contractor, and only two baths are now provided for the inmates of the new wing. I called attention, in my report of the gaol in 1866, to the 9th Rule of the 109th Section of the Prisons Act, and I again refer to the subject. It directs that:—"*All prisoners shall have free access to the baths in their respective parts of the prison at all reasonable times.*" Besides, warm baths are peculiarly necessary for the health and cleanliness of persons of the class to which the majority of the prisoners committed to this gaol belong, who are frequently afflicted with diseases which render it desirable that they should have plenty of bathing accommodation.

New by-laws have been framed by the Board of Superintendence, and have been approved by the Town Council, previously to being submitted to the Lord Lieutenant for his sanction.

Unlock is held at 6.30 A.M. in summer, and at 7 in winter, and the prison cells are locked for the night at 5.45 A.M. in winter.

The matron or her assistant attends unlock and lock-up.

Four matrons are appointed for night-duty, two on every night, for each alternate fortnight. The junior officers are selected for this duty.

No escape has been attempted from the gaol for many years.

A new tell-tale clock, on an improved principle, has been lately put up in the gaol. It is stated that it cannot be tampered with. One tell-tale clock placed in the northern part of the prison which has been handed over to the Governors of the Lunatic Asylum is useless, and should be removed; another in the hospital is not properly looked after.

I observe in the journal of the matron a statement that a professional visitor to a prisoner was detected on the 1st December, 1868, in an attempt to introduce spirits into the gaol, contrary to the 110th Section of the Prisons Act. The case would appear to have been a flagrant violation of the law. The then Board, however, merely passed an order that the offender should be excluded from the prison; but the new Board of Superintendence on coming into office directed that he should be prosecuted, under the above section of the Act.

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Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1867.		*From 1st January, 1868, to day of Inspection.*	
Dark or Refractory Cells,	4	Dark or Refractory Cells,	–
Stoppage of Diet,	64	Stoppage of Diet,	44
Other Punishments,	2	Other Punishments,	2
Total,	68	Total,	46

The book in which the punishments are recorded by the matron is duly submitted to the Board of Superintendence at its meetings. All punishments are, before being inflicted, countersigned by the Acting-Governor, in order to carry out the requirements of the 1st Rule of the 109th Section of the Prisons Act, which directs that no woman can be Governor of a gaol. On two occasions in 1868 magistrates, members of the Board of Superintendence, inflicted punishments on refractory prisoners whose offences were of a more grave character.

Employment on day of Inspection.

PUNITIVE LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	
Washing,	12	Sewing,	26
Cleaning,	7	Knitting,	2
		Cooking,	5
		Nurses,	13
Total,	19	Total,	46

Summary.

Punitive labour,	19	Untried,	8
Industrial labour,	46	Drunkards,	7
Sick,	9	Infirm,	3
Unemployed,	8		
Attending school,	15	Total in custody,	115

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1865, . £36 6*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £32 16*s.* 9*d.* | 1867, . £26 18*s.* 3½*d.*

Washing, prison duties, sewing, and knitting, constituted the principal employment of the inmates during 1868. The lunatics have been removed from the gaol, and prisoners who formerly were occupied in attending to their wants, can now be employed in industrial works. The new wing also of the prison being occupied, fewer prisoners will be employed in prison duties. It is therefore most desirable that a system be organized by which full occupation in industrial works should be given to the inmates, and their labour made as remunerative as possible. In part to effect this object in future, all the washing and mending of linen belonging to the male prisoners in Richmond Bridewell will be carried on in this prison. The Head Matron has also proposed to contract for barrack washings.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	231	324
Average daily number of pupils,	133	25
Number of days on which school was held,	267	240

School-hours.—From 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

New windows have been opened in the school-room of this gaol, the rostrum and desks have been altered, and other improvements effected in

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it. I would suggest that industrial works be more taught than heretofore in the schools, and that prisoners who have an aptitude to learn, be instructed in the principles of cutting out and making dresses, now taught in the books of the National Board of Education, by which they would acquire an art useful for their support by honest industry after discharge.

The following is the Report of the Inspector of National Education on the condition of this school when he made his inspection, 22nd May, 1868:—

"The reading and writing of third class are the only subjects in which I observed much proficiency. All the prisoners have been admitted to the school since my last inspection.

"The prisoners attending school sew and knit in their cells for a couple of hours every day. They mend and make their own clothes, and do work for the establishment.

"There is no record of any free stock having been granted to this school, on account, I suppose of its small attendance.

"The accounts of attendance have been very well kept since my last inspection.

"The school-matron is very well qualified. She maintains order and discipline very well, and appears to be attentive to her classes The school is conducted by her as ordinary National schools, except that she confines her instruction to reading, spelling, dictation, writing, tables, and sums. She is classed third of third.

"There has been no change in the course of instruction since my last inspection, except that the prisoners in Third Book are now taught writing from dictation, with the view of improving them in spelling and penmanship. It would be very desirable to include sewing, knitting, and cutting out in the school course, and to have those essential branches of female education taught in the school-room before or after the literary subjects, just as is done in the ordinary female National schools.

"The results of my examination of the prisoners are to a great extent given in the proficiency table in page 1 of this report. Of the seventeen present the day of my inspection seven were in first (lowest) class, two in second and eight in third; and of the whole number seven could read Third Book fairly, two others Second and one First Book; two of the seven in first class were beginning to spell and to read, and the remaining five were in letters. In arithmetic two could enter millions, three could do a sum in addition and subtraction and one a sum in multiplication. As to penmanship, five write fairly, and two with ease and freedom; and with regard to dictation, two write sentences with tolerable accuracy, and one with correctness. I should here mention that the prisoner most advanced in arithmetic got ill at the examination, and was not therefore asked to do sums in the compound rules which she had learned.

"The prisoners have been attending school each for five weeks only on the average, and all have been admitted since my last inspection. I cannot, therefore, speak as to any progress they may have made since their admission, nor can I attribute any neglect to the teacher for their low proficiency in arithmetic and other subjects. From the entries in the register, it appears that sixteen days were the average time spent by each of the 324 prisoners admitted to the school in 1868. Perhaps I should here mention that the school was closed from the 3rd July to the 4th August in consequence of the change from the old to the new prison, and from the 24th September to the 15th October, owing to the opening of windows, &c., in the schoolroom, for the purpose of ventilation.

"The school matron should teach the outlines of the maps of Europe and Ireland to third class, and get those learning tables to copy them on slates.

"I would recommend that those prisoners who attend the laundry, kitchen, and hospital, during the day, should be instructed in the schoolroom at night or in the morning.

"(Signed.) EDWARD SHEEHY,
"District Inspector."

The Sisters of Mercy are allowed, on two days in the week, to give religious instruction to the Roman Catholic inmates of the prison. A room close to the entrance is set apart for this purpose, as it is not found advisable that prisoners should be visited in their cells.

Dietary and Contracts.

For untried prisoners and prisoners whose sentences exceed one week—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, with ½ pint new milk. Supper—5 oz. brown bread, with ½ pint new milk.

For prisoners whose sentences do not exceed one week—Breakfast—Same as above. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, with ½ pint vegetable soup.

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Contracts.—Bread, per 4lb. loaf, white 7*d.*, brown 6½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 18*s.*; meat, per lb., beef, 5½*d.*, mutton, 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.* 1*d.*; straw, per cwt., at market price; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., 28*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1865, . 2·4*d.* | 1866, . 2·75*d.* | 1867, . 3·3*d.*

Since the new dietary has been established in this gaol very little extra diet is given to prisoners unless to those in hospital. I observe that the milk supplied to the inmates is sometimes of an inferior description. I found it so on one occasion when I visited. The bread is generally excellent.

Books and Accounts.

All the superior officers have journals, and each class matron has a book, in which she reports on her class to the head matron. The journal of the head matron is well and carefully kept; in it she enters such occurrences in the gaol as are worthy of attention, as well as the performance of the various duties of her office. The journal is afterwards examined by the Local Inspector, who signs it previously to being submitted to the Board. The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, and Medical Officers also have journals. I found the various registries of discipline and finance in the gaol kept with care and attention. All the best forms are in use.

I would prefer that females were employed in the clerk's office here, as at Mountjoy Female Prison. All matters concerning discipline and the registry of prisoners might be handed over to them, and the male officers only employed for the accounts, the contracts, and in the external duties of the gaol. There should, of course, be separate offices for the clerks of each sex, I trust that this arrangement will be ultimately adopted.

I observe that the names of the subordinate male officers are not entered in the "Officers' Conduct Book." This is an omission which should be rectified, as the book is a valuable record of the manner in which *all subordinate officers* discharge their duties, the dates of their appointments, their promotions, their good conduct, or the reverse, as well as their attention to or absence from their duties in the gaol. One male officer, whom it was proposed by the Board to promote, is constantly absent from ill health. If the particulars of his absences had been duly entered in this book, the Board never could have made the selection.

In the absence of the Acting-Governor, the head matron or some other officer should sign the dietary book. The markings of the tell-tale clock are duly entered in the "State of Prison at Lockings Book."

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1865, . £6,221 19*s.* 6½*d.* | 1866, . £6,060 14*s.* 7½*d.* | 1867, . £5,760 18*s.* 3½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1865, . £29 18*s.* 3*d.* | 1866, . £32 11*s.* 8·3*d.* | 1867, . £34 9*s.* 11*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners :—

1865, . £429 19*s.* 9*d.* | 1866, . £404 16*s.* 11*d.* | 1867, . £358 10*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

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	£	s.	d.
Non-resident.			
William Ormsby, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
Rev. W. Maturin, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. J. J. Black, Presbyterian Chaplain,	33	6	8
Rev. J. Murphy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100	0	0
Humphrey Minchin, Surgeon,	100	0	0
Joseph Graham Burne, Physician,	75	0	0
Resident.			
Henry Philpotts, Acting Governor,		—	
Mary C. O'Carroll, Head Matron,	200	0	0
Eliza Crotty, Deputy Matron,	80	0	0
Alice Keshan, Store do.,	60	0	0
Eliza Dillon, Hospital do.,	60	0	0
Mary E. Carey, Court Attendant do.,	50	0	0
Maria Hitchcock, Matron of Work,	50	0	0
Eliza Murphy, sen., "Untried Class" do.,	48	0	0
Margaret Sinnott,* Kitchen Matron,	48	0	0
Mary J. Larkin, School do.,	40	0	0
Eliza Conry, 1st Class, do.,	40	0	0
Eliza Murphy, Recepn. Matron,	40	0	0
Anne O'Brien, 1st Class do.	40	0	0
Teresa Mitchell,* 1st Class do.	40	0	0
Susanna Lambe,* 1st Class do.	40	0	0
Eliza Sullivan, Laundry do.	30	0	0
Maria Brice, 2nd do.	30	0	0
Margaret M'Donnell, 2nd do.	30	0	0
Mary A. Monaghan* (Jackson), 2nd Class do.	30	0	0
Frances Cooper, Night do.	30	0	0
Sarah Gethings, 2nd do.	30	0	0
Delia J. Dalton Doyle, 2nd do.	30	0	0
Annie Wiseman, 2nd do.	30	0	0
Two house servants at £15 each, and 1 do. at £12,	42	0	0
Lorenzo Lyons, Registrar, &c.	110	0	0
Michael Meagher, Assistant Clerk,	70	0	0
Edward Ternan,* Gatekeeper,	60	0	0
John Connor, Hall Porter,	56	0	0
Joseph Coffey, Guardsman,	40	0	0
Patrick M'Carthy,* Night Watchman,	40	0	0

[Officers marked thus * are non-resident intern officers.]

All officers from the Governor downwards receive an allowance of bread, milk, soap, candles, and fuel.

Vacancies.

John Ryan, M.D., Local Inspector, resigned, succeeded by William Ormsby; Francis B. Quinlan, M.B., Physician, resigned, succeeded by Joseph Graham Burne; Ellen Aldritt and Maria Whelan, Night Matrons, services dispensed with on reduction of the prison staff; Bernard Kearns, Guardsman, transferred to Richmond Bridewell.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1867.	From 1st Jan., 1868, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector,	170	95
Chaplain, Established Church,	162	152
Presbyterian Chaplain,	95	105
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	456	429
Physician,	159	155
Surgeon,	24	182

In order to legalize punishments, the Deputy-Governor of Richmond Bridewell acts temporally as Governor of this gaol until the law is altered; but on an express understanding that he is not to found a claim for superannuation allowance in consequence of the gratuity which he receives for the discharge of duties connected with this prison. He was appointed Acting Governor in 1867, and since that period has received a gratuity at the rate of £50 yearly; and, I may add, that he has performed the duty to the satisfaction of the Board and the Inspectors-General.

At the time of my inspection the Local Inspector complained to me that one of the officers in the gaol had not treated him with proper respect. In my report in the "Visitors' Book" I called the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the subject, as discipline cannot be maintained unless the authority of the superior officers is upheld. The Local Inspector is the principal officer of the gaol.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Hospital.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868. (To day of Inspection.)
No. of prisoners in hospital,	289	254	287	318
No. of days therein,	3,935	8,030	6,640	6,035
Average daily number,	26	31	27	23
No. of deaths,	7	2	4	2
Cost of medicine,	£60	£80	£80	£80

There is an excellent hospital attached to this prison, with abundant accommodation and large well-ventilated wards, provided with all suitable appliances for the sick; but the exercising grounds are rather confined. A covered passage connects the hospital with the general prison so that at night all prisoners are sufficiently secure at the same time that the hospital is visited by the night-patrol, who pegs the tell-tale clock in that part of the prison.

I found the building very clean and orderly when I inspected it, and the sick appear to be properly cared by the hospital matron, who is attentive to their wants. Four deaths occurred in the gaol in 1867, and two in 1868.

The Coroner has not held an inquest in this prison since 1864, when one was held, and two in 1862; but no other since 1855.

Board of Superintendence.

This prison is governed by the same Board of Superintendence as the prison for males at Richmond Bridewell. The Board meets every fortnight, alternately at each gaol and at the City Hall.

The names of the Board have already been given in my Report on the Richmond Bridewell.

General Observations.

Since this report was printed the Board of Superintendence, in March, 1869, forwarded to the Inspectors-General and the Executive suggestions for a reduction in the prison staff, which has been rendered practicable by the removal of the insane from the gaol, as well as by the diminished number of prisoners in custody, and the increased facilities afforded for simultaneous supervision of the inmates by the occupation of the new prison wing. The Inspectors-General were then enabled to submit a scheme based on that suggestion to the Executive, which afterwards received the approval of the Lord Lieutenant. In carrying out this scheme, a very considerable present yearly saving in salaries and allowances to officers, amounting to £317 17*s.* 5*d.*, will be effected, which will be further increased by a sum amounting to £264 3*s.* 4*d.*, according as the superannuation annuities fall out. This does not include the value of apartments occupied by the officers, which forms an item in the calculation of their superannuation allowances.

By the arrangement now made the offices of Head Matron and Deputy Matron of the prison will be abolished; and the Lord Lieutenant has appointed Mrs. Helena Worthy, as female superintendent of the prison, with similar duties, as far as the law will permit, to those of the Superintendent of the Female Convict Depôt at Mountjoy and in some English gaols, thus adopting the views expressed, when the prison was established in 1836, by Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, whose letters are referred to at page 517 of this report.

The following officers have been superannuated:—Mrs. Mary O'Carroll, head matron; Eliza Murphy, Anne O'Brien and Teresa Mitchell, first-class matrons; and Margaret M'Donnell, assistant hospital matron.

The office of deputy matron, vacant by the death of Mrs. Eliza Crotty,

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